

Scrap Book

*Paper on the History of our Patriotic Songs
Read at Chelmsford June 19. 1906
By
Wm G. B. Brock.*

The Patriotic Review



January .. Nineteen Hundred and One

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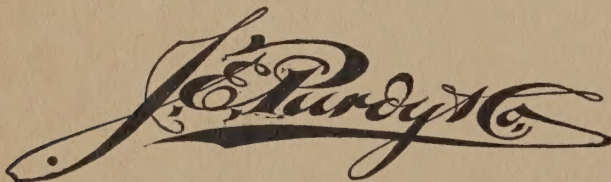
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The Patriotic Review

VOL. I. NO. V.

JANUARY, 1901.

WHOLE NO. 5.

ROGER WOLCOTT—AN EXAMPLE

BY MRS. WILLIAM LEE (SARA WHITE)

ALL hearts are sad at the loss sustained by our Commonwealth and, yes, by the nation,—for, in the process of time and evolution of our Government, Roger Wolcott would have been at the Court of St. James or in the Executive Mansion as a representative American, true to his conscience and to man's higher nature.

Having occasion to frequently visit the library and archives at the State House, one day (before the Spanish War) I was on my way there, unmindful that it was the day of the annual military parade of the school boys. The crowd blocked my way and I stood by the Common in front of the State House. At that moment the band began playing, and Governor Wolcott walked down the steps to his place on the reviewing stand. As my position opposite had him well in sight, I was interested to see what he would do. The quiet lesson he gave not only to the boys but to all who have the privilege of living under our flag, I would not have missed for a great deal.

The commanding officer, upon arriving at the State House, took his position at the Governor's right as reviewing officer, and, as the colors approached, failed (probably from embarrassment) to remove his cap when saluting them. The crowd also remained covered. The Governor, however, removed his hat and remained with head uncovered until the colors had passed.

When the Stars and Stripes again appeared and thereafter, the Governor was not alone in paying respect and reverence to them; and thus, without a word, Roger Wolcott the man, as well as Roger Wolcott the governor, preached a sermon which that reviewing officer or any person present is not likely to forget. This is one of the occasions to which my poem alludes.

Governor Wolcott's speech, when presenting a new set of colors to the Second Massachusetts Regiment (I think) before it marched away at the commencement of the Spanish War, is not only worthy a place in history, but should be incorporated into the reading books of all the schoolhouses in our land for its combined literary and patriotic merit.

While the state bill to preserve the flag from advertisements and desecration was before the House, in my enthusiasm on the subject I penned a letter to a State House official, which was shown to the Governor (who favored the bill) and later read to the House. I was

informed that the arguments used and sentiments it contained proved to be a tiny straw that tipped the scales, and so the bill passed.

Governor Wolcott afterward sent me the pen with which he signed that bill,—now a law,—as a token of his appreciation of my patriotism and regard for my country's emblem. That pen since has been to me a priceless treasure—now doubly precious.

From the writings of the Roger Wolcott who was born in 1679 I quote the following:—

... A bond of gratitude
Will lie on them and their posterity
To bear in mind their freedom came by thee.

The Roger Wolcott who has but now fallen asleep lived up to the prophecy of his ancestor uttered three hundred years ago; and although now resting from his labors, his works will follow him, and now another of the name of Wolcott, to whom posterity will owe "a bond of gratitude," has gone to his heavenly reward.

ROGER WOLCOTT—"AMERICAN"

BY SARA WHITE LEE

"TRUE gentleman," in act and word and thought,
Near to thy Maker; and in His image wrought
"American." Thou deemed that title quite
Enough of glory.

Thou loved the emblem of thy country's might
And by example taught our youth its worth.
The trumpet sounds to tell beyond this earth
Thy country's story,
And win thy recompense.

Thou who hast ever stood undaunted,
And given of thy best wherever wanted,
Midst party broil and politicians' strife,
Champion for right,
Hath now the balanced record of thy life
And stands before thy Judge, thy Father, God,
The upright steward to receive reward;
A stainless knight,
Brave in obedience.

"So faithful hath thou been in every deed,
Enter thy Master's joys; this is thy meed;
'The seed thou sowest thou shalt surely reap!'"
(Doth sound the fiat.)

"E'en earth thy memory ever green shall keep
Because thy fathers' God thou ne'er forsook,
But walked in wisdom's paths and measures took
All wrong to right."
Strong tower of defence!

DECEMBER 25, 1900.

THE AMERICAN

By RE

DURING the last two years I have had to travel a distance of some 10,000 miles. In those travels I met many Englishmen, sturdy Scotchmen, and I have come to believe that the entire spring, so no one can deny the entire good qualities of the American.

Experience, however, has shown that men of many lands, of many nations. Before, I thought that the finest soldier was the American. No army that ever went to war was so clean manliness and so brave as the American men who fought under the stars and stripes. In Cuba they performed a great feat. In the Philippine campaign of six months they won three hundred victories.

When we marched to Manila, Arthur, I was with the American. These big, brawny fellows, their diminutive but their time and oft have I seen the wounded Filipino as if he were some stranger.

This was the first sign of hatred and revenge against the black and savagery displayed from European countries.

It made every American of country to read a full account of the allies sold China.

their own soldiers, General Chaffee ordered all Americans who had looted to sell the loot and give the proceeds to the municipality where the loot was taken.

A second characteristic of the American volunteer is his high-souled integrity and intelligence. In the Philippines, if any of the boys in joking or teasing the natives got a bit rough, the rest would cry out to him: "Let the poor *amigo* alone." Men in the trenches talked over the war, the policy of colonization, and all the pros and cons of the Philippine question with the same warmth and independence of thought that was shown at home by Bryan or Roosevelt. The character of opinions expressed may be gathered from the fact that nearly every man of the volunteers was inclined to

Those of us who have heard Mrs. Julia Ward Howe relate the circumstances under which she wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," are quite sure we might never have been the possessor of this grand and inspiring poem, had she not first heard the strains of "John Brown" wafted over the hills and from the bivouac camps around Washington as the refrain was caught by regiment after regiment while she was riding by. In the dim and grey twilight of the next morn, the words "Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord," came to her faster than she could write them. Words perfectly adapted and fitted for the simple diatonic intervals and square marked rhythm of the air so suggestive of trumpet calls. The crimean war elicited from Bayard Taylor that exquisite little gem "The Song of the Camp."

"Give us a song," the soldiers cried, "The outer trenches guarding, When the heated guns of the camps allied Grew weary of bombarding."

There was a pause. A guardsman said "We storm the forts tomorrow! Sing while we may, another day Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side, Below the smoking cannon, Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde, And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love and not of fame, Forgot was Britain's glory. Each heart recalled a different name, But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song Until its tender passion Rose like an anthem rich and strong. Their battle-eve confession.

With the Revolutionary blood of three great grandfather's coursing in one's veins and the possession of a commission dated April 16th, 1842, given by Governor Page of New Hampshire to my father as captain in the New Hampshire militia also a commission from Governor Andrew as lieutenant in the company known as the Butler Rifles, which company my father was instrumental in raising and equipping during our late civil war, it is not at all strange that the D. A. R. should inherit some of these military traits and that the sound of martial music should cause the blood to thrill, or that in late years, one should "grow teary 'round the lashes" when the dear old war songs are sung or played.

My earliest recollections of martial music was the military marches my father learned at the New Hampshire musters and which he used often to play on his flute to the children in the evening. Sometimes he would march around the room as he played them and drilled the children. Our antics often times not being according to his strict ideas of military discipline, after which a musket would be brought out and my brother drilled in a course of military tactics. But what has all this to do, I fancy I hear the D. A. R.'s asking with our patriotic songs? Very much, it seems to me. One writer has said "give me the

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

songs of a nation and I will tell you what kind of a people they are," or words to that effect, and in our own experiences we all know how much the songs and melodies of the past together with our early environment has had to do with the making of our individual lives as well as that of the nation, for the aggregate of the individual life is the life of the nation?

"It will be as difficult," says a writer, "to ascertain the origin of 'Yankee Doodle' as to find out who was Junius." One account says the air was composed by Dr. Shackburg in 1775, when the colonial troops united with the British regulars near Albany preparatory to the attack on the French posts of Niagara and Frontenac and that it was produced in derision of the old fashioned equipments of the provincial soldiers as contrasted with the neat and orderly appointments of the regulars. In a musical magazine printed some years ago in Boston this account of the origin of the famous song was given. During the attacks on the French outposts in 1755, Governor Shirley and General Jackson led the force directed against the enemy.

In the early part of June the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers flocked in from the east. Never was seen such a motley regiment as took up its position on the left wing of the British army. Their band played music as antiquated and outre as their uniforms; officers and privates had adopted regimentals, each man after his own fashion. One wore a flowing wig, another rejoiced in hair cropped closely to his head; this one had a garment with wonderfully long skirts, another marched without his upper garments, various were the colors as the rainbow. It so happened there was a certain Dr. Shackburg, wit, musician, and surgeon, and one evening, after mess, he produced a tune, which he earnestly commended as a well known piece of music to the officers of the militia. The joke succeeded, and "Yankee Doodle" was hailed by acclamation as "their own march." The tune in the United States is a march. There are no words to it of a national character, the only ones ever affixed to it were doggerel.

"Yankee Doodle came to town Upon a little pony, He stuck a feather in his hat And called it macaroni," &c. of similar twaddle.

English writers assert that the air and words are as old as Cromwell's time. Cromwell was called "Nankee Doodle," the name having been applied to him on account of his going into Oxford with a single plume fastened to a knot called a macaroni. If this be true, the only change is in changing "Nankee" to "Yankee."

The tune was known in New England before the revolution as "Kitty Fisher's Jig," a name derived from a famous character in the days of George II., and perpetuated in the nursery rhyme:

"Lucy Locket lost her pocket, Kitty Fisher found it, Not a bit of money in it, Only binding round it."

The British regulars in Boston in '75-'76 are said to have sung verses to the same air:

"Yankee Doodle came to town For to buy a fire lock, We will tar and feather him, And so we will John Hancock."

During the battle of Lexington, as the British soldiers were marching on to Concord, their band played "Yankee Doodle," a song composed to divide the colonists. "Play Yankee Doodle, you old lobster backs," cried a boy from behind the fence, "but look out, Lord Percy, that you don't play 'Chevy Chase' when you come back," (the latter being a song Lord Percy's ancestors had played when defeated). After their return to Boston they were told that they had been made to dance to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Some say this tune was originally derived from Holland, and was long in use among the laborers during harvest time, when they migrated from Germany to the low countries to receive for their work as much buttermilk as they could drink and a tenth of grain secured by their labors.

Yankee didel, duddel duddel, Didel, duddel lawter; Yanke vliwer vooover voun Boter milk und Tawther." (i. e. boter milk and a tenth.)

In New England the word yankee was used as a reproach.

About the year 1713, Jonathan Hastings, a Cambridge farmer used the word "Yankee" to express excellence, as a "Yankee horse," or "cider," etc. The Harvard students having frequent intercourse with the farmer, applied it sarcastically to him, as Yankee Jonathan, and soon it became a slang phrase among the collegians to denote simple, awkward fellow; thence spreading over the country.

But no matter what may be said for or against the song, it belongs to America.

and the Americans, by right of long possession. In its own words,

"It suits for feasts, it suits for fun And just as well for fighting."

There is a copy of the original words in the British museum on a single sheet quarto. There are fifteen stanzas and a chorus, each succeeding stanza being more idiotic than its predecessor.

First Verse.

"Father and I went down to camp Along with Captain Gooding, There we see the men and boys As thick as hasty pudding."

It is said that Kitty Fisher's portrait after whom the jig was named, was painted by Joshua Reynolds in the suggestive character of "Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl."

"The Star Spangled Banner," according to one writer was written by Francis Scott Key while a prisoner to the British during the bombardment of Fort Mchenry in 1814. Compelled to witness the bombardment and seeing the flag still floating over the ramparts, the words of the song almost involuntarily took form in his mind.

Herndon, who was one of the party who heard the first reading, describes the occasion as follows:

"Key read it aloud once, twice, thrice, until the entire division seemed electrified by its pathetic eloquence. An idea seized Ferdinand Durang. Hunting up a volume of old flute music, which was in my tent, he impatiently whistled snatches of different tunes until one called 'Anacreon in Heaven,' struck his fancy. Note after note fell from his puckered lip, until with a leap and shout he exclaimed, 'Boys I've hit it!' and fitting the tune to the words, there rang out, for the first time, the song of the 'Star Spangled Banner.' How the men shouted and clapped! for never was there such poetry to music made under such inspiring influences. It was caught up in the camps, sung around the bivouac fires, and whistled in the streets, and when peace was declared and we scattered to our homes, it was carried to thousands of firesides as the most precious relic of the war of 1812. Francis Scott Key was born in 1780 and died in 1843. The tune Anacreon in Heaven," was composed by John Stafford Smith between 1770 and 1775, to words by Ralph Tomlinson, president of the Anacreontic Society, which held its meetings at the 'Crown and Anchor Tavern,' Strand, London. The music in this country was formerly known as 'Adams and Liberty.' As a national hymn it is almost useless the range of the air being an octave and a half, thus putting it out of the compass of ordinary voices. The words, too, are almost entirely descriptive of a particular event, but the choral lines have brought it into general favor.

"And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave, O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

"Hail Columbia" was written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was written in 1798 for an actor named Fox, who sang it with great success at one of the Philadelphia theatres. The music was taken from a piece called "The President's March," composed by a German ten years before on the occasion of a visit by Washington to the John Street Theatre, New York.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" was written by Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College. A dearth of chaplains in the Revolutionary army induced him to join a common regiment and during the time he held the office of chaplain, he wrote this lyric, the only one of his many poems, and songs which is remembered to this day.

Dr. Smith prepared the following account of how "America" was written, for use as a souvenir on the celebration of his 37th birthday in Boston:

"In the year 1831, Mr. William C. Woodbridge of New York, a noted educator, was deputed to visit Germany and inspect the system of the public schools, that if he should find in them any features of interest unknown to our public schools, they might be adopted in the schools of the United States."

"He found that in the German schools much attention was given to music; he also found many books containing music and songs for children. Returning home, he brought several of these music books, and placed them in the hands of Mr. Lowell Mason, then a noted composer, organist and choir leader. Having himself no knowledge of the German language, he brought them to me at Andover, where I was then studying theology, requesting me, as I should find time, to furnish him translations of the German words, or to write new hymns and songs adapted to the German music."

to and tubercle soul," the name of Charlemagne immediately suggests the stirring strains of the Roland song, and one can hear in imagination the steady tramp of the feet, as an accompaniment to its stately rhythm.

THE D

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION.

Molly Varnum Chapter Enjoys
an Outing at Chelmsford.

BUNKER HILL ANNIVERSARY.

Celebrated in an Appropriate and Delightful Manner—Addresses by
Mrs. Brock, Mr. Henry Perham, and Many Others.

Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held an outing yesterday in honor of Bunker Hill Day. The scene of the celebration was Warren's Grove at Chelmsford Centre, and a fairer day and a fairer scene it would be difficult to conceive. The spot is one of the most beautiful in a district famed for delightful places. The tall pines almost shut out the sky overhead, and on the ground a layer of dried leaves from last autumn's canopy formed a thick carpet which rustled beneath every step. In a comparatively open space on the highest point of the slope the ladies "pitched their tents," or rather they pitched their lunch baskets and belongings, and prepared for an afternoon of peace and enjoyment.

The ladies left Lowell on a special car at 3.45, and half an hour later the grove was reached. The ladies present included Mrs. Thos. Nesmith, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, the secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Adams, Miss Mattie Buttrick, Mrs. G. C. Brock, Mrs. Wm. P. Brazer, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. C. E. Carter, Miss Abbie Davis, Mrs. Nathaniel Davis, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mrs. Mary Fredrika Folsom, Miss M. B. Farrington, Mrs. G. L. Huntington, Miss Harriet Hovey, Miss Lamere, Mrs. Walter McDaniel, Miss Marion Keyes, Mrs. E. J. Neale, Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. G. L. Richardson, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Mrs. Henry Reade, Mrs. Emily Reade, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Miss Mary Shattuck, Mrs. D. H. Varnum, Mrs. Prentiss Webster, Miss Anna Anderson, Miss Mary A. Webster, Miss Ella Stevens and Mrs. Short. From Chelmsford there were Miss Crosby, Miss Warren and Mrs. Dr. Howard.

It was a little after 5 o'clock when the gathering was called to order by Mrs. Nesmith, and as the first number on the programme Mrs. Joseph Smith read a brief sketch on Nathan Hale. She was followed by Miss Buttrick, who read a poem on the same subject. Following this Mrs. G. C. Brock was introduced by the regent, and she read a very interesting paper on an interesting subject. She spoke as follows:

OUR PATRIOTIC SONGS.

All history reveals the fact that music, joined to stirring and patriotic words, has, in every age, powerfully influenced the course of public events. Nor is this true of civilized people alone. Among savage nations, the warriors arouse themselves to martial ardor, by songs which thrill their souls. The war dances of the North American Indians, and African negroes, are accompanied by songs, which though wild and unmeaning to our ears, are a source of inspiration to themselves. Music is the natural and universal language of passion in which all give expression, and which both, relieves and stimulates the emotions. "If it is not food for the soul, it is wine." With national hymns, patriotism must exist before patriotic songs are written. If one is possessed of heroic sentiments, there will surely be occasions when the soul yearns to express itself in song, and thus a national hymn or song seems to be a necessary appendage of nationality. Such was the wonderful power of the patriotic Hungarian song, the "Backocy March," that the playing of it by military bands, or the singing of it at patriotic gatherings was prohibited by the Christians because, as it was said, "the very sound of it made the Hungarian swords leap from their scabbards." It is related of the Poles, that early in the sixties, charged and fired upon by the Russians, as they assembled to present a petition in Warsaw, they fell upon their knees and sang their national hymn, thus fortifying themselves to endure an attack which they were powerless to repel. To a patriot-

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1896.

WILLIAM MCK



most progressive periods. They have nominated for the presidency, statesmen and soldiers who were the leaders of the people in their onward march to larger liberty and broader and better industrial conditions.

No party, no matter how glorious its achievements or how brilliant its successes can rely upon the past. Its former triumphs are only its certificates of character, which must be met by continuing effort as beneficent and wise as anything of which it boasts. The party which is to permanently govern a country and is secure in its past, must not only be equal to the present, but must forecast and provide for the future. The republican party has held possession of the government of the United States for more than a generation because it has triumphantly met these conditions. The unequalled successes of the republican party, its hold upon the country, and its masterful influence upon affairs have been due to the fact that in every crisis its principles have solved the problems of the hour and its selected leader has been the man for the occasion. The greatest moral and patriotic questions which a free people were ever called upon to meet were slavery and secession in the early days of our organization. But with "Union and Liberty" as our watchword and with Lincoln as our leader we saved the republic and emancipated the slave.

The passionate and critical issues of reconstruction were successfully met and

On a dismal day in February, 1832, looking over one of these books, my attention was drawn to a tune which attracted me by its simple and natural movement, and its fitness for children's choirs. Glancing at the German words at the foot of the page, I saw that they were patriotic, and I was instantly inspired to write a patriotic hymn of my own.

"Seizing a scrap of waste paper, I began to write, and in half an hour I think the words stood upon it substantially as they are sung today. I did not know at the time that the tune was the British 'God Save the King.' I do not share the regret of those who deem it an evil that the national tune of Britain and America is the same. On the contrary, I deem it a new and beautiful tie of union between the mother and the daughter, one furnishing the music (if, indeed, it is really English), and the other the words."

"I did not propose to write a national hymn. I did not think that I had done so. I laid the song aside, and nearly forgot that I had made it. Some weeks later I sent it to Mr. Mason, and on the following Fourth of July, much to my surprise, he brought it out at a children's celebration in Park Street Church in Boston, where it was first sung in public."

The quaint and lugubrious words of the "John Brown" song sung here easily accounted for as the production of some of the members of the "Boston Light Infantry," the noted "Tigers" while doing duty at Fort Warren in the summer of 1861. It was popularly believed to have been a camp meeting melody. I myself first heard it sung in the summer of 1861 at Martha's Vineyard and distinctly remember when walking on the beach, I came across a group of people standing under an oak tree holding a meeting in the open air. Printed slips containing words of a hymn were passed around, and then there was sung this melody, since rendered famous by the words "John Brown's body, etc.," and I can never forget how lustily those Methodists rang out this grand old tune, nor with what zest our little party sang it on the return trip to Falmouth.

In a diary under date of Sept. 5th, '61, I wrote:

"Received a letter from Brother W. dated Washington, D. C. He will accompany Gen. Butler to Hatteras and come to Lowell with him this week. This event hastened my return, and to my surprise and delight, I found the air full of the camp meeting melody, set to the words of 'John Brown.' Some press authorities assert the air was written by William Steffe of Philadelphia in 1856, but this needs the support of other evidence. In a current number of the North American Review, 'Helen Kendrick Johnson in an interesting article entitled 'The Meaning of Song,' says:

"The fact is not so strange, as it is striking, that the air of John Brown's body sprang to being almost at the same time from Charleston, South Carolina and Charlestown, Mass. It was brought North in 1859 by a gentleman who heard it as a hymn in a colored Presbyterian church in Charlestown, S. C. About the same time the organist of the Harvard Church, Charlestown, Mass., found it among the musical archives of that church, and fitted to it the first stanza of the present song." It would be interesting to know if the above account is authentic, and if it came first from the South, and if so, how it found its way into the archives of a church under the shadow of Bunker Hill, and in what form it was found there by the organist who fitted it to the words of John Brown.

Of Dr. Roots "Battle Cry of Freedom," Charles Francis Adams has written the following tribute:

"From the year 1861 'till the very close of hostilities, it was heard everywhere and it is a matter of history that the Union cause was aided in many a critical juncture by its stirring strains."

Dr. Root is doubtless entitled to the position of America's foremost writer of war songs, composing nearly thirty. Among

them "Tramp, tramp," "Just before the battle, mother," etc.

"Maryland, my Maryland," which has thrilled the hearts of the people of Maryland for several generations back, and which was, next to "Dixie," the war song of the confederate states, is sung to the music of a song in Germany, written in 1819, under the name of Tannenbaum, meaning "Fir Tree."

The well known songs of "Oh, Susanna," and "Carry me back to Old Virginia," are both patriotic airs of Mexico.

The question we ask in closing is, have we any anthem, national hymn or song, distinctly American or worthy the power and eminence of this nation?

INTERNATIONAL HYMN.
Written by Prof. Huntington and sung at Carlton College.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 25.—Prof. George Huntington of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., is well known all over the union as an author, and his latest poem, written in response to a request for a national hymn for English speaking people, and first sung at Carlton College yesterday, has become quickly in popular favor there. It follows:

Two empires by the sea,
Two nations, great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim;
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

What deeds our fathers wrought,
What battles we have fought,
Let fame record.
Now vengeful passions cease,
Now come, victorious Peace;
Nor hate, nor pride's caprice
Unsheath the sword.

Though deep the sea, and wide,
'Twixt realm and realm, its tide
Binds strand to strand,
So be the gulf between
Gray coasts and islands green,
Great populace and Queen,
By friendship spanned.

Now may the God above
Guard the true lands we love,
Or east or west;
Let love more fervent glow
As peaceful ages go,
And strength yet stronger grow,
Blessing and Blest.

The next speaker was Mr. Henry S. Perham of Chelmsford, who read an instructive paper on the revolutionary days and the part taken in them by the people of Chelmsford and vicinity.

HENRY S. PERHAM.

Mr. Henry S. Perham spoke as follows:

At the time of the Revolution (census of 1776, Allen p. 184) the town of Chelmsford contained a population of 1341. It included within its limits the greater part of the land now occupied by the city of Lowell, and also a large part of Carlisle.

A century and a quarter had elapsed since the first settlement of the town, and the men upon the stage were cultivating well tilled farms, where their great grandfathers had first felled the forest. Comfortable and well-built houses, many of which are standing today, had taken the place of the small and ruder dwellings of the early settlers. During three quarters of a century of the time embraced in this period, beginning with King Phillips' war, when this was a frontier town and the people were living in constant apprehension of attack of the savages, and continuing through the long struggle between the French and English for supremacy on the continent, the young men of the colonies were receiving a training in arms. In all the campaigns of that period the men of Chelmsford participated. We find the names of several of the natives of this town in the roll of Lowell's devoted band.

And we find them engaged in that surprising achievement by the New England militia, the reduction of Louisburg. They took part in the conquest of Acadia, and with Wolfe at Quebec, they climbed the heights of Abraham. Again and again they marched to the support of our strongholds, which stood in the pathway of the enemy, between Montreal and Albany, or joined in movements against them when held by the enemy, losing heavily in the Crown Point expedition, under Gen. William Johnson.

When important victories had been gained there was general rejoicing among the people attended with illuminations and sometimes a sky rocket or two was let off. When on the other hand our arms met with disaster, a day of fasting was appointed, and we find the sympathizing pastor offering prayer and consolation in those stricken homes which mourned the loss of a husband, brother or son, who had fallen.

These campaigns were attended with long and toilsome marches through forest pathways, sometimes in winter when snowshoes were a part of the equipment, and by them the men became inured to hardship, privation and danger.

It was in such service that Ford, Walker, Barron and Parker gained the military experience that fitted them to lead in the Revolutionary struggle. These wars fostered the military spirit in the people of New England, which together with the conditions of their daily life where nothing was gained except by labor and thrift, it tended to develop a brave, hardy and self-reliant people, a people too confident in their own powers to submit readily to oppression.

During the period of agitation, which preceded the Revolution, the attitude of the people of this town was firm and dignified, and apparently prompted by a deep sense of their responsibility as though the action of the whole colony was to be guided by

their course. In the instructions given to their representatives and the sentiments expressed in the resolutions passed in town meetings, nothing appears which, viewed in the light of today, their descendants could wish to see altered. They contain no suggestion of a desire to sever their connection with the mother country, for which they evidently felt strong attachment, and any rash or passionate action they strongly deprecated. But at the same time they firmly maintained those rights granted them as British subjects, by the Royal Charter, and opposed the obnoxious acts of the king and parliament.

In conversation with a scholarly and thoughtful gentleman upon these questions, he said that he did not consider that the colonies were seriously oppressed by England, and expressed the opinion that there would have been no war if the people had not been worked up to it by the leaders. But the evidence goes to show I think that those problems were worked out slowly, deliberately and prayerfully in the minds of the plain people; people accustomed to do their own thinking, and a firmness and courage to enable them to face whatever might result.

In this town the leaders were not at first in sympathy with the popular movement.

The two most prominent men and the ones whose opinions would have the greatest weight with the people, were the minister, Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, and Col. Samson Stoddard. Mr. Bridge was then in the prime of life. Of his 50 years pastorate here, 20 had been spent. He was a man of strong and vigorous intellect, whose opinions would have had weight even aside from the great influence wielded by his pastoral office.

It is not surprising that he should be inclined to look with disfavor upon the agitation then going on.

The New England clergy were conservative as a class, and inclined to cling to existing institutions. Very many of them continued loyal to the English government. Mr. Bridge associated with the most prominent people in the colony, and, as we learn from his diary, held pleasant social relations with the leaders upon the loyalist side. He was a friend of Governor Hutchinson and Secretary Oliver, and exchanged visits with them, the former receiving him very graciously. The royal Governor Francis Bernard, (who had so much difficulty with the Massachusetts assembly), also visited in town and Mr. Bridge dined with him at the house of his friend Col. Stoddard.

Parson Bridges' views we find given in an election sermon delivered by him before the general assembly in Boston, May 27, 1776 (nearly two years after the passage of the stamp act). In the course of that sermon he said: "We have cause to bless God, that in this day and this time, we are highly favored of God with a king, whose throne is established by righteousness, who hath made the laws of the nation the rule and the happiness of his people, the end of his government—who hath the

hearts and the confidence of his people at home and abroad; and upon every occasion hath given them the greatest cause to rejoice in his paternal care of and goodness to them." . . . and a parliament which tho' liable to mistakes, has yet been attentive to the good of the nation and kingdom and her colonies and dependencies."

As to the British colonies in North America. "How happy are they, in the enjoyment of the same liberties and privileges, as our brethren in our mother country, what a lasting foundation is hereby laid for continual union and harmony, and a mutual dependence between the parent and her children? May there never more be any attempts from any quarter, or by any means or instruments, to divide them, who are so nearly connected in affection and interest and I believe that all the people, in all the colonies, will heartily say, amen."

This laudation of George III and his parliament remember was addressed to the very assembly which was prorogued, and denounced by the royal Governor Bernard for adopting the circular letters of Samuel Adams, one of which was to the king appealing for a redress of their grievances. But, notwithstanding those words, the parson's heart was right, the welfare of the people was dear to him, and he was soon led to change his views. Allen dates the change from the time of the republication of Hutchinson's letters in this country. But however it was brought about his change to the patriot cause was most complete. He became a firm supporter of the patriot cause. He contributed of his substance to its support and prayed with and exhorted the soldiers as they went forth to battle. Two of his sons were in the army, one (Ebenezer, Jr.) as a colonel with Prescott at Bunker Hill.

Colonel Stoddard, on the other hand, retained his tory principles. He was a son of the former minister, Rev. Samson Stoddard, and a graduate of Harvard College. His house, which stood upon the land now occupied by the Baptist Church,

was the social center. It was often ill-fated upon occasions of public rejoicing and the people gathered there to celebrate and there he entertained many distinguished guests. The town of Stoddard, New Hampshire, was named in his honor. But his position upon the questions the uppermost cost him his influence forever. The people expressed their strong disapproval of his course in a manner more forcible than dignified.

Meanwhile the people were following the lead of Adams and Hancock, and co-operating with the committees of correspondence.

There was at this time engaged in the practice of his profession in this town, a gifted young lawyer, and ardent patriot, Jonathan Williams Austin. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and studied in the office of John Adams. It was he, without doubt, who drew up the resolutions passed by the town meeting of May, 1774. He and Samuel Perham were chosen by the town as delegates to the Middlesex convention held at Concord, Aug. 30, 1774, and Mr. Austin was chosen by the convention as chairman of the committee on resolutions. These resolves, which without doubt were framed by this Chelmsford delegate, took the most advanced ground occupied by the patriot party and were expressed in clear and forcible English. They were adopted by the convention by a vote of 146 yeas to 4 nays. A copy was transmitted to the continental congress, sitting at Philadelphia and were heartily applauded by the delegates.

These resolutions are too lengthy to be repeated here, but the following from the preamble will be sufficient for an example of the admirable style in which they are expressed as well as the temper which pervades them:

"There is a mode of conduct which in our very critical circumstances we would wish to adopt; a conduct, on the one hand, never tamely submissive to tyranny and oppression, on the other, never degenerating into rage, passion and confusion. This is a spirit which we reverence, and we find it exhibited in former ages, and will command applause to the latest posterity. The late acts of parliament pervade the whole system of jurisprudence, by which means, we think, the foundation of justice are fatally occupied. Our defenses must therefore, be immediate in proportion to the suddenness of the attack and vigorous in proportion to the danger.

We must now exert ourselves, or all those efforts which, for ten years past, have brightened the annals of this country will be totally frustrated. Life and death, or what is more, freedom and slavery, are in a peculiar sense now before us, and the choice and success, under God, depend greatly upon ourselves.

We are therefore bound, as struggling not only for ourselves, but future generations, to express our sentiments in the following resolves; sentiments which, we think, are founded in truth and justice, and therefore sentiments we are determined to abide by."

As the crisis approached the people prepared to meet it, and when upon that 19th of April the minute guns were fired from the village square, and repeated from the hill tops, the men who responded were not a hastily gathered rabble, but men armed, equipped and organized, and they gave good account of themselves upon that eventful day, as indeed the Chelmsford men continued to do throughout the long struggle, until victory was gained, and the flag of the free floated proudly over a happy and independent republic.

In a letter received several years ago from Chas. H. Walcott, Esq., of Concord, in reference to these resolves, after expressing the opinion that they were infinitely superior to the much lauded Suffolk resolves drawn by General Warren, he says, "I have read the Middlesex resolves again and again, and am more and more impressed by the dignity and force of expression and especially (what was rare in revolutionary manifestos) a simple clear and direct style, sincere and bold without being declamatory or bombastic. As a statement for all time of the grievances against the mother country, I do not hesitate to prefer these resolves to the famous Declaration of Independence. Young Austin, I think it safe to say was the author."

When the war broke out Austin relinquished his practice and joined the army. He rose to the rank of colonel and died in the service at the South. (Allen p. 186.) thus sacrificing his life for the cause which he had so ably maintained.

After Mr. Perham came Solon W. Stevens, who after expressing his appreciation of the compliment paid to him said: Bunker Hill might be called by some a defeat but it was really a success for the American cause, for it rallied the forces of the patriots and crystallized sentiment. The speaker then referred to the part taken by women in the drama of the revolution, speaking more especially of Esther Reed, Mary Slocum and the wife of Benedict Arnold. Then he said:

my mind there is something lacking even in the best histories of the revolutionary days, and that is that full credit is not given for the splendid devotion and loyalty exhibited by the women of those days. And I consider it a significant sign of the times to see such organizations as this called into being. It was well that something was done, for a spirit of indifference had been gradually coming upon us. Why, in the minds of some people even the Fourth of July was coming to be looked upon as vulgar and provincial, and the orator of the day was looked upon as an expert in the game of brag. I have seen a definition of the flag which said it was merely a textile fabric, etc. Well, we have some textile fabric patriots today. (Laughter and applause.) but they are gradually getting fewer, and such organizations as this help to keep the number down. (Applause.)

After the celebration of 1875, in honor of Concord and Lexington, a wave of patriotism swept over the land and we have been improving ever since. And standing today on the brink of the greatest century known to mankind we should learn the lesson of the past—learn that the grandeur of self-denial is more resplendent than avarice and lust of power; that politics is

more than bossism, and that patriotism is more than ecstasy. True American citizenship today tolerates no bigotry and is marked by no signs of secrecy. And all these lessons we should be as careful to teach our children as their evening prayer.

The speaker was warmly applauded, as were the two previous speakers, and on motion of Mrs. Palmer, the society expressed its thanks by a rising vote.

Then came a very interesting operation. All the lunch baskets were unpacked and the company divided itself into several groups. The baskets were found to be filled with so plentiful an assortment that some of the daintiest things that an epicure could desire were going a-begging before the feast was over. The Chelmsford members of the chapter had provided a generous supply of refreshing lemonade, spring water and a quantity of solid food, and they did all they could to make the visit of the Lowell members as enjoyable as possible. That their efforts were appreciated was shown by the fact that a vote of thanks was tendered them as the meeting adjourned, and it was further voted to make an annual visit to Chelmsford on Bunker Hill Day. The party started for home at 7.30, and all were delighted with the trip.

behold it streaming now, we who are veterans or sons of veterans, we who lost the cause that rose without shame and fell without dishonor, with the blood pulsing in veins unclotted by a single bitter memory, we may take it to our hearts and lift it above our heads, and thank God that it waves at last above a reunited country, with its white stripe of peace and its red stripe of kindred, and the azure radiant with stars which speak the Providence that makes us, now and forever, one people in this great republic of the free. — *From Patriotic Eloquence.*

FLORAL EMBLEM SOCIETY

MASSACHUSETTS has a unique organization called "The Floral Emblem Society." Its objects are: To promote patriotism, loyalty to the state, and expression of the same by a floral emblem which shall be characteristic of the state, in its past history, its resources, and its future promises; to promote a knowledge of the plants and forestry of the state, that aid may be given to cultivating and protecting them wisely; to study architecture and ornament, to the end that the chosen emblem may be fitly expressed in designs and adaptations; to understand the emblems and symbols of past ages, and to know the meaning of the Star-

The Patriotic Review

COUNTRY'S FLAG

John Temple Graves at Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1898.)

As I sink into silence behind the twilight hour, let me salute the old me,—the flag of our fathers, then, and now, please God, our flag forget here that dear old flag of consecrated in heroic convictions over an issue never to be reopened.

My duty of this happy hour is to my hand in loyalty to the standard glory of the present and all the of the future. It is the symbol of it streams men see daylight burst. Not another flag in history," says has such an errand or goes forth to a land and sea." The stars upon nations like the stars of God, and ms of morning light. Wherever n behold it, they see in its sacred ping lion, no shrieking eagle, no signals of despotism, no insignia

dawn. It is the flag of the morn-peace, the signal of liberty, the d, unconquered, glorious, over-all-gled flag of the free. And as we

Spangled Banner, the national airs, the state shield, the provincial flags of the thirteen colonial states, and other state emblems; to influence a more rational celebration of the national Day of Independence.

Any resident of Massachusetts is eligible to active membership, subject to the approval of the Board of Managers. Annual fees, one dollar.

Active measures are now being taken to obtain information as to what has been done in other states with regard to a floral emblem. This information, together with the claims of the various flowers that have been named as candidates for the emblem of this state, will be presented in print for the consideration of the members. Plans will also be presented for the study not only of the flora of this state, but also of the powers, functions, and influence of emblems in general, that a wise choice may be made.

The flower most in favor among members and throughout the state is the mayflower, whose botanical name is "trailing arbutus." It grows chiefly in Plymouth, where the Pilgrims first learned to cherish it, and was commonly called mayflower, (supposedly) in honor of the ship. Mrs. Louis Prang (Mary Dana) is president, Mr. John Sleeper Clark the treasurer, and Mary W. Ide, 16 St. James Avenue, Boston, is corresponding secretary. The founder is Ellen A. Richardson, who performed loyal service in its interests.

A FEW MORE DROPS IN THE BUCKET OF ENCOURAGEMENT

THE picture of Capt. "Jack" Adams in your November number is worth the price of a year's subscription. — *Mary J. Conant Neill, Founder of Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., Fall River, Mass.*

I DO not think I can afford to be without your publication. — *Nathaniel H. Brown, U. S. Postmaster, Rhode Island.*

THE PATRIOTIC REVIEW for December shows the continuation of progress along those lines which have called it into existence. — *Boston Ideas.*

HANDSOME in its external form and skillfully edited. — *Boston Journal.*

THE PATRIOTIC REVIEW supplies a place which no periodical has heretofore filled and which will meet a long-felt want. — *Boston Courier.*

IN a city like Boston there should be no doubt of the success of such a progressive and handsomely printed monthly magazine. — *Boston Globe.*

THE Christmas number is the handsomest yet. — *Boston Herald.*

**MEMORIAL SERVICE BY
MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER**

May 30th 1916

A memorial service, for the deceased members of Molly Varnum chapter D. A. R., and Mrs. Donald McLean, former-president-general, who died May 19, was held yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Spalding House. Rev. Appleton Grannis conducted a brief service, and six of the choir boys of St. Anne's church, in surplices, sang. The roll of the deceased members was read by the historian, Mrs. Joseph Barber, and Mrs. Charles D. Palmer spoke words of tender remembrance, of the members who have died during the year 1915-1916. Tributes to Mrs. Donald McLean were spoken by Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mrs. G. C. Brock and Mrs. E. J. Neale.

by M. H. Brazier & Co.

On the platform was a picture of Mrs. McLean, surrounded by a wreath of forget-me-nots; and there were flowers given in memory of the deceased members of the chapter.



From a portrait by Addie Kilburn Robinson.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN,
Regent New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Your Health

By DR. LOGAN CLENDENING

HOW GENIUS IS SUBJECT TO MOODS.

For the past two days we have seen the work because he had left been discussing mental peculiarities.

and their influence on the body. It must not be supposed that such types of minor emotional illness as we have been describing are confined to average people, or to people who make a failure of life. In fact, the genius or unusual person is probably more liable to such aberrations than the average one, and it is, therefore, a logical corollary that emotionally unevenness is more likely to be combined with great usefulness and productiveness than not.



Dr. Clendening

The great men of the world are known to be what is known as "psychic" types. These people swing from gaiety to depression. They are in active contact with the artistic, enthusiastic, and are great workers. Their speed in action and reaction is found in a period of concentration and brilliant achievement, they are likely to fall into a mood of sluggish inactivity.

The psychopathic is idealistic, but a emotional response, often cold and unfeeling.

An example of such a character was Schopenhauer, one of the greatest philosophers of the 19th century. He was arrogant, conceited, wrapped up in himself. He liked best to be alone and next best his dog and the company of a flute. He seldom shaved because he feared the razor was going to cut his throat. It was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to leave his money in the bank. Several times in his life he walked into his room and broke every stick of furniture in it. And yet he produced one of the most profound philosophies of all time.

Schopenhauer, the most significantly tragic character who ever lived, is a perfect example of a man who worked with alternating periods of activity and depression. He was extremely sad and worked best when he was alone. He was ordered by the pope to carve a tomb while working. If he was asked to give an account of his expenses, he flew into a rage and refused to work for several days. Six times he was called back to work.

Schopenhauer served in the army, and many of whom are said to have been killed in the war. He was a man of great courage and who are known to have been killed in the war.

Mrs. Higgins who was before her marriage Miss Margaret Higgins, is the wife of G. T. Higgins, a retired naval officer.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN ON AT HIGH SCHOOL

The corridors and classrooms of the Lowell high school, located on the first floor senior section, are busy places these days with the senior class elections coming on Friday of this week. Placards and voting cards of the various candidates are in an abundance and the candidates are the most spirited of the school.

Beginning from the election of officers of municipal campaigns an open forum will be held on Friday in the school auditorium and all nominees will be given an opportunity of pleading their candidacies. Some "red hot" political issues are expected to be dealt out by the candidates.

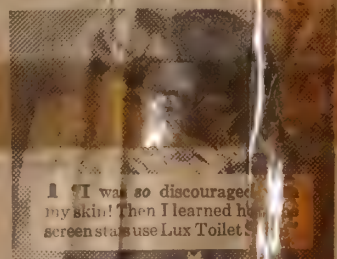
His greatest work was the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. It took him four years to finish it. He did the work on loose scaffolding, staying up two or three days at a time in such a cramped position that he would have a wry-neck when he came down. The pope was afraid he would fall off the scaffold and not be able to finish the painting. When he cautioned the painter about this Michelangelo would lie dormant so long that the pope was afraid he never would begin work again.

A similar character is our own American author, Edgar Allan Poe. The leading character in the "Gold Bug" is described as having alternating moods of depression and gaiety. This exactly describes Poe's own life. He ascribed his periods of debauchery to headaches and fits of melancholia. When they were over he was brilliant, cerebral, the dextrous and feverishly active.

Editor's Note: Six pamphlets by Dr. Clendening can now be obtained by sending 10 cents in coin, for each, and a self-addressed envelope stamped with a three-cent stamp, to Dr. Logan Clendening, 1111 1/2 St. of this paper. The pamphlets are: "Indigestion and Constipation," "Reducing and Gaining," "Infant Feeding," "Instructions for the Treatment of Diabetes," "Feminine Hygiene" and "The Care of the Hair and Skin."

"I was discouraged with my skin... now I'm proud of it!"

says Marie Stevens, Louisville, Ky.



I was so discouraged my skin! Then I learned how to screen-stain Lux Toilet Soap.



GIVING A PARTY

One of the overtaxed, tired, and overworked for a party of 12 young girls, most of whom were of the world's goods that were wise or healthy, finally decided to have a trimming party.

She bought a dozen wire frames, several rolls of crepe paper, a few artificial flowers, needles, thread, thimbles and scissors, all at a low cost.

When the party had assembled she brought out her supplies and explained the contest. Each girl was to make a hat for herself and for one of the other girls.

Afterwards there would be a contest in which the hat voted for by the girls would be given a prize. The girls were given questions as to how to go about it, and she gave no answer. She said she could not do it, but knew it could be done.

The girls were soon intrigued by the idea, and set to work. It was a long time before the mother was called in to see the finished products.

The charming hats were all made to the approval, and 12 happy and interested faces showed what a success the party had been. It was the first time the mother was voted the nicest of the year.

It would not have mattered if it was hats or lamp shades, for the girls had learned a lesson that was worth more than any that could be taught in a school.

CHERRY

Sport CLEAR

Here's the opportunity—a break in Suits and Dresses—convenience—we'll have these quick



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
METHUEN, MASS.

Why not subscribe now?

Francisco.

MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

(A thoroughly patriotic woman and born leader.)

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, of New York, is widely spoken of as the coming president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. McLean's position in the matter is that the office should seek her and not she the office. Her friends, widespread over the country, are earnestly urging her to accept the nomination on the floor of the Continental Congress which convenes in February, but Mrs. McLean has yet given them no positive assurance that she will do so.

As a proof of the high estimate in which she is held, the following resolutions, sent out from Georgia and indorsed by several states and chapters, notably in Massachusetts, are of interest:—

Whereas, at the approaching national congress at Washington the biennial election of president-general will take place; and,

Whereas, the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being now ten years of age and comprising upward of thirty thousand members; and,

Whereas, in our opinion the time has arrived for us to consider soberly and without favor who the woman is who can best serve the interests of our great body, who must be not only a representative American, but a representative D. A. R., one whose ability must equal her fairness, and whose courage must go hand in hand with her knowledge of affairs;

Be it resolved, that we have in Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, a woman who, looked at from any standpoint, comes fully up to the standard in every particular; whose name is a household word in every state in the Union, and whose distinguished services to the D. A. R. are too well known to enumerate; who has given unstintingly of all the great gifts God has given her to promote the interests of our organization, to which alone she belongs, and of which she was one of the first members;

Be it resolved, that we hereby indorse Mrs. Donald McLean for the high office of president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that we rely upon the coöperation of every chapter in Georgia to make her nomination unanimous.

Mrs. McLean's record in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is as long as the society's life, as she joined the organization immediately after its formation. She is a charter member, her national number being 269, and the membership now numbers over thirty thousand.

Mrs. McLean is also a member of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which body she has been regent for six successive years. The chapter numbers between four hundred and five hundred members, among them Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, first regent of the chapter and now honorary vice-president-general, D. A. R.; Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, second regent of the chapter and now honorary vice-president-general, D. A. R.; and Mrs. Seth Low,

who is warmly interested in work for Barnard College, as that college is the feminine side of Columbia University, of which Dr. Seth Low (a man of world-wide reputation) is president.

As the New York City Chapter is so large a body, Mrs. McLean has had a thorough experience as a presiding officer, the membership of the chapter being nearly equal to that of the Continental Congress, D. A. R.

Some years ago a unanimous nomination from the floor of the Continental Congress for the office of vice-president-general in charge of organization, National Society, D. A. R., was tendered to Mrs. McLean. She declined the nomination, preferring the chapter work. These facts are recorded in the minutes of the society and in the *American Monthly Magazine*.

The patriotic work with which Mrs. McLean is identified is well-nigh as wide as the country. Under her guidance the New York City Chapter defrayed the expenses of three courses of lectures on American history in Barnard College, and the chapter has now established a scholarship in perpetuity in that college, whereby any young American girl, mentally equipped and needing the material assistance, may have a full course at Barnard College entirely without expense to herself. The chapter makes the one proviso that American history shall be especially studied; therefore when the student has received her diploma from Barnard (which gives her standing in educational circles throughout the world) she is prepared to teach American history in its fullest details. This is a peculiarly important work, for until within the last few years there was no chair of American history in either Columbia University or Barnard College. The chapter has been active in the affixing of historical tablets and the presentations of the flag to educational and philanthropic institutions. Mrs. McLean constantly, by invitation of the principals of the public schools, addresses the children of those institutions.

She is dearly beloved by each and every member of her chapter, and is frequently called upon to accept loving gifts from them.

In addition to her chapter, Mrs. McLean, who has inherited the gift of spontaneous eloquence from her father, who was an orator of great note, has been the representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution in public addresses on historical occasions in the New England States, throughout the "Empire State" New York, in the Middle States, the Southern States, the Middle West, and the Northwest. At the unveiling of two great national monuments in two different sections of the country, the North and the South, Mrs. McLean was the only woman, in each instance, invited

to make an oration. The first was the unveiling, in August, 1898, of the monument to Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," in Frederick, Md., which was an event national in its significance, where twenty thousand people are said to have gathered and where Henry Watterson was the masculine orator. The second was at the celebration of the unveiling, on April 19, 1900, of the statue of Washington and Lafayette, presented to New York City by Charles Broadway Rouss. The celebration was held in Carnegie Music Hall, seating thousands, and was international in its significance, as President McKinley addressed a personal letter to the meeting, which was read by Mr. Washington (a great-nephew of General Washington), while the warm letter of President Loubet, of France, was read by the consul-general of that nation to this country, Mr. Bruewart. That Mrs. McLean should appear on this latter occasion was particularly fitting, as she first brought forward in public addresses, as early as 1897, the project that the Daughters of the American Revolution should present a memorial to France during the Exposition of 1900.

Mrs. McLean has served as a commissioner from New York State appointed by the legislature, to the Cotton States Exposition in 1895, where she also assisted in representing the D. A. R., as she did at the Tennessee Exposition in 1897. She represented her own society, at the earnest request of the Sons of the American Revolution, at their annual congress held in Cleveland, and she addressed that congress when held in New York City, in May, 1900. From her pleasant affiliations with this society she has had the privilege of speaking in response to such past masters in oratory as Gen. Horace Porter and Chauncey M. Depew, and has a close personal friendship with General Breckinridge (president of the S. A. R.) and his wife.

As a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. McLean has attended its every Continental Congress, and was a member of its first conference before any congress was held; as regent of the New York City Chapter, she has attended its every business meeting and presided over its every public function since her regency. It will thus be seen that her ten years of service to the D. A. R. have been years of active, enthusiastic, and loyal work.

This may be said to be Mrs. McLean's inherited temperament from her long line of distinguished ancestors. Her great-great-grandfather was Judge Lynn, of Maryland, who was one of the twelve judges (now known as the twelve immortals) who first declared the Stamp Act void. Her great-grandfather was Gen. Roger Nelson, of the Revolutionary War, whose first commission was a lieutenancy, but who was raised to

the rank of general for distinguished bravery on the field of battle. He later became Judge Nelson, as after the Revolution he served in the United States Congress and was then elected to the bench of his native state, Maryland. Her grandfather was Judge William Pinkney Maulsby (who married Emily Nelson, daughter of General Nelson), who was well known to the present generation, as he died but six years ago. His record in public life was so unblemished and distinguished as to cause him to be, as it were, a landmark in his state, and his seat upon the bench was in its highest court. Her father was Judge John Ritchie (whose brother, Judge Albert Ritchie, is now on the supreme bench of Baltimore City). Judge John Ritchie was a member of the United States Congress and later became chief justice of the Sixth Judicial District of Maryland and member of the Court of Appeals of that state. Her mother, Betty Harrison Maulsby, was known and beloved of every member of the society, D. A. R., who attended its Continental Congresses. Mrs. Ritchie served the society as a chapter regent, state regent, and vice-president-general. She was the mother of sixteen children, who now live, Mrs. Donald McLean being the eldest.

The latter's ancestry is all within her native state, Maryland; her residence and active work in New York are due to the fact that as a young girl she married a New York man, Donald McLean, who is a lawyer in high standing in New York City. He is a member of the bar associations of the city, of New York State, and of the American bar. He held prominent public office under President Harrison's administration and under the late Mayor Strong's mayoralty in New York City. His Revolutionary ancestry in New York is of extreme distinction, as he is the grandson of Gen. John McLean, who lies buried on the banks of the Hudson. Mrs. McLean has three young daughters, sixteen, fourteen, and twelve years old respectively.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mrs. McLean, through her early ties and those of her married life, may understand and be able to combine the interests of the North and the South in the Daughters of the American Revolution more intelligently and more heartily than any other one member of the organization who might be mentioned for its high office of president-general.

It may be added (editorially) that Mrs. McLean has made it an inviolable rule in her years of continuous travel to defray all her traveling expenses, which she considers a pleasure to do, so long as she can awaken enthusiasm for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and sow even the smallest seed of patriotism along the line.



MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Outline of the Work of That Society Since its Organization.

(By Sara Swan Griffin, Historian.)

Though the Society of the D. A. R. is comparatively young, it having been organized less than ten years ago, it has accomplished much along its chosen lines and is one of the best known associations of women in the country. The sentiment of patriotism associated with its name, the personnel of its membership, and its undertakings, make it of interest to every American. From the closed lips of one who has been silent for over half a century, comes a direct message to the D. A. R., and Macaulay's words are still eloquent with truth: "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

Our organization is certainly achieving that which will be worthy of remembrance by generations to come. Yet it may not be amiss to quote here from the national constitution, the grand and glowing words which embody the object of our societies, and which cannot fail to be a constant inspiration to all who are familiar with them: "This body is now created for patriotic, historical and educational purposes;—to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence,—by the acquisition and preservation of historical spots and the erection of monuments,—by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results,—by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries, and to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

It has been thought wise by the board of management of the Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R. of Lowell, that a brief review of its work be given as an illustration of the methods pursued and the general lines of work attempted by the various chapters in the National Society of the D. A. R. throughout the United States.

The Molly Varnum chapter was organized Oct. 30, 1894, with Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge as regent, and a membership of thirty; the first year of its existence was spent by holding commemorative meetings in a very modest way and in listening to historical essays written by different members of the chapter.

The second year the chapter took its first step out into the world and petitioned the city for the use of Memorial Hall for a place of meeting, and has continued there to the present time, having furnished a room after the style of "ye olden time." The chapter at this date joined forces with the Sons of the Colonial Wars in endeavoring to prevent the desecration of the American flag. During this year the first regent, Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, resigned and Mrs. Thomas Nesmith was chosen to preside. Under the new regent several commemorative meetings were held, but the crowning event of the year was a public reception in Association hall; as this was the first experience of the chapter in so prominent a way the appreciation manifested was very gratifying.

This year also the chapter issued its first Year Book, containing the names and addresses of members.

The same general lines of work were followed the ensuing year: commemorative meetings were held at which addresses appropriate to the days were given, one of especial interest being an

address by Mr. Abram English Brown at Chelmsford. The social event of this year was a reception tendered Mrs. Donald McLean of New York at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club and was attended by representatives of all the well-known patriotic societies in this and adjoining cities. The reception was considered a very brilliant affair.

The donations of the chapter this year were twenty-five dollars towards the preservation of the Hancock Clark house at Lexington and a life membership in the Mary Washington Monument fund.

The beginning of the fourth year of the existence of the Molly Varnum chapter was signalized by a very successful "Loan Exhibition," but this year plunged our country into the Spanish war and the chapter devoted all its time and energy towards the alleviation of the sufferings of our soldiers, and the noble work done by the Molly Varnum chapter during the war with Spain is still fresh in the memories of the public. Beginning the

charitable work as a chapter of the D. A. R., but afterwards co-operating with other local charitable organizations, the women of Lowell raised over twenty-three hundred dollars, a part of which was sent to the naval hospital ship Solace, a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for needful supplies.

The "Bay State," a floating hospital ship that had been fitted up by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association to be used in transporting to the North the sick and wounded from Cuba, Porto Rico and the southern camps, needed a steam launch to carry the soldiers from the shore to the ship, and fourteen hundred dollars were sent from Lowell for that purpose.

The Molly Varnum chapter also led the way in the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Aid association, and its members solicited over eighteen hundred dollars directly for that work; also twenty cases of assorted supplies, besides four thousand articles of clothing and bedding were shipped from Lowell to the different camps.

Besides these donations this society pledged itself to take the sick and wounded soldiers of this city under its care, upon their return to Lowell, and two hundred and fifty men received aid from this association. The medical director of this charity reported that "The thorough and systematic work done by these ladies under the very able direction of their president, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, will ever serve as a model."

The patriotic work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the war in Cuba and in the Philippines is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the societies of the D. A. R., and that is called into action by any appeal from their country.

"So high is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

At the beginning of the fifth year of the work of the Molly Varnum chapter, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson was chosen regent.

Several pleasant commemorative meetings were held during this year, at the residences of Miss Ella Hildreth, Mrs. Solon Stevens, Mrs. Walter McDaniel, at which Miss Marion Brazier of Boston read a paper on "Paul Jones," and one at the residence of Mrs. Nelson Whittier.

The central object of this year, however, was the dedication of the Chelmsford boulder which marks the spot from whence the "Minute Men" of Chelmsford on April 19, 1775, marched towards Concord and Lexington.

This celebration will always be a red-letter day in the annals of the Molly Varnum chapter, proving as it did to be an object of interest to so many and bringing as guests, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Gen. Francis Appleton and Mr. Wood of Buffalo. The residents of the historic town of Chelmsford showed their appreciation of the event by decorating the public buildings and private residences with the national colors, and at the close of the out-door exercises, the

asts were served with a most bountiful collation in the town hall.

On the boulder is chiseled this inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., A. D., 1899."

Two very pleasant receptions were tendered the chapter during this year, one by the regent to meet Miss Sara Daggett, at that time the State regent, and one by Mrs. Solon Stevens to meet Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham and Mrs. Titus.

Also two historical outings were planned and carried out by the chapter. One most delightful one to the Whittier home at Amesbury where every one was made most welcome by the ladies of the Whittier Home association. After a dainty lunch had been served, the chapter adjourned to the favorite garden spot of Whittier and listened to a stirring address by Mrs. Donald McLean on "Barbara Fritchie" who had been an old neighbor of Mrs. McLean. At a later date, as a partial return for the hospitality received, the chapter donated a flag to the Whittier Home association. Another interesting outing was to the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord.

The donations of the chapter during the year were two hundred dollars to the Cuban teachers' fund and portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the different public schools.

The work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the past year has been principally along educational lines, including lectures, presentations to several schools of patriotic mementoes, and the establishment of a valuable library in an adjoining town.

Under the auspices of the committee on schools, two lectures have been given, to which the Lowell public, especially those interested in the work of the schools, have been cordially invited. One lecture was given by Mr. Paul A. Dutton of Boston on "Patriotism in the Public Schools," and another by Mr. Ross Turner of Salem on "School Room Decoration." These lectures were very much appreciated by a large and representative audience of the best people of Lowell, and with doubt, the influence of Mr. Turner's lecture may be seen in the beautiful decorations that now adorn the walls of the high school hall.

Also under the auspices of this committee, a bas-relief of "Paul Revere's Ride" has been presented to the Bartlett school and a fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" to the high school at Chelmsford, and through the efforts of the members of this committee aided by public-spirited citizens, the janitors of the public schools have been placed on the civil service list, thus ensuring to the schools faithful and efficient janitors.

The Molly Varnum chapter is named for the wife of Gen. Joseph Varnum, a renowned Revolutionary soldier of Dracut and descendants of Gen. Varnum are numbered on its list of members. In view of these facts, the chapter decided to aid the town of Dracut in raising a fund for a library, and through the efforts of the chapter, two hundred dollars have been donated to the fund, and two hundred and fifty-seven books have been contributed to the library, and the committee on this work has arranged and completed a most excellent library catalogue.

The social life of the chapter has not been neglected in the midst of its educational and philanthropic work.

A talk by Mrs. Gozzaldi of Cambridge on "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard," commemorative meetings held at the residences of Mrs. E. N. Burke and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, a reception tendered Mrs. Charles Allen at the home of Mrs. Franklin Nourse, historical outings to the quaint old town of Quincy, and the old Manning homestead at Billerica, have been very pleasant events.

During the past year the chapter has published a year book and has made donations to the Wolcott Memorial fund and to the vacation schools of Lowell.

The sixth State conference of the National Society of the D. A. R. was held in Lowell this past year, by invitation of the Molly Varnum chapter, with a large attendance of delegates from the various chapters in the state. The conference was held in Highland club hall which had been most artistically decorated for the occasion.

Business reports occupied the morning hours but the public were cordially welcomed to the afternoon session, and, as the speakers on this occasion represented not only the patriotic spirit but the culture of New England, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by appreciative listeners. The whole affair was very successful and reflected great credit on the various committees in charge.

A memorial service in honor of our martyred President was recently held by the chapter, at its regular place of meeting. The address on this occasion being made by the Rev. Warner L. Ward and was very eloquent and impressive.

In this brief review of the work of one of our local chapters, an effort has been made to show that the province of the societies of the D. A. R. is to deal with historic matters pertaining to Revolutionary times and to present patriotic needs, and in these lines of work attempted, the interest of the members of this chapter seems to be steadily growing. And that the work of the D. A. R. appeals to the public generally, is shown by the new chapters that are being formed in all the states, and in the increasing list of members of established chapters. The membership of the Molly Varnum chapter being at present one hundred and fifty-seven, including a "Real Daughter."

Surely it is wise that the coming generations shall be taught the purposes and ideals that give strength and unity to the nation, that, as far as possible, the immense foreign population among us should be instructed in the principles of this country's institutions, and that the old landmarks shall be preserved from oblivion before it is too late.

May there not be new energy and inspiration given us as a chapter as we look over the local field and see the opportunities before us?

Perhaps we may not accomplish all the results for which we feel the need, but Browning strikes the key-note of all endeavor when he says—

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

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man's Relief Corps,
contribute G. A. R.

The following were the names of the ladies who were present at the meeting of the Molly Varnum Chapter of the D. A. R. held at the residence of Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, on the 19th of April, 1899.

men are within a ... landing place, look as the pictures in the geographies and school histories have represented them for the last fifty years. The crumbling tower of the old church looks as if it had not lost a brick since picture-makers began their popularizing work.

The first monument one comes across is a modern granite cross bearing this inscription: "In memory of Oct. 15, 1898, when a pious pilgrimage to this island was made by three hundred bishops and clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church, accompanied by many like-minded patriots." This pilgrimage must have given shape to the movement for the conservation of historic Jamestown, since only one year ago was this work seriously undertaken by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, whose warning notices against vandalism are posted on every hand. This society keeps a man stationed here to watch the ruins; he welcomes the occasional visitor with most impressive cordiality. He explains that visitors are few and far between except during the spring and fall, when some of the stream of Florida travel is diverted to this spot, coming by way of Old Point Comfort or Richmond. He adds it takes about all the quarters that people pay in admissions to keep him there, and when he subsequently estimated six visitors a week as an average this may well be understood. "We have people come here from everywhere," he began; "last month there was somebody from Oklahoma, and that is a place that I reckoned nobody would ever come here from."

The old custodian's description of the church, the ruined tower of which stands in the midst of sycamore trees and climbing vines, does not wholly tally with that of the historians. He says that Pocahontas was married and baptized in it in 1614, while a cut in Flske's history presents this tower as belonging to a church built in 1639. But in several ways could this slight disparity be explained. The graves in the adjoining churchyard, ten in number, are most interesting, and from their flat stones much can be deciphered. A huge tree has carried one of the grave-stones up with it in its growth until now the stone is wedged into its trunk several feet above the ground. William Sherwood's stone relates that he was "born in the parish of White Chapel near London," and after giving the date of his death, describes him as "a great sinner waiting for a joyful resurrection." Of Mrs. Hannah Ludwell, who died the year before George Washington was born, it is said that, "After a most exemplary life spent in the cheerful and innocent and constant exercise of Piety, Charity and Hospitality, she patiently submitted to death on the 4th day of April, 1731, in the 52d year of her Age."

Jamestown was merely a peninsula at the time of its settlement, but is now very distinctly an island, connected with the mainland by a simple wooden bridge at least fifty feet long. Geologists say that this coast is settling and that in a few centuries more Jamestown Island may drop off the map altogether. It is so low now as to make it hard to understand why the settlers should have chosen it. Their letter of instructions warned them against low and damp land as liable to prove malarious, and here at high tide the rising waters are described as having half covered the peninsula. This, doubtless, offered an element of military security, since the narrow neck was easy to defend. It is not hard to believe that the settlers during their first summer in this place were able to say with truth that "had they been as free from all sins as from gluttony and drunkenness, they might have been canonized as saints." The present inhabitants seem to be spared from these sins, too.

HOW IT WAS DESCRIBED

The situation during the "trying time" was thus described by one of the survivors:

"There were neuer Englishmen left in a forreigne Countrey in such miserie as wee were in this new discovered Virginia. Wee watched eury three nights, lying on the bare . . . ground, what weather soeuer came; (and)warded all the next day; which brought our men to bee most feeble wretches. Our food was but a small Can of Barlie sodden in water to fieve men a day. Our drink cold water taken out of the River; which was at a floud verie salt; at

out to him scenes across the half a mile which the pilot asserts will be reached in seven miles or so of water travelling. This is the case at Bermuda Hundred and at Meadowville. Dutch Gap has become famous as a place where the James's leisurely way of finding the sea has been summarily corrected, and for a space of about one hundred yards an artificial channel has been cut through a high bank, and some seven miles of the river journey saved.

The wonder about the Dutch Gap excavation is not that it is there, but that it was not made earlier. General Butler first made a practical attempt in this line to avoid certain heavy Confederate batteries at a commanding point on the loop. His work, although pushed by swarming soldiers night and day, could not be fully completed at that time, and it was not until 1871 that as a piece of Government engineering the main channel of the stream was sent through the hill. The effects of this amending of nature are most interesting; a beautiful field of corn now grows on the soil which has been banked up in the old river bed by the new turn given to the current as the Gap is approached, while at the point in the river where the artificial current pours in, an extensive breakwater on the opposite bank has been made necessary to prevent a new current from eating out the soft earth and forming for itself another loop. This is all in the upper James, which is a narrow stream and on that account very picturesque. After the Appomattox pours in at City Point, it becomes wide and for the rest of the way is almost like an ocean's arm.

It is remarkable how much more interesting is the James River than the Potomac. The little landing places on the James are closely associated not only with the early Colonial period, but with McClellan's peninsular campaign and the stirring scenes of the Civil War. The region is picturesque and primitive. The assortment of freight picked up at the little landings show this, including as it does turtles for the New York markets, live pigs and hens in interport trade, manufactured ice from Petersburg for the few aristocrats who maintain country seats along the river, and huge piles of musk and watermelons for the Northern cities.

It is not uncommon to see on the banks a single ox drawing a two-wheeled cart and other extremely primitive devices. The general appearance of houses and of the people gathered about the little landings is such as to occasion surprise that so simple and even crude conditions of life are to be found within easy reach of thriving cities.

Richmond is one of the most prosperous as well as the most interesting cities of the country; its enormous new railroads, viaducts and handsome terminal stations, its shipyards and locomotive works, attest to the vigor of the new industrial South in the old capital of the Confederacy. Varied are the events of the three hundred years of history that may be recalled by the scenes on a short trip, between the time when from the rear deck of the river boat one gets a last glimpse of the imposing monument to the Confederate soldiers on the bluffs of Libby Hill, overlooking Richmond, till one drives into quiet old Williamsburg as it comes into view, beside the old William and Mary College which helped to educate three Presidents of the United States. Clustered about the point of departure are Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, and about the Williamsburg destination stand the old Bruton church and the homes of members of the House of Burgesses, while only twelve miles away reposes the monument marking the spot where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington.

LINCOLN

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R. O., Boston
Transcript.
au 23

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[1]Wb12t au 6

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ing price, H., 83 Woodfords street. Portland, Me.
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selves on that day at the school, cor. Newbury
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G. H. BARTLETT, Principal.

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au 13

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Proposals

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND EQUIP-
PAGE 2. Depot Quartermaster's Office, 170
Summer street, Boston, Mass., August 6, 1902.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at
this office until one o'clock P. M., August 26, 1902,
and then opened in the presence of attending
bidders, for delivery at either the Boston, Phila-
delphia, Chicago or San Francisco Quartermaster's
Depot (bids for delivery at other points than
those mentioned will not be entertained) of a lot
of Clothing and Equipage, consisting of Gloves,
Hats, Hat Cords, Chambray and Muslin Shirts,
Shoes, Cotton and Woolen Stockings, Overshoes,
Cotton Undershirts, Waist Belts, Iron Bedsteads,
Books, Card Holders, Chairs, Mattresses and Mat-
tress Covers, subject to an increase of 20%, con-
forming to standards and specifications, except in
the case of the Woolen Stockings, which are to
have shaped heels and toes. Bids must state
time, place and rate of deliveries, and no propo-
sition should be made that cannot be fulfilled. Early
deliveries essential. A guarantee in the amount of
10% of the bid will be required. Unguaranteed bids
and bids upon samples differing from standards
and specifications (except as noted in regard to
Woolen Stockings) will not be considered. The
attention of bidders is especially called to the
provision in the Circular to Bidders regarding
certain penalties that will be exacted in case
deliveries are not made as directed by the
Quartermaster. Bids will be considered for the
whole or a portion of the quantities advertised
for. Bidders are informed that these articles are
the same for which bids will be opened at other
depots, and same requirements govern. Blank
forms and information can be had on application
to this office. The Government reserves the right
to reject or accept any or all bids or parts of
bids. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for
Clothing and Equipage," and addressed to A. M.
PALMER, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army.
St&au 23,25 au 6

Probate Notices

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
SUFFOLK SS. PROBATE COURT. To the
heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons
interested in the estate of ROYAL E. ROBBINS, late of
Suffolk County, in the County of New-
port, and State of Rhode Island, and Providence
Plantations, widow, deceased: Whereas, a
petition has been presented to said Court by
ELLERTON P. WHITNEY, of Milton, in the
County of Norfolk, with certain papers pur-
porting to be copies of the last will and testa-
ment of said deceased, and of the probate
thereof in said State of Rhode Island, duly au-
thenticated, representing that at the time of
her death, said deceased had estate in said
County of Suffolk, on which said will may op-
erate, and praying that the copy of said will may
be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate
of said County of Suffolk, and letters testamen-
tary thereon granted to him, without giving a
surety on his official bond: You are hereby cited
to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Bos-
ton, in said County of Suffolk, on the eighteenth
day of September, A. D., 1902, at ten o'clock in
the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have,
why the same should not be granted. And said
petitioner is hereby directed to give public no-
tice thereof, by publishing this citation once in
each week, for three successive weeks, in the
Boston Evening Transcript, a newspaper published
in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days,
at least, before said Court. Witness, JOHN V.
McKIM, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this
fifteenth day of August in the year one thousand
nine hundred and two.
au 10,23,30 ELIJAH GEORGE, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sub-
scribers have been duly appointed executors
of the will of ROYAL E. ROBBINS, late of
Boston, in the County of Suffolk, deceased, testa-
tor, and have taken upon themselves that trust by
giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons
having demands upon the estate of said deceased
are required to exhibit the same, and all persons
indebted to said estate are called upon to make
payment to

ROYAL ROBBINS,
REGINALD C. ROBBINS, } Executors.
Poston, August 21, 1902. 373 Washington street.
au 23,25,s 2:

United States Steel Corporation.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
New York, July 1, 1902.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly
dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common
Stock, payable Sept. 30, 1902, at the office of the
Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, to stock-
holders of record at the close of business Sept. 6, 1902.
The Common Stock transfer books will be closed
from 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 6, 1902, until 10 A. M.,
Oct. 1, 1902. RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.
Jy 2,s 17,27[4]

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PLYMOUTH OF THE SOUTH

A PILGRIMAGE TO HISTORIC OLD JAMESTOWN

Its Forlorn Ruins Contrast with the Thriving Industry of Its Massachusetts Sister as Does the Development of the South with That of the North—Few Visitors to the Island Which John Smith Found a Peninsula—Present-Day Conditions

a low tide full of slime and filth; which was the destruction of many of our men. Thus we lived for the space of five months in this miserable discesse, not having fine able men to man our Bulwarkes upon any occasion. If it had not pleased God to have put a terror in the Sauvages hearts, we had all perished by those vild and cruell Pagans, being in that weak estate as we were; our men night and day greaming in every corner of the Fort most pitifull to heare."

But Jamestown was formally abandoned by its English settlers on Thursday, June 7, 1610. On their way down the river, it will be remembered, they met Lord Delaware with three well-stocked ships, and so the

Around the First English Settlement in America

[Regular Correspondence of the Transcript]

Washington, Aug. 22.

"I was up in New England two years ago," said the pilot on the James River day boat, as he turned its prow toward the long wharf at Jamestown, which marks the scene of the first English settlement on this hemisphere. "As I entered the Boston Public Library," he continued, "and read on the marble as I went up the steps 'Malvern Hill' and names like that—places which I run by every day of my life—I could not help thinking that I was not so very far from home after all. I went down to Plymouth on that trip, and it seemed as if Massachusetts was very like Virginia in its historic matters. Plymouth is its Jamestown."

With this thought in mind, that Jamestown is the Plymouth of the South, I could not help wondering as I stepped out on the crumbling old wharf there, extending far out into the river, whether the contrasting appearance of the two towns today was not in a sense typical of the contrasting development of North and South. Plymouth has become such a thriving town, with its cordage works and wire factories and varied industries, that it is only by the exercise of rare public spirit that its old landmarks can be preserved from the demolition which modern progress usually demands. Jamestown, on the other hand, is almost as forlorn and deserted as when John Smith and his associates landed there in 1607; they could discover it over again without encountering much to make their landing today seem greatly different from that of nearly three hundred years ago.

So cheerless and lonely is Jamestown Island today, and so complete are the seven miles of wilderness which by a road little better than a cart path connects it with Williamsburg, that one finds it hard to realize how important was the town that stood there during the seventeenth century. While the final decline of Jamestown as a centre of authority and of commerce is usually attributed to Bacon's rebellion,

during which the village was burned, that calamity did not lead to its abandonment, for its population was considerable till near the very end of the century. Here had assembled in 1619 the first legislative body on this continent, consisting of thirty-two representatives, and about here the stirring events of a hundred years of formative history seem to cluster.

JAMESTOWN OF TODAY

The traveller who alights at Jamestown today is first met with a request for twenty-five cents for wharfage, since the wharf does not belong to the navigation company. Considering that one has no other alternative than to step into the water, which is of considerable depth at the wharf's end, this may be regarded as a case of getting a good deal for one's money. The sight is impressive as the boat sails away. Even in midsummer the river, which is here several miles wide, has the appearance of an arm of the sea, and there is usually a strong ocean wind blowing, which gives an air of wildness to the whole of the sandy water front. The ruins of Jamestown,

has thus had its ups and down from the start and perhaps its present aspect of depression will be succeeded, when the trolley car comes, by a new lease of life. At all events, there is today little but ruins on Jamestown Island, ruins of the church and cemetery and fort, and of the useless defensive works put up by the Confederates during the Civil War. The spot where the first Negro slaves who ever came to this country were landed is also pointed out. On the water front about Jamestown there are a few farmhouses, but after a distance of perhaps a mile from the bridge all signs of settlement cease.

FROM JAMESTOWN TO WILLIAMSBURG

For seven miles the road stretches toward Williamsburg, for the greater part of the way through the heavy woods and often over pine-needles, and in a fragrance and beauty of nature that defies description. My driver was a colored man, forty years old, perhaps a descendant of the twenty Negroes who first landed at Jamestown. He lives on a clearing of thirty acres within three miles of Williamsburg, and raises peanuts for a living. He is just now greatly rejoicing in the prevailing high price of everything, except horses, of which he is in need of one and greatly deprecates the conditions of the times which compel him to pay "as much as \$75 for a real good one." But eggs which he sells are much higher than ever before, while peanuts are bringing this spring four cents a pound in Richmond as against two and a fraction last year.

Occasionally he works out by the day on the farms of his neighbors, for which his regular price is seventy-five cents if he boards himself, or fifty cents if the meals are furnished. He says his employers expect a tremendous day's work. His accumulated property is due to a stroke of good fortune many years ago, under the Malone administration, in having a position at \$12 per month and board at the insane asylum at Williamsburg, waiting on the patients. When the Democratic administration came in, it decided to have all white waiters; although he lost his job he has to show for it a house which, with present prices of lumber, he says could not be replaced for

\$200, thus far he has lived, but is not sure whether the new constitution will let him continue to do so, as its requirements may be too high for him. He can write his own letters, and read those which come to him, besides doing a little something in fractions. The latter is of great convenience in the peanut trade, since peanuts are rarely moved at an exact number of cents a pound. In explaining the constitution, as a suffrage requirement, he fears that he could not make much headway.

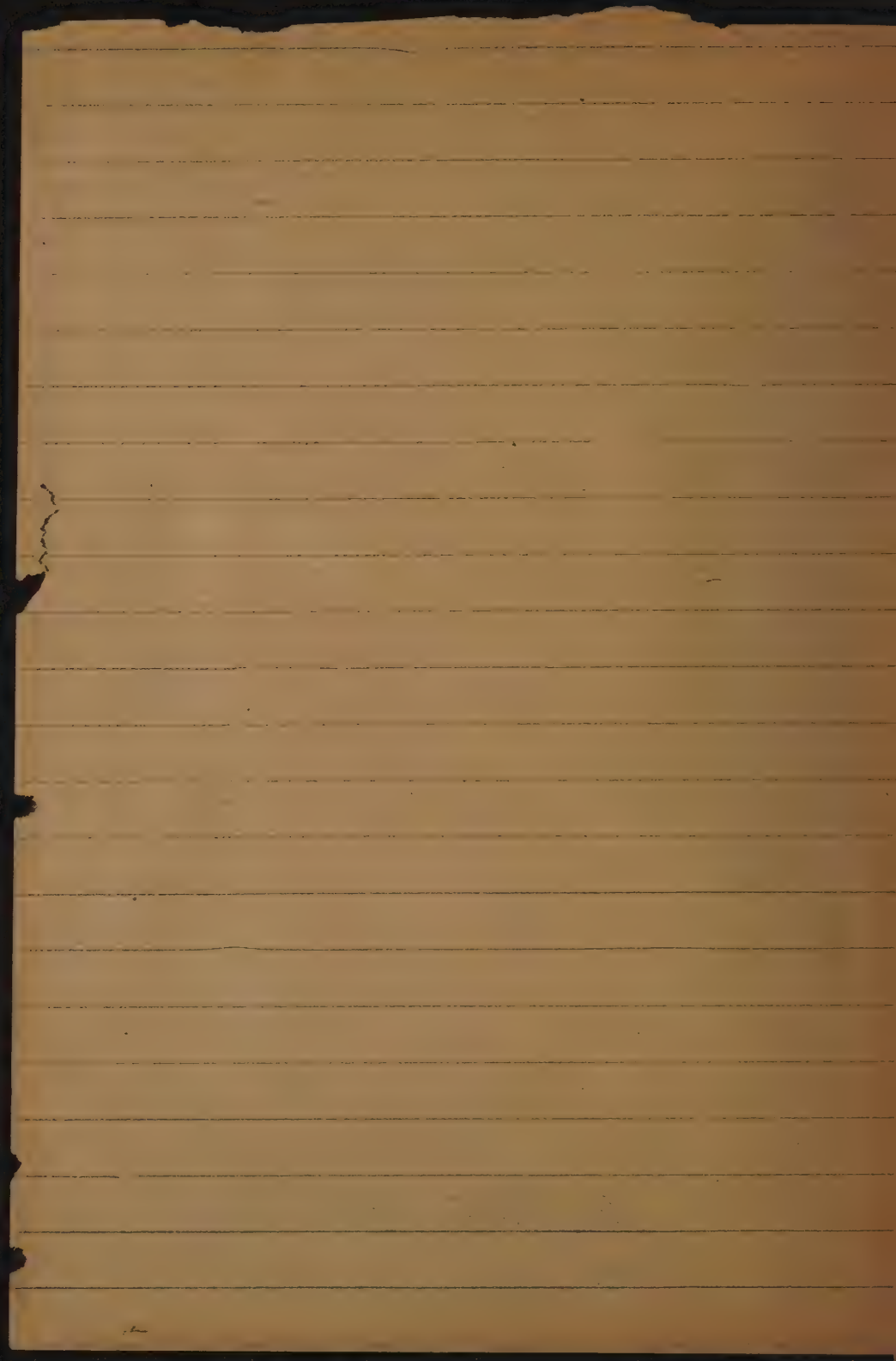
ON THE JAMES RIVER

The ride down the James River from Richmond to Jamestown is one of the most interesting in this part of the country. It does not rank high as a time-saver, since the boat takes from seven o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon to reach Jamestown, although the train covers the same distance on the parallel in just fifty-five minutes. But this difference is not wholly due to the relative speed of the two conveyances. The James River makes a series of most remarkable loops, and the traveller is entertained by having pointed

Organized 1894 !

May 30. 1916

At the request of the Regent, Mrs. Higgins
and our past Regent Mrs. H. M. Thompson,
I have jotted down a few reminiscences
of Mrs. Donald ^{McLander} as I knew and
met her on several memorable occasions
in the past history of the Molly Varnum
Chapter. The first at a public reception
at ^{Wedding} ~~Associate~~ Hall which was attended by
representatives of all the well known patriotic
societies and was considered a very brilliant
affair. Again in 1899 at the dedication of
the Chelmsford boulder also at the memora-
ble occasion in Draught when the Revolu-
tionary heroes were appropriately commemo-
rated by the beautifully engraved book,
a work of Ross Turner, the artist, who had
previously been of the greatest assistance
to us in the decorating of the High School
Hall. In ^{Mrs. McLander's} ~~her~~ speech on "The Culture of

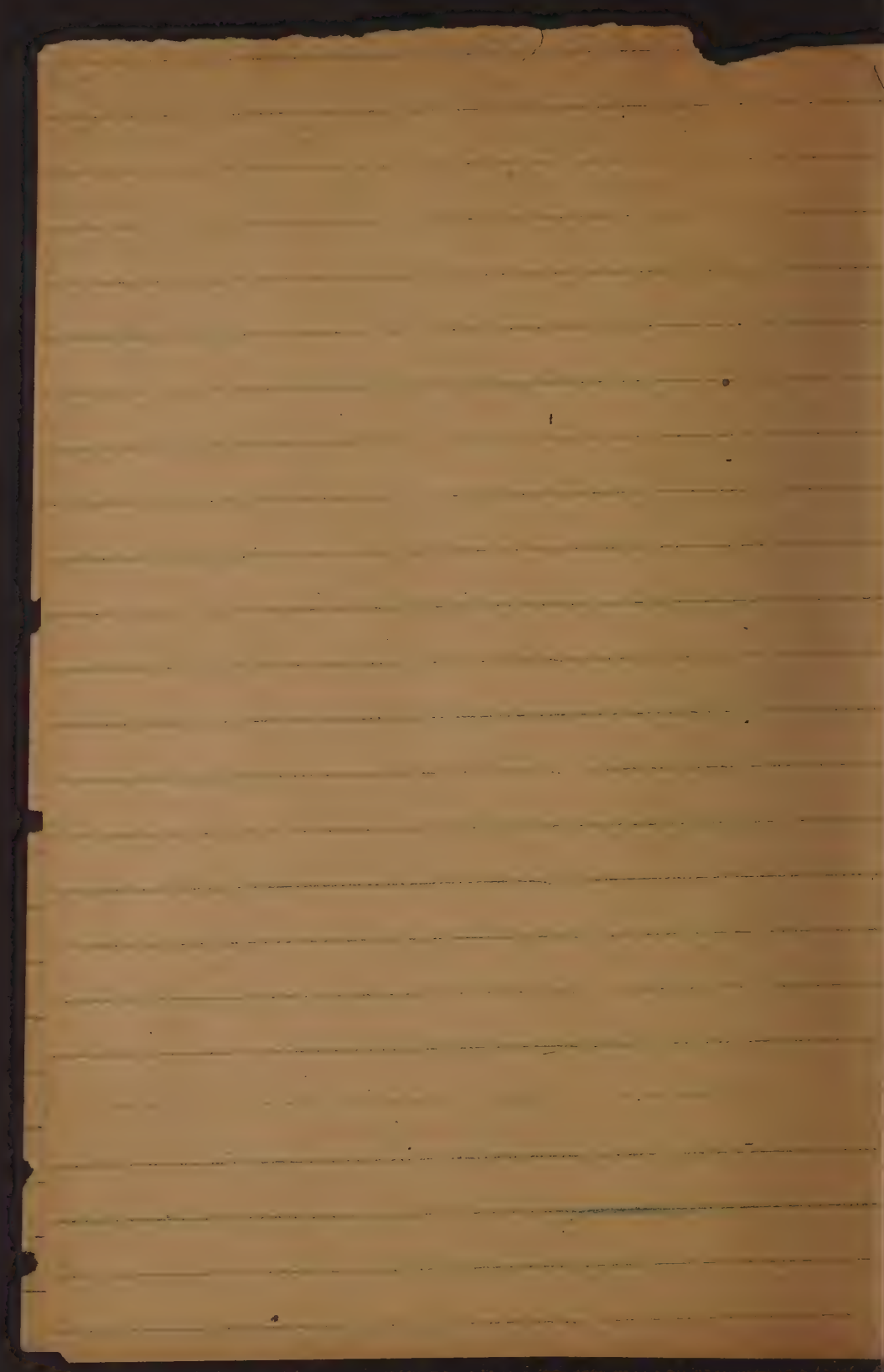


Queen 2

"True Devotion" at the banquet in the
old Center meeting House following the
presentation, she said, "I know of no
Chapter that has accomplished so much
in noble and lasting works as this Chapter".
It was my privilege on this occasion to re-
spond to the toast, "D. A. R. work".

Again when the McLean family's dedicated
their new home, the old Spalding House,
Dec 19, 1906 she was present as Pres. Gen
of the National So. D. A. R.

Mrs Thompson, the Regent tendered to her
at this time "the best work of her hand,
her mind, her heart." In reply, Mrs
McLean said, "this is a tri-ogy which
none can eclipse! and among my many
friends I have none more constant, no
mind more firm, no heart more ten-
der and true". Later I met her twice
at Washington D. C. Once at the theatre
when the house was packed to listen to
speeches from S. A. R's and D. A. R's from



Continued 8

all over the country, Memorial Hall
not then being completed.

After the meeting, I went with others to shake
the hand of Mrs Mc Lane, remarking as
I did so, "I have no idea who I am out-
of this fair thing yet I wished to shake your
hand." She instantly replied, "of course
I remember you, you are one of my dear
Noble's friends of Lowell", and then she
said "here is my one beloved son from
Mass", referring playfully to Dr. Parker.
and with vehemence said "give him my
love". I took special delight in conveying
the message to the Dr. as he may well
feel if he has one half as good a memory
as Mrs Mc Lane. The last time I saw
her was during the Scott reunion as she
sat upon the platform. A card photo
of the Congress taken of that Congress is
in the Spalding House Album.

I saw a picture of her as she looked when
she first came to Lowell which was in
a copy of the Patriot Review.

over

Such is my remembrance of this brilliant,
magnetic warm-hearted woman whom
we all loved.

My three years associa-
tion with Miss Braconer on the Little Boys
Club and more than that term of service
with Mrs Clarke on the program Committee
also with Mrs Fowler on the patriotic com-
served to knit us together with bands of love
and hooks of steel. Bright, alert and
lively they have slipped away in their
prime to other spheres of activity.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER

Historic Paintings Presented Chapter By Mrs. Brock—Business Meeting and Informal Musicals

Molly Varnum chapter, D.A.R., held a business meeting yesterday at the Spalding house. Reports were read of the continental congress, as follows: Miss M. Ida Howe read an account of the social activities, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, a member of the advisory board of national defense, reported the business transactions.

The regent, Mrs. E. H. Wiggan, in a very able manner explained the workings of the voting machine, also read a letter of much interest to the chapter from Baroness Huard, who visited the chapter recently. Mrs. Hoven, a member of the chapter, has offered a plot of land for planting purposes for the year 1917.

Mrs. G. C. Brock presented paintings which are of much historical value to the chapter. One of the pictures shows the headquarters of Gen. Washington at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, the place to which Lafayette went in 1783 and the place very recently visited by Marshal Joffre. The other is a picture of Isaac of York. The business meeting was followed by an informal musicale, when Mrs. James J. Kirwin gave several selections in her usual charming manner, and Mrs. Harry Wright gave such pleasure by her selections. Refreshments were served during the social hour that followed.



COLONIAL WARS



MR. CHARLES SUMNER PARSONS, deputy-secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars of Massachusetts, designed and superintended the making of a most interesting gavel presented the society at its annual banquet, Saturday, December 22, 1900, in Copley Hall, Boston. The head is made of wood from Pilgrim Church, Scrooby, England (1600), the gift of Dr. James Brown Thornton, president of the Boston Chapter, S. A. R. In this head is a piece of Plymouth Rock (1620), presented by Mr. Edwin Sanford Crandon, president of Old Suffolk Chapter, S. A. R. The handle is of wood from the First Church, Concord, Mass. (1712), the gift of Mr. Edward Webster M'Glenen, secretary of Colonial Wars Society. Inlaid in the handle is wood from the John Robinson Church, Leyden, Holland (1610), given by the Boston Chapter, S. A. R., through its ex-president, Jerome Carter Hosmer.

Membership requirements:—

Every application for membership shall be made in writing, on blanks furnished by the secretary, on request of a member of the society, subscribed by the applicant, and approved by two members of the society over their signatures, to whom the applicant must be known. Applications shall be accompanied by proof of eligibility; and such applications and proofs shall be referred to the Committee on Membership, who shall carefully investigate the same and report at the next meeting their recommendation thereon. Members shall be elected by ballot at a meeting of the council after report by the Membership Committee; but a negative vote of one in five of the ballots cast shall cause the rejection of such candidate.

Every applicant for membership shall declare upon honor that he has not failed of admission in any other state society, and that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the society, and will observe the Constitution and By-Laws of the same.

Each application blank and supplemental record must be made in duplicate.

The correctness of the pedigree should be proved, if possible, as well as that of each period of the services of an ancestor, which must be proved by full references to authorities, giving title of work, volume, and page; and in cases where the reference is to rare volumes or to manuscripts, certified extracts should accompany the application.

Encyclopædias, genealogies, town and county histories are not recognized by the registrar-general as authority for service of ancestor unless reference is given to original authorities.

All applications must be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other proper officer, and be sealed by such officer if he have a seal.

Candidates are requested to send their applications, when completed, to the genealogist, Mr. W. K. Watkins, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass. Hon. A. J. C. Sowden is the governor of the Massachusetts branch.

COLONIAL DAMES



"THE National Society of Colonial Dames of America is composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the colonial government and who by distinguished services shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation. All services which constitute a claim to membership must have been rendered before July 5, 1776, but this date shall be held to include all signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"No woman under twenty-one years of age can become a candidate for admission into this society. She must be invited and proposed by one member and seconded by another member of the society. In addition to these two indorsers, applicants from the non-colonial states must have their applications and papers signed by their state chairman. No member of the board of managers can propose or second any names. No member shall approve an application for membership unless she shall know the applicant to be worthy, and shall have satisfied herself by due examination of proofs that such candidate is eligible and otherwise qualified, and that she will, in her judgment, if admitted, be a desirable member and acceptable to the society."

At the annual meeting held in Washington, in April, 1900, the following national officers were elected: Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, president; Mrs. Gillespie, of Pennsylvania, first vice-president; Mrs. Herbert Claborne, second vice-president; Mrs. William Reed, of Baltimore, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, of Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Emil Richter, of New Hampshire, registrar; Miss Wharton, of Pennsylvania, historian. Mrs. William Reed was unanimously chosen to represent the society in Paris during the Exposition. Further information regarding the General Society may be obtained of Mrs. Reed. Mrs. Charles B. Dahlgreen, of West State Street, Trenton, is president of the New Jersey society; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke, of Lowell Street, Manchester, of the New Hampshire society. Mrs. George S. Hale, of Bay State Road, is president of the Massachusetts society.

AT RANDOM

UPON the highest authority we make the announcement that Miss Sara Whittimore Daggett, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, is not a candidate for any office whatever. Miss Daggett's enthusiasm and patriotic interest will be kept up, however, even as a private in the ranks.

THE editor begs to acknowledge the courteous invitation of the officers and managers of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, to attend their monthly receptions at headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, during the season. She also thanks the state regents, officers, and other members who are so generously and patriotically subscribing for this publication. It is especially gratifying, inasmuch as the editor is not a member of that society, therefore it would seem that the magazine wins on its merits alone.

MAJOR AND MRS. EDWARD H. ELDREDGE will sail from Italy, January 10, for New York, going thence to their home on West Cedar Street, Boston, Mass. Major Eldredge is one of the most popular militia men of the M. V. M., and served with honor to his regiment and state in the recent war with Spain as a United States volunteer. Owing to the retirement of Gen. W. A. Bancroft from the head of the Second Brigade, M. V. M., it is generally believed that Col. W. A. Pew, of "The Gallant Eighth," will succeed him by right of seniority, as well as fitness. In that case Major Eldredge is likely to get a handsome vote for the colonelcy of the so-called "Shore Regiment," the Eighth Infantry. Major Eldredge will be cordially welcomed home from his sojourn in Italy. Announcements of his marriage have reached his many friends. They are unique and done on rough-edged cream paper. The first page reads: "Mrs. James C. Eldredge has the honour to announce the marriage of her son Edward Henry to Donna Mira Cressida Peruzzi dei Marchesi di Medici." The second page is as follows: "*La Marchesa Editta Peruzzi di Medici ha l'onore di partecipare l'avvenuto matrimonio di sua figlia Mira Cressida con il Maggiore Edouardo Enrico Eldredge, Firenze, Dicembre, 1900.*"

YOURS is a beautiful publication, and does you infinite credit. — *Caroline H. Washburn.*

By request of several subscribers, who are not members of patriotic societies, we will print in each subsequent issue the eligibility clause of one or more organizations, and, so far as possible, the name of the proper person to whom to apply for admission.

THE story of the Boston Massacre is neatly gotten out in pamphlet form by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and accompanies their handsome calendar, which has a steel engraving of the famous scene to ornament it. This picture is quite worthy a frame. No calendars are delivered except on application by mail to the "Calendar Department." A dime must be enclosed to defray return expenses.

THE National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been called upon to mourn another loss in the untimely death of Mrs. William P. Frye, of Maine, wife of the president *pro tempore* of the United States Senate. Mrs. Frye was vice-president-general and was prominently identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other progressive organizations. She was dearly beloved by a large circle of friends, and widely respected everywhere.

REQUIEM MASS was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. J. D. Stafford, D.D., on December 31, 1900, for the repose of the soul of the late Eugenia Washington, who died November 20, in Washington, D. C. Announcement cards were sent out for this sacred event by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Miss Washington was a founder.

It is gratifying to learn that two American women, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer, are to be honored by France in the bestowing of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Palmer represent ably the D. A. R., Mrs. Manning being its president-general, who has served three years.

THE name of *American* which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation to be derived from any local discriminations. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes. — *Washington's Farewell Address.*

BOSTON WOMAN HONORED

(Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson has a cave named for her.)

IN South Dakota is one of nature's wonders, called Wind Cave. One of its beautiful chambers has been named "Richardson Washington Memorial," in honor of Ellen A. Richardson, of Boston, and in recognition of her great work in bringing into existence the George Washington Memorial Association.

A ceremony of interest was held in the cave recently, consisting of a poem written for the occasion by Philip Kellar and an address by one of the charter members of the G. W. M. A., who emphasized Washington's lifelong hope of a national university and delineated the exalted purpose of Mrs. Richardson in the cause.

Her friends and co-workers were fortunate in securing this most majestic room in the vast underground temple. The group of enthusiastic men and women stood in the solemn sanctuary entranced by the gleaming minerals, carved walls, decorated ceilings, and wonderfully colored frieze. Opening into the Richardson room on one side is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the other the magnificent Hall of the Tabernacle.

This dedication gives to Mrs. Richardson and her work a chamber not less splendid than was the great cave of Abou Simbel, built to honor Rameses the Second. This is but one of many tributes bestowed on this noble woman for her faithful service. In the Arctic Ocean is a beautiful island named by the geographical survey of the Smithsonian Institute, Richardson Island. Her work is now of national fame. She breathed life into the century-dead bequest of Washington. She taught little children, college youths, and their parents one fact in history of which many people are lamentably ignorant,—that Washington left a bequest to this nation for the building of a national university. A Boston woman, she made the work national, and brought to it all the forceful, magnetic attributes she so abundantly possessed. She inspired every section of the country with devotion to the noblest enterprise of the age, and after three years of untiring effort was unanimously elected first honorary president of the association she founded. Her organization of this grand work was a supreme triumph over difficulties. Her methods were the refined, honorable methods of the distinctly thoroughbred woman. Her trustworthy hands guided the work over the difficult uphill path of inception, leaving to her successors the smooth road to completion. This dedication in the great Western cave unites the name of Washington and his national university plan with that of the woman who has indelibly impressed that plan and hope on the American people.

NATIONAL SOCIETY, NEW ENGLAND WOMEN

MRS. WILLIAM GERRY SLADE, of New York, is the founder of the National Society, New England Women, a patriotic organization composed of women representing New England ancestors who have figured prominently in every age of the country's history in affairs that concern the interests of the republic. It is located in New York City, and its particular object is to promote social and intellectual intercourse among its members, and to offer advice and assistance to women of New England extraction residing in other portions of the United States. Its eligibility clause of the constitution reads:—

Any woman over eighteen years of age, who is a native of New England, or both of whose parents are or were natives of New England, or one of whose parents and whose husband are or were natives of New England, may be elected an active member. All those women who constituted the first Board of Managers, as mentioned in the Articles of Incorporation, shall always be active members.

Any woman, one of whose parents is or was a native of New England, any woman having two grandparents who are or were natives of New England, any woman having one grandparent who represents a line of New England ancestry and who is or was a native of New England, or any woman who may have married a native of New England, may become an associate member. Any woman whose mother is an active or an associate member may become an associate member. Only active members shall be permitted to vote, or to hold office as officer or manager. An associate member may, however, serve on any committee except the Membership Committee.

Its aims are educational and philanthropic. A scholarship fund has been established to aid New England girls to obtain a college education, and there is a fund to assist all who are in need. Further information regarding the society may be obtained of Miss H. A. Slade, 332 West 87th Street, New York City.



IMMORTAL WORDS

PHILIP NOLAN TO FREDERICK INGHAM

FOR your country, boy, and for that flag never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag; never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers and government, the people even, there is the *Country herself*, your country, and that you belong to *her*, as you belong to your mother. Stand by *her*, boy, as you would stand by your mother. Oh, if some one had said so to me when I was your age!—*From Edward Everett Hale's Masterpiece, "A Man without a Country."*

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION



THE March number will contain a concise report of the Tenth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held in Washington, D. C., the week of February 18. The editor attends in her official capacity as the elected delegate of Paul Jones Chapter of Boston, and as

historian for the regents of Massachusetts.

MARY DRAPER

AFTER reading in the December number the story of Mary Draper, it is interesting to learn of the doings of the chapter which has honored in its name this brave woman. Twice during the month the chapter has met for patriotic purposes. The first meeting, in Highland Hall, West Roxbury, was addressed by the state regent, Miss Sara Whittimore Daggett, and a delightful musical program was presented by Miss Maud Conway Blanchard and others, Miss Blanchard giving the "Songs of Tennyson." An informal hour followed, when members were given an opportunity of meeting Miss Daggett. The second meeting, for business, was held at the home of Mrs. George M. Bliss, Elm Street, Jamaica Plain. Mrs. M. W. Allen, the regent, presided. The principal topic was the proposed Memorial Fountain to the memory of Mary Draper. A committee was appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting, giving estimates on the cost of such a fountain. At the conclusion of the business session, the regent introduced Miss Maria B. Prescott, who gave the first in a series of papers and talks on "Civics," which subject the chapter is studying this year. Miss Prescott's subject was "Colonial Government of Plymouth and Massachusetts from 1620 to 1660."

PAUL JONES

MRS. EMMA PEARMAIN HARRIS, of Paul Revere Chapter, will be the hostess Tuesday evening, January 8, when Paul Jones Chapter, D. A. R., of Boston, meets at her residence, 1077 Boylston Street. There will be a brief business session, following which an entertainment will interest members and guests. Mrs. Alice S. Ware (*née* Tobey) has kindly consented to give one of her drawing-room talks on "Historic Landmarks of Boston." Music will be furnished by Miss Bertha Jones, violinist; Miss Mary Jones, pianist; Mrs. Edward Haskell, soprano, and Mrs. R. M. Kirtland, accompanist,

all of whom are chapter members. The state regent, Miss Daggett (an honorary member), and others have been especially invited. The chapter, owing to its small membership, has but one delegate—its regent—to the Continental Congress. The elected delegates to serve as alternates are Mrs. Edward Haskell, Mrs. Florence B. Qualters, and Mrs. Elliot Nickson. Mrs. B. M. Taylor, of Trinity Court, entertained the chapter in December, when new members were welcomed.

DOROTHY BREWER

INVITATIONS are out from the Dorothy Brewer Chapter, Waltham, for the opening of their new headquarters, Room 54, Methodist Building, Wednesday, January 9, in the evening. Miss Sara W. Daggett, the state regent, will make the dedication address. There will be other speakers and music. It is hoped by the chapter to there establish the nucleus of a local historical society.

MISS SARA W. DAGGETT, the state regent, is to be at home informally January 10 and 24, at three o'clock, at her residence, 116 Commonwealth Avenue, to all members of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

DR. ANITA MCGEE, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has relinquished the office and again taken up her pen. Dr. McGee enjoys the distinction of being the only woman commissioned officer in the U. S. A. She is the daughter of the distinguished astronomer, Prof. Simon Newcomb, and is the wife of Prof. J. McGee, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and active in organizing the women nurses for duty in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. It was in recognition of that work that she was made acting assistant surgeon and superintendent of nurses, with rank of first lieutenant.

Dr. McGee is known to nearly every D. A. R. for her faithful work in various offices, having held that of vice-president-general, librarian-general, etc. She is an earnest woman, forceful in utterance, and her voice is frequently heard on matters of importance in the Continental Congress.

YOUR idea is excellent, and there is a wide field for just such a publication. It was unanimously decided at our board meeting to furnish news of the society and to recommend the publication to our members. — *Adaline W. Sterling, President General D. R. Society.*

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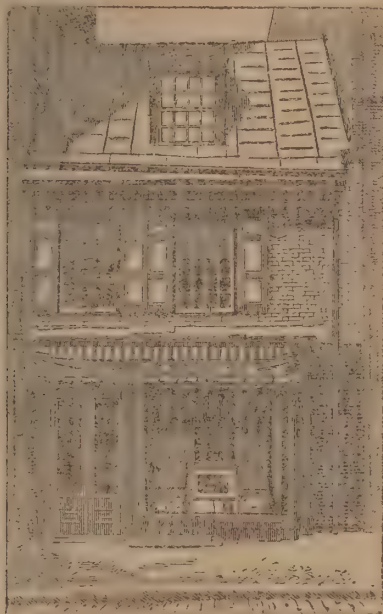
Photographed by Purdy.

LIEUT.-COL. CURTIS GUILD,
Commander Massachusetts Commandery, Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War.

AMERICAN FLAG HOUSE AND BETSY ROSS MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

FACTS and figures tell in the report sent of the Betsy Ross Memorial Association, which held an annual meeting December 14 in the historic little house in Philadelphia, where the first Stars and Stripes were made. The following officers were elected: Edward Brooks, president; Adam H. Fetterolf, vice-president; John Quincy Adams, secretary; George Clinton Batcheller, treasurer; and ten directors.

In a period of two years the officers of the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association have succeeded in raising \$18,461.34 toward the fund for the purchase of the birthplace of Old Glory. This showing is remarkable when it is borne in mind that no one is permitted to subscribe more than ten cents for a certificate



WHERE BETSY ROSS LIVED

of membership, and that these certificates are sent (in club form) at the *expense of the association* to any address in the United States and territories. Single certificates will be mailed to any address upon the receipt of ten cents, and four cents additional for postage.

The association has an option on the Flag House property with the right to purchase within five years for the sum of \$25,000.

When its objects and aims are consummated, the association will turn the historic Old Flag House over to the Federal Government, to be held by it in trust upon its original site for the American people, through whose patriotic efforts this sacred relic shall have been preserved.

HANNAH WINTHROP

(Third in a series of articles on the namesake of D. A. R. chapters.)

HANNAH WINTHROP was the only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fayerweather, of Boston, Mass. There were two brothers older. She was twice married, the second time to Prof. John Winthrop, of Harvard University, a specialist on earthquakes. He was a widower, the father of five sons, to whom she was a model stepmother. One of these sons became librarian of Harvard.

John Winthrop was early branded a traitor to King George, and his wife was one of the few high-bred dames who believed that the Revolution was just. At the time of the British advance on Lexington, she was obliged to leave her home, and with her sick husband seek a hiding place near Fresh Pond, where they spent several anxious days enduring great privations. Afterwards they moved to Andover.

To her friend Mary Warren, Hannah Winthrop gave (also to the world) the most graphic description of the advance and retreat of the British troops through Cambridge, and their subsequent occupation of the town. These letters have proven invaluable property.

Her Cambridge home was recently removed from the corner of Winthrop Square and Boylston Street. A fine portrait of Hannah Winthrop is in the possession of her nieces, and is the property of Dr. Fayerweather, of Boston.



ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS NEEDED

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, situated close to the Tower of London, in which is the tomb of one of Washington's ancestors, bearing a coat of arms which is supposed to be the origin of the Stars and Stripes, is threatened with destruction unless \$1,000 is subscribed for its repair.

What makes the church of interest to Americans is the tablet erected to the memory of Colonel Legge, who married Eliza Washington, who died in 1670, surmounted by the Washington arms, consisting of five alternating bars of red and white, above which are five-pointed red stars. These, it is said, suggested to George Washington the American national flag. — *From an Exchange.*



ASK your newsdealers for THE PATRIOTIC REVIEW. Note on last page of cover the various places where single copies may be purchased. Create a demand and the supply will follow.



AN INTERESTING REPORT

TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION



IN conformity with a resolution adopted by the society April 23, 1900, to present silk flags to the school children of our island possessions, namely, Manila, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and to stimulate a local and national interest in the annual celebration of June 14 as "Flag

Day," the undersigned herewith present the report of the Flag Committee.

The small American flags purchased by Mr. W. D. McLean, the secretary of this society, were forwarded to Washington, D. C., and inspected by the committee before shipment to their respective destinations. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Thomas Collier Platt, of New York, president of the United States Express Company, franks were given us on two consignments from Washington, D. C., to Kansas City, Mo., and one from Washington, D. C., to New York. Col. Dudley Evans, vice-president and general manager of Wells Fargo Company's Express, franked them from Kansas City to San Francisco. Col. Charles Bird, Quartermaster U. S. A., furnished transportation for the remaining distances. The flags were sent as follows: one thousand to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Manila; one hundred and fifty to Mr. W. O. Atwater, secretary of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The secretary of this committee secured a donation of five hundred flag cards from Lawton Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; these, with three hundred and fifty small flags, were forwarded to Porto Rico, to Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, San Juan. Mr. Huff, general superintendent of the Chesapeake Division of Adams Express Company, very kindly allowed us a rebate on the donation from Chicago, and Mr. William C. Johnson, general agent of the United States Express Company, likewise favored us on the flags from Newark to Washington. Thus twenty thousand miles of transportation were given us through the courtesy of the gentlemen named, without cost to this society.

The following communication has been received from the secretary of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution:—

HONOLULU, H. I., June 14, 1900.

I regret that both letter and flags did not reach us in time for distribution on the fourteenth instant; they will, however, be in time for the Fourth of July, and already some of them have been distributed among the school children, as suggested by you. Permit me to thank you in the name of our society for the kind forethought

in sending them. That they are fully appreciated and the children well pleased goes without saying.

Yours very truly,
W. O. ATWATER, *Secretary.*

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf has advised us that the flags were received, and that they were turned over for distribution to the superintendent of public schools, Manila, on the Fourth of July. The chairman and secretary of the committee called upon the Hon. Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, relative to the local observance of June 14, "Flag Day." Commissioner Macfarland said that it would give him pleasure to call the special attention of the board of trustees of the public schools to a proper observance of the same in all the public schools in the District of Columbia. The police department, fire department, and harbor masters' department all coöperated in displaying the national ensign on this occasion. The most elaborate exercises held by any of the public schools occurred at Fort Stevens, by the children of the Brightwood School, Compatriot William V. Cox, a prominent member of this society, presiding; the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Gen. Thomas N. Vincent, president S. A. R., and a number of members of our society being present. The program consisted in an address by Dr. Petteys; raising of the flag by Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Daughter of the Sixth Army Corps and a Daughter of the American Revolution; recitations and songs by the children, music for the occasion being furnished by the band from United States Soldiers' Home. It is intended to have annual patriotic exercises at Fort Stevens to commemorate the anniversary of the adoption of the flag on June 14, "Flag Day." The offices of the steamboat companies, and steamers and vessels in the harbor were decorated, and we are indebted to the harbor master for valuable assistance in the matter.

Compatriot George W. Baird, superintendent of the State War and Navy Building, and a member of this society, had the large garrison flag, which, under army regulations, is only hoisted on important occasions, displayed on the State War and Navy Building, and provided the building northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street with a national ensign for this occasion. A number of the large business houses in this city were adorned with American flags, and most persons wore small flags.

The following letters have been received:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
June 18, 1900.

I desire to thank you for the flag, which I shall be sure to wear June 14. If you desire, I will ask the other commissioners to authorize a more formal statement to the public. Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Your courteous letter inclosing two small flags, one for Commissioner Beach and one for myself, to be worn "Flag Day," June 14, was duly and gratefully received.

Commissioner Beach desires me to thank you for the same, and to say that he will be pleased to wear it on "Flag Day," and I assure you that it will give me great pleasure to do likewise. Thanking you for your thoughtful courtesy,

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. ROSS,
Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

A small silk flag was sent the President, with the request that he would wear it on "Flag Day." The following acknowledgment was received:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 13, 1900.

Your letter of the twelfth instant, with inclosures, has been received, and I have taken pleasure in bringing it to the attention of the President. Thanking you in the President's behalf for the courtesy extended to him, believe me,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. CORTYLOU,
Secretary to the President.

The President wore this flag on "Flag Day."

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1900.

The Secretary of War directs me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in sending him the small American flag, and he will take pleasure in displaying it with patriotic feeling.

Very truly yours,

W. S. CORSEY, *Private Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The subject is a meritorious one, and has my cordial approval.

LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
June 16, 1900.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the flag and to express my sincere thanks for the courteous remembrance in sending same.

Assuring you of my entire sympathy with the efforts of your committee to set aside a day in which suitable exercises may be held in honor of "Old Glory,"

Very truly yours,

G. D. MEIKELJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

So far as this bureau is concerned, every effort is being made to enter into the spirit of the day by the display of our largest flag over the building, and such other flags as we are able to find.

Respectfully,

WALTER WEYMAN,
Surgeon-General M. H. S.

1325 16TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I thank you for the flags. We will wear them with pleasure and display our flag on "Flag Day."

Very truly yours,

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, June 11, 1900.

It will afford me pleasure to do whatever I can to coöperate with the Sons of the American Revolution to secure the public recognition of "Flag Day."

JOHN D. WHITNEY, *President.*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1900.

Mayor Ashbrige directs me to say that it will give him pleasure to call attention to your request to decorate on "Flag Day."

SECRETARY TO THE MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, June 6, 1900.

I shall direct the flag to be displayed on public buildings, and advise our community to respect the day and give general display of the flag.

THOMAS G. HAYS, *Mayor.*

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER,

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Our chapter heartily concurs in the resolution of your society pertaining to the celebration of "Flag Day."

T. E. BORDEN, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Your committee feel greatly indebted to Mr. Spurgeon, of the *Washington Post*, and Mr. Thomas C. Noyes, of the *Evening Star*, for their kindness in giving the movement their hearty sympathy so essential to the success of a movement of this character. The coöperation as indicated by the foregoing has caused the committee to anticipate a more complete observance of "Flag Day," 1901. To that end the best efforts of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will no doubt be extended, thus to second the action of the permanent Flag Committee of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, coupled with the efforts of the American Flag Association, composed of all the members of all the patriotic societies in the country, in fostering public sentiment in favor of having the flag of our country, and preventing it from desecration, as contemplated by the resolution adopted by the Cleveland (Ohio) Congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in April, 1897. The deep interest manifested by the National Society is apparent from the reports of its permanent Flag Committee, as published in the Year Book of the National Society for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900, copies of which form part of the library of the District of Columbia Society.

The reports deserve to be read by compatriots of the society.

It is due to Compatriot Henry Whitefield Samson, the secretary of this committee, that mention be made in this report of his intelligent and indefatigable exertions connected with the execution of the resolution of the District of Columbia Society, herein cited.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,

President of the District of Columbia Society, S. A. R.

ABOVE ALL,
PATRIOTIC.

Hon. Charles D. Palmer's
Eulogy Upon Governor
Greenhalge.

THE DAY NAMED BY HIM

OBSERVED BY DAUGHTERS OF
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Addresses by Rev. A. A. Berle and
Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

The strains of Yankee Doodle, which have fired the hearts of sturdy yeomen in days when courage, both of mind and spirit, was the essential quality in this country, aroused those who gathered in Associate hall yesterday afternoon to attend the first memorial of the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hall has never been so appropriately decorated. In the rear, the national colors hung on the wall and gallery, and around each post there was a covering of color in green or red, white and blue. At the front the red, white and blue and the stars, all arranged with most tasteful effect, and in the centre the outspread wings of the eagle and the accompanying shield, in gilt and colors. A table draped with the flag, and palms and trailing vines, completed what made an effect simple and yet rarely appropriate to the spirit of the meeting.

The High School battalion was represented by a delegation who marched in to the music of fife and drum, and the girls' battalion followed in uniform and in large force.

The hall was well filled when Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, president of the Molly Varnum Chapter and the presiding officer of the afternoon, Mayor Courtney, Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Rev. Dr. J. M. Greene, Rev. A. A. Berle, Miss M. A. Webster, Mrs. J. M. G. Parker, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. Charles H. Richardson, Mrs. Charles M. Williams, Mrs. G. C. Brock, Mrs. S. J. Neale, Mr. T. M. Molloy and Mrs. Masury, took seats on the platform.

Mrs. Nesmith called the meeting to order shortly before 3.30 o'clock and after a word as to the Molly Varnum Chapter and this, its first public memorial meeting, she introduced Rev. J. M. Greene.

Rev. Greene delivered a heartfelt prayer and Hon. Charles D. Palmer after a few words of introduction followed with a memorial address to the late Governor Frederic T. Greenhalge, as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In observing this day dedicated to the highest of public virtues, we commemorate as well its honored sponsor. I shall attempt no formal eulogy on our late Governor. Statesmen have paid tribute to his work, critics have lauded his talents, poets have sung his virtues. The people mourn his loss. Words of mine cannot add lustre to his memory nor increase the honor, in which men hold his name. But in our observance of the nineteenth of April we may well draw inspiration from the life and character of him who fitly named it Patriots' Day.

Those who knew Governor Greenhalge best, have felt that finely touched though his spirit was to all fine issues, his distinctive characteristic, subordinate only to his religious sentiment, was his patriotism.

Though this union of patriotism and religion is perhaps not uncommon they are rarely so happily blended. Often in the past even in our own history the rallying cry for Faith and Freedom has served as a signal for bigotry and persecution. But this man's patriotism was as broad, as liberal, as all-embracing as his religion. His political creed "equal right to all men under the law," was the natural sequence of his firm belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Holding, as has recently been said of him, the government of the United States to be the best product of the human mind, the greatest gift of the Almighty, patriotism was to him more than a virtue, it became a sacred duty. So to the land of his adoption he gave deeper devotion, more unselfish service than many who were born her sons.

Patriotism is far too often an emotion, ennobling and uplifting while it lasts, but passing away with the occasion that called it into being. With Mr. Greenhalge it was a principle, which moulded his character and regulated his conduct.

Eager to be numbered among the defenders of the union he felt in the flush of ardent youth that it is easy to die for one's country; his maturer manhood proved that he had learned the harder task of living for his country. The soldier who follows the flag to danger, or to death if need be, is truly a patriot, but patriotic service is not restricted to the field of battle.

To be a good citizen is to be a patriot and Frederic Thomas Greenhalge was first of all a good citizen. He believed that there was no greater title than American citizen. Esteeming the privilege of citizenship the highest gift this government bestows, the duties which that privilege entails, he never dreamed of evading. He believed that every citizen ought to acquaint himself not only with the principles of government but also with the machinery of politics, where eternal vigilance is the price of safety. Though men less conscientious than he denounce politics as unfit for gentlemen, he familiarized himself with political details and methods, too loyal to his state to neglect any means of guarding her interests. Yet singularly enough it was predicted that his first gubernatorial campaign would be a failure, because he was so little of a politician. Speaking of this at the time to a friend he said, "they may find out that if I am not a politician I know more and larger politics than they have ever dreamed of."

Thus the petty details which he had felt obliged to master in the ward caucus and the primary meeting could not circumscribe nor deteriorate one whose single purpose was to serve his country.

His patriotism grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, influencing his opinions and his actions. He felt righteous indignation against detractors of America and

American institutions whether at home or abroad. Convinced that those institutions were founded on the rights of mankind he held that doubt of their wisdom was disloyalty. His thoughtful vision looking back over human history realized that through the centuries the voice of the people has been the voice of God.

The government to which he gave his allegiance was the people's government, and he had faith in the people. Knowing the masses capable of noble thoughts and high ideals he sought to strengthen in them our great national aspirations. No public utterance of his ever advocated expediency before right, or placed material prosperity above national honor.

In the councils of the nation and later in the highest office with which the Commonwealth could honor him his service was able, brilliant, loyal and conscientious.

It may be said of him that throughout his entire career "all the ends he aimed at were his country's, his God's and Truth's."

If I have passed over many of the noble traits of Governor Greenhalge's wonderfully rounded character to dwell upon his patriotism it is because he himself revered patriotism, and because this day was by him set apart for its special commemoration. His proclamation for the first observance of the day illustrates and confirms all that I have spoken. While yet living he had won "the honor and reverence and good repute, which follow faithful service." Doubt we recognize in him the highest type of patriotism.

As cheer, and we see him as he moved. He moved, lightly, all-accomplished, wise, with what sublime repression of himself; Not swaying to his faction or to that; Not making his high place the lawless perch of wined ambition, nor a vantage-ground for pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years Wearing the white flower of a blameless life!"

Mr. Molloy sang an ode written by Mr. Greenhalge and the next speaker, Mrs. Masury, vice president general of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, was then introduced. She said in part: In speaking of our organization and the cause for which our ancestors fought we might ask in what way the American Revolution differs from the French Revolution. We know that in the latter cruelty and bloodshed were prominent and that the times were times of terror. The people did not fight for the protection of home as our ancestors did and they did not have the high purpose at stake that low. We reverence in this country.

Our order has had rapid growth since the beginning of the movement to which we belong. With only a few at first we now have 13,000. We want to work for the uplifting of our countrymen and country women. It is for us to do something to prove the value of this organization to our country and to stir in the hearts of the young the spirit of their fathers.

Lowell has had her share in the heroes that have brought honor to the State. You have had General Butler, and today our hearts go out in regard for the man whom we have been called to mourn. We all know how he always stood for equal rights and how he was a friend to all in that life that Massachusetts looks back upon with pride and reverence. He was a friend to this order. No man was so true, so loyal, and so noble with women as Governor Greenhalge; so it is fitting for this organization of Daughters of the Revolution to pay tribute to his memory. Of him we can fittingly say:

Build these more stately mansions, O, my soul,
As the swift seasons roll.
Leave thy low vaulted past,
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Charles M. Williams, Rev. A. A. Berle, chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, delivered an eloquent address, the last of the afternoon.

After dwelling upon some of the phases of the Revolution, the speaker in words of great weight said the women by filling their full duty in the home and exercising the influence of the mother over her children would do more for her country than she who makes herself heard in the forum. It is by her moulding of the young life, he said, that she endears herself to her children and makes man revere the woman who gave him birth.

"One of the potent factors that make for a country's welfare is absolute truth in the public life of her people. It is not the talk about patriotism and he cheers for the flag that make the man the true lover of his country. I care less for the demonstration than the actual fact. What we want is the highest kind of service at all times with an unwavering purpose to do the right at all cost.

"We are in danger of three types of aristocracy, the money aristocracy, the aristocracy of intelligence, strange as it may seem, and the most senseless of all, the aristocracy of lineage.

"In none of our elections, have more than 65 per cent. of our voters gone to the polls. Not until our men shall have shown themselves more desirous for their own interest, and shall have placed the welfare of their country before the amassing of dollars, will the desired end be realized. It is not in the ignorant foreigner, who cannot write his name, that the danger lies, but in the educated, and in the children of the educated.

"We need to change our ideas as to what is best for our own welfare and we need a broader Americanism constantly ready to strive for the country's good. Let us not look backward but forward. We should be large enough and honest enough to work out the highest greatness and to measure by the spotless character and unselfish fruitage.

"Look to the example of that one of our great men whom we have just laid to rest, Governor Greenhalge. In his highest honors he never forgot that he was a child who had grown from the people. He always held high the honor and glory of American manhood and lived a life of uprightness that is the foremost the simplicity and perfect belief in the equality of his fellows."

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Berle was greeted with the applause of an appreciative audience.

Mr. Molloy sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill" and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of America by the audience.

The ushers, officers of the High School battalion were: Adjutant, F. Ward Coburn, Capt. Fred Leakey, Q. M. Arthur G. Phelan, Maj. James A. Harper, Capt. James F. Monahan, Capt. Earl Thomas, Lieut. Leon Thurlow.

E CAMP, MARCH, AND THE POTOMAC, by Ed-ling Co., Boston), is a and as such is of in- f a diary, interspersed e anecdotes. The au- tious engagements do plonel Livermore; his hn Porter are not in he second court mar- he opposes the opin- the regular service. story of the Twenty- me pleasure in reading the organization and

ORY OF A SPY IN THE Macmillan Company), n of peculiar mental leral spy, is wounded, ves for a time among raining it, he returns e story is interesting, e hero's friend, Dr. although his lengthy old the full attention

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AND

Daughters of the Revolution

By Mrs. FLORA ADAMS DARLING, A.M. . . . Founder

In response to the request of a large number of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution for the facts in connection with the formation and organization of the two great patriotic societies, their founder has written a history of the patriotic organization of women in America. She is assured by the members of both societies that a vast majority of the Daughters want to have the truth prevail, and have a union effected as an achievement of the first year of the new century.

As a record of the work accomplished during the first two years of the organization of the societies, this history will be of great and immediate value to the officers of the Chapters, who are in search of facts. An "Autograph" edition, *limited to five thousand copies*, will be printed by the Independence Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, and sold *only to the officers and members of the societies*, on subscription, at \$2.00 a copy. The book will be three hundred pages, gilt top, royal octavo, bound in cloth, illustrated with portraits and numerous reproductions of letters, documents, official correspondence, and commissions.

The history will be issued early in March.

Forward Check or Money Order for \$2.00, payable to CHARLES P. MUND, Treasurer.

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The Mayflower Descendant

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE OF PILGRIM GENEALOGY AND HISTORY

PUBLISHED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS

Principal Contents of Vol. I, 1899:

The Brewster Book (*illustrated*); Bradford's List of Mayflower Passengers; Old and New Style Dating; Plymouth Colony Wills and Deeds; Division of Cattle; Records of Plymouth, Middleborough, Plympton, Scituate; Wills of Mary (Chilton) Winslow (*illustrated*); Peregrine White (*illustrated*), Gyles Hopkins, William Mullins.

Principal Contents of Vol. II, 1900:

Mayflower Genealogies; Wills of Isaac Allerton, William Bradford, Love Brewster, Francis Cooke, Samuel² Eaton, Samuel² Fuller, Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, Henry Samson, George Soule, Nathaniel Warren; Records of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bridgewater, Marshfield, Middleborough, Plympton, Scituate, Yarmouth; Plymouth Colony Wills and Deeds; Barnstable County Wills; In and about Scrooby (*illustrated*); Old Boston, England (*illustrated*).

Special Features in issue for January, 1901:

Richard Warren and His Descendants; Inventories of John Alden and William Brewster; John and Ebenezer Pratt, of Oyster Bay, L. I. (*illustrated*); Halifax, Mass., Vital Records.

Volumes I (1899) and II (1900), in numbers, \$2.00 each; bound in cloth, \$3.00 each.

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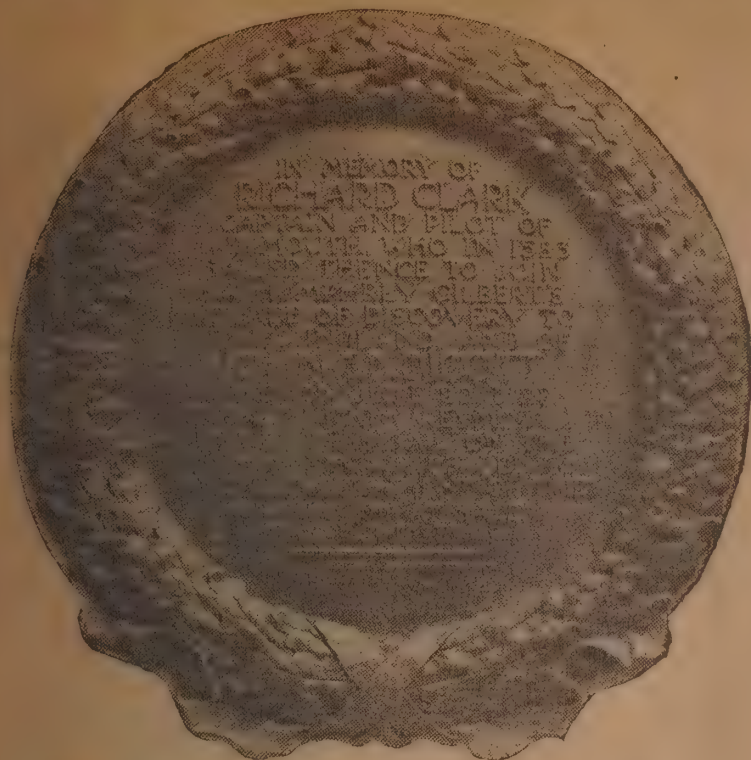
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England's Tablet to John Endicott



Memorial to Be Erected in Weymouth, Eng., in Honor of the First Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Weymouth in England has invited Weymouth in New England to send representatives next June to the dedication of a memorial to John Endicott. John Endicott set forth from Weymouth, England, on June 20, 1628, in the ship "Abigail," on the expedition which led to the settlement of Salem, Massachusetts. He afterwards became the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Herewith is a photograph of the bronze tablet which will be set in an obelisk in the town for which Weymouth, Mass., was named. The memorial is paid for by public subscription. Besides the sailing of John Endicott, the tablet commemorates the pilot, Richard Clark, who in 1583 accompanied Sir Humphrey Gilbert on his voyage of discovery to Newfoundland. The photograph is published by the courtesy of H. A. Huxtable, town clerk of Weymouth, England.

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PRESS OF
SAMUEL USHER
BOSTON

ABOVE ALL, PATRIOTIC.

Hon. Charles D. Palmer's
Eulogy Upon Governor
Greenhalge.

April 17, 1896.

THE DAY NAMED BY HIM

OBSERVED BY DAUGHTERS OF
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Addresses by Rev. A. A. Berle and
Mrs. Charles H. Masury.

The strains of Yankee Doodle, which have fired the hearts of sturdy yeomen in days when courage, both of mind and spirit, was the essential quality in this country, aroused those who gathered in Associate hall yesterday afternoon to attend the first memorial of the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The hall has never been so appropriately decorated. In the rear, the national colors hung on the wall and gallery, and around each post there was a covering of color in green or red, white and blue. At the front the red, white and blue and the stars, all arranged with most tasteful effect, and in the centre the outspread wings of the eagle and the accompanying shield, in gilt and colors. A table draped with the flag, and palms and trailing vines, completed what made an effect simple and yet rarely appropriate to the spirit of the meeting.

The High School battalion was represented by a delegation who marched in to the music of fife and drum, and the girls' battalion followed in uniform and in large force.

The hall was well filled when Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, president of the Molly Varnum Chapter and the presiding officer of the afternoon, Mayor Courtney, Hon. Charles D. Palmer, Rev. Dr. J. M. Greene, Rev. A. A. Berle, Miss M. A. Webster, Mrs. J. M. G. Parker, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. Charles H. Richardson, Mrs. Charles M. Williams, Mrs. G. C. Brock, Mrs. S. J. Neale, Mr. T. E. Molloy and Mrs. Masury, took seats on the platform.

Mrs. Nesmith called the meeting to order shortly before 3.30 o'clock and after a word as to the Molly Varnum Chapter and this, its first public memorial meeting, she introduced Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D.

Dr. Greene delivered a heartfelt prayer and Hon. Charles D. Palmer after a few words of introduction followed with a memorial address to the late Governor Frederic T. Greenhalge as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In observing duty this day dedicated to the highest of public virtues, we commemorate as well its honored sponsor. I shall attempt no formal eulogy on our late Governor. Statesmen have paid tribute to his work, orators have lauded his talents, poets have sung his virtues. The people mourn his loss. Words of mine cannot add lustre to his memory nor increase the honor, in which men hold his name. But in our observance of the nineteenth of April we may well draw inspiration from the life and character of him who fitly named it Patriots' Day.

Those who knew Governor Greenhalge best, have felt that finely touched though his spirit was to all fine issues, his distinctive characteristic, subordinate only to his religious sentiment, was his patriotism.

Though this union of patriotism and religion is perhaps not uncommon they are rarely so happily blended. Often in the past even in our own history the rallying cry for Faith and Freedom has served as a signal for bigotry and persecution. But this man's patriotism was as broad as liberal, as all-embracing as his religion. His political creed "equal right to all men under the law," was the natural consequence of his firm belief in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Holding, as has recently been said of him, the government of the United States to be the best product of the human mind, the grandest gift of the Almighty, patriotism was to him more than a virtue, it became a sacred duty. So to the land of his adoption he gave deeper devotion, more unselfish service than many who were born her sons.

Patriotism is far too often an emotion, ennobling and uplifting while it lasts, but passing away with the occasion that called it into being. With Mr. Greenhalge it was a principle, which moulded his character and regulated his conduct.

Eager to be numbered among the defenders of the union he felt in the flush of ardent youth that it is easy to die for one's country; his maturer manhood proved that he had learned the harder task of living for his country. The soldier who follows the flag to danger, or to death if need be, is truly a patriot, but patriotic service is not restricted to the field of battle.

To be a good citizen is to be a patriot and Frederic Thomas Greenhalge was first of all a good citizen. He believed that there was no prouder title than American citizen. Esteeming the privilege of citizenship the highest gift this government bestows, the duties which that privilege entails, he never dreamed of evading. He believed that every citizen ought to acquaint himself not only with the principles of government but also with the machinery of politics, where eternal vigilance is the price of safety. Though men less conscientious than he denounce politics as unfit for gentlemen, he familiarized himself with political details and methods, too loyal to his state to neglect any means of guarding her interests. Yet singularly enough it was predicted that his first gubernatorial campaign would be a failure, because he was so little of a politician. Speaking of this at the time to a friend he said, "they may find out that if I am not a politician I know more and larger politics than they have ever dreamed of."

Thus the petty details which he had felt obliged to master in the ward caucus and the primary meeting could not circumscribe nor deteriorate one whose single purpose was to serve his country.

His patriotism grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, influencing his opinions and his actions. He felt righteous indignation against detractors of America and

American institutions whether at home or abroad. Convinced that those institutions were founded on the rights of mankind he held that doubt of their wisdom was disloyalty. His thoughtful vision looking back over human history realized that through the centuries the voice of the people has been the voice of God.

The government to which he gave his allegiance was the people's government, and he had faith in the people. Knowing the masses capable of noble thoughts and high ideals he sought to strengthen in them our great national aspirations. No public utterance of his ever advocated expediency before right, or placed material prosperity above national honor.

In the councils of the nation and later in the highest office with which the Commonwealth could honor him his service was able, brilliant, loyal and conscientious.

It may be said of him that throughout his entire career "all the ends he aimed at were his country's, his God's and Truth's."

If I have passed over many of the noble traits of Governor Greenhalge's wonderfully rounded character to dwell upon his patriotism it is because he himself revered patriotism, and because this day was by him set apart for its special commemoration. His proclamation for the first observance of the day illustrates and confirms all that I have spoken. While yet living he had won "the honor and reverence and good repute, which follow faithful service." Dead we recognize in him the highest type of patriotism.

"We know him now; all narrow jealousies are silent; and we see him as he moved. How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise. With what sublime repression of himself; Not swaying to this faction or to that; Not making his high place the lawless perch of winged ambition, nor a vantage-ground for pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years Wearing the white flower of a blameless life!"

Mr. Molloy sang an ode written by Mr. Greenhalge and the next speaker, Mrs. Masury, vice president general of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution, was then introduced. She said in part: In speaking of our organization and the cause for which our ancestors fought we might ask in what way the American Revolution differs from the French Revolution. We know that in the latter cruelty and bloodshed were prominent and that the times were times of terror. The people did not fight for the protection of home as our ancestors did and they did not have the high purpose at stake that we have in this country.

Our order has had rapid growth since the beginning of the movement to which we belong. With only a few at first we now have 13,000. We want to work for the uplifting of our countrymen and country women. It is for us to do something to prove the value of this organization to our country and to stir in the hearts of the young the spirit of their fathers.

Lowell has had her share in the heroes that have brought honor to the state. You have had General Butler, and today our hearts go out in regard for the man whom we have been called to mourn. We all know how he always stood for equal rights and how he was a friend to all in that life that Massachusetts looks back upon with pride and reverence. He was a friend to this order. No man was so true, so loyal, and so noble with women as Governor Greenhalge; so it is fitting for this organization of Daughters of the Revolution to pay tribute to his memory. Of him we can fittingly say:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low vaulted past,
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.

After the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Charles M. Williams, Rev. A. A. Berle, chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, delivered an eloquent address, the last of the afternoon.

After dwelling upon some of the phases of the Revolution, the speaker in words of great weight said the women by filling their full duty in the home and exercising the influence of the mother over her children would do more for her country than she who makes herself heard in the forum. It is by her moulding of the young life, he said, that she endears herself to her children and makes man revere the woman who gave him birth.

"One of the potent factors that make for a country's welfare is absolute truth in the public life of her people. It is not the talk about patriotism and the cheers for the flag that make the man the true lover of his country. I care less for the demonstration than the actual fact. What we want is the highest kind of service at all times with an unwavering purpose to do the right at all cost.

"We are in danger of three types of aristocracy, the money aristocracy, the aristocracy of intelligence, strange as it may seem, and the most senseless of all, the aristocracy of lineage.

"In none of our elections, have more than 65 per cent. of our voters gone to the polls. Not until our men shall have shown themselves more desirous for their own interest, and shall have placed the welfare of their country before the amassing of dollars, will the desired end be realized. It is not in the ignorant foreigner, who cannot write his name, that the danger lies, but in the educated, and in the children of the educated.

"We need to enlarge our ideas as to what is best for our own welfare and we need a broader Americanism constantly ready to strive for the country's good. Let us not look backward but forward. We should be brave enough and honest enough to work out the largest greatness and to measure by the spotless character and unselfish fruitage.

"Look to the example of that one of our great men whom we have just laid to rest, Governor Greenhalge. In his highest honors he never forgot that he was a child who had grown from the people. He always held high the honor and glory of American manhood and lived a life of uprightness that kept foremost the simplicity and perfect belief in the equality of his fellows."

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Berle was greeted with the applause of an appreciative audience.

Mr. Molloy sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill" and the meeting was brought to a close by the singing of America by the audience.

The ushers, officers of the High school battalion were: Adjutant, F. Ward Coburn, Capt. Fred Leache, Q. M. Arthur G. Phelan, Maj. James A. Harper, Capt. James F. Monahan, Capt. Karl Thomas, Lieut. Leon Thurlow.

Obituary.

COLONIAL DAYS.

Brought to Mind by the Loan
Exhibit.

VALUABLE HISTORICAL RELICS.

Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R. Presented
With Gavel by Bunker Hill
Association.

Dec. 8 — 1897

The Loan Exhibit of Colonial and Revolutionary relics, under the auspices of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., Old Middlesex Chapter, S. A. R., and Capt. John Ford Chapter, C. A. R., which opened yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club, Pollard building, is even a greater success than was anticipated at the outset. Hundreds of articles of historic interest are on exhibition, and so long is the catalogue that it is impossible to mention more than a small number of those that have especial interest. In fact, there is not an article on exhibition that has not sufficient historic value to entitle it to special mention, if it were possible to include them all.

Mrs. Gardner W. King has a fine collection of old china, in which is included a unique and exquisite glass pitcher, which is apparently filled with fishes, so ingeniously is the decoration arranged.

Among the more ancient articles is a lamp, said to be at least 300 years old. This was contributed by an old lady who is living at the Old Ladies' Home.

Mrs. Stark, of Dumbarton, N. H., exhibits a large collection of Stark relics that is exceedingly interesting. It includes a brace of flint-lock pistols used by Gen. Stark, the powder horn used by him at Bunker Hill, specimens of spinning and weaving from the "Stark Farm" in Dumbarton, an original letter from Gen. Washington to Robert Morris, also a letter signed by Martha Washington, addressed to Molly Stark. In the Stark collection is also included the waist of Molly Stark's wedding gown, loaned by Mr. F. N. Chase, which will have especial interest for the ladies. It is a tiny affair, of white taffeta silk, now yellow with age, cut with a low, square neck, and with sleeves tight enough to satisfy the present demands of fashion.

Among the revolutionary war relics is a collection of arms used by Capt. John Ford, for whom the local society of the C. A. R. is named. It includes the gun, sword and powder horn carried by him in the war. There are also a number of revolutionary documents in this collection, which is loaned by Miss J. H. Earl.

Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin, who is a descendant of Hannah Dustin, has a fine collection of relics of the Dustin family, including Lydia Dustin's wedding slippers, and a pair of stays, stiff as boards, the wool and linen for which was raised, prepared and woven and the stays made by Lydia Dustin, daughter of Col. Moses Dustin. There is also a shuttle for knitting lace, used by Col. Moses Dustin's wife, a handkerchief, covered with historical pictures, owned by Mary Dustin, and a commission to Moses Dustin as captain, signed by John Sullivan; a document signed by Joseph Warren, president of the first Provincial Congress; a list of the salaries voted to be paid to officers and privates in the revolutionary war.

There are many coats of arms, and ancient portraits, and war relics too numerous to mention. The "Fiske Manor" contributes a large collection of antique furniture, etc.

One article, especially noticeable, is a watch that was worn through the battle of Bunker Hill, and which is still ticking.

are a gun, carried in the war of 1812, by Mrs. Thatch; a cannon ball, from the Revolutionary war, R. I., loaned by Mrs. W. B. Thurber; cook book, 1730, by Charles Carter, chef to Duke of Argyll, loaned by Mrs. Adelbert A. Ames; the sampler of Lucinda Blood, 1816, loaned by Miss Whittier; bullet from battle of Louisburg, 1758, loaned by Mrs. Joseph Smith; fragments of original coffin of Gen. Washington, loaned by Judge S. P. Hadley; communion cup, Sandy Hill church, Amesbury, 1797, Mrs. J. W. Bartlett; candlesticks that belonged to Washington Irving's brother, loaned by Miss Harriet Hovey; lantern of Paul Revere, loaned by Miss Lena J. Kimball; er, 1620, loaned by Reuben L. Reed, Acton; Dorothy Prescott's spinning wheel, loaned by Mrs. L. W. Faulkner, Billerica; hand-woven bedspread, loaned by Mrs. George F. Richardson; sampler, snuff box, commission signed by George III., and Napoleon Bonaparte plate, loaned by Mrs. A. G. Pollard; case of Napoleon ware, loaned by Miss Gerrish; Burslem plate used by Daniel Webster, Miss N. P. H. Robbins; Revolutionary recompense money for Samuel Fowler's death, and buckle worn at time of Lafayette, loaned by Mrs. Greenleaf C. Brock; silver and glass ear-drops, 1797, loaned by Mrs. S. P. Perham, Chelmsford; Col. Joseph Manning's bull's-eye watch, 1747, and other ancient relics, loaned by Edwin H. Warren, Chelmsford; antique watch, loaned by Rev. Wilson Waters; brass spoon, first house, Chelmsford, loaned by Miss A. F. Crosby; bed quilt made in Andover, 1697, loaned by D. E. Worthley; Masonic dish, over 100 years old, loaned by the Misses Merrill; embroidered coat of Col. William Prescott, 1775, loaned by Miss Mary J. Wright; silver cake basket of Madam Molly Varnum, loaned by John M. Varnum, Boston; porringer, once the property of Roger Williams, loaned by Mrs. Prentiss Webster.

Among the ancient papers and documents are: Deed of Hildreth cemetery to Dracut, 1752, loaned by Mrs. Henry Read; will of Elijah Hildreth of Dracut, 1758, loaned by Capt. Harry Reade; copy of Ulster Gazette, January, 1800, containing account of death and burial of Washington, loaned by Abram E. Brown, Bedford; ship's papers, signed by Thomas Jefferson, loaned by Horace S. Bacon; Indian deed to first land sold in Dracut, given to John Evered, the Indian's mark made by a knife thrust, loaned by Mrs. Charles D. Palmer; three fac-simile commissions granted Abel Abbott of New Hampshire, signed by Gov. Wentworth, loaned by Mrs. Martha Cotton McDaniels; letter written by Madam Molly Varnum, and letter written by Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum, loaned by Mrs. E. M. Tucker.

deeds dated 1750 and 1727, loaned by Mrs. Abner S. Adams.

At 3 o'clock p. m. two scenes from "Cranford" were presented on the stage. "A Call on Miss Matilda Jenkins" and "Miss Barker's Tea;" with the following cast: Hon. Mrs. Jameson, Miss Rebecca Norcross; Miss Matilda, Miss Sarah Ames; Miss Pole, Miss Ethel Livingstone; Betty Barker, Miss Bertha Allen; Mary Smith, Miss Hilda Nesmith; Mrs. Forester, Bessie Smith; Peggie, Miss Louise Allen. Miss Williams, as "Jessie Brown," sang very sweetly, "Barbara Allen" and "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and Miss Alice Hutchinson sang "Hail to the Brave."

At the close of the programme Mr. Reuben L. Read of Acton, in behalf of the Bunker Hill Historical association, presented to the Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R., a gavel made of historic wood, a full description of which has already appeared in the Courier. In presenting the gavel, Mr. Read said that a great many historical mistakes are made by the people of this generation, and the Bunker Hill Historical society had been formed for the purpose of obtaining facts, and making them known, about matters pertaining to Colonial and Revolutionary times. Mr. Read for several years past has been interested in collecting wood from historical homes, and the gavel presented yesterday contains many interesting bits.

Mrs. Thos. Nesmith, president, in accepting the gavel, made a graceful speech, in behalf of the members of the chapter, expressive of their appreciation.

Supper was served, after the stage entertainment, in one of the reception rooms, the ladies in charge being members of the Chelmsford chapter of the D. A. R. The supper was old-fashioned so, including election cake, doughnuts, cider and tea, and the costumes of the attendants were of the Colonial period. The names of the ladies in charge were: Miss Abbie Crosby, Mrs. R. Marshall, Miss M. E. Warren, Mrs. Louise C. Howard, Miss Aradine Brown, Mrs. J. E. Warren, Mrs. Arthur Read.

The exhibit will be open this morning at 10 o'clock, and will remain open until 10 p. m. This evening a stage entertainment will be given, and Friday evening "Cranston" will be repeated.

When it was decided to give readings from Dr. Weir Mitchell's new novel, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," illustrated by tableaux, in connection with the "loan exhibit" at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club tonight, a letter was written to the Century company, asking for the necessary permission. Dr. Mitchell has answered the letter himself, as follows:

My publishers have sent me your very kind letter, and they have no objection to your doing as you ask upon the one single occasion and for the purpose of charity. Personally, I have no wish to say No to your request; on the contrary I am greatly flattered by the proposition to use the contents of the book in the way you speak of. I wish I were with you to read for you.

Yours truly,
DR. MITCHELL.

On the afternoon of Friday, May 28, the Molly Varnum chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Lowell, Massachusetts,) held a special meeting in honor of its guest, Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York city chapter.

A large and appreciative audience, consisting of members and of invited "Daughters" from other chapters, were assembled to greet Mrs. McLean, who had been requested to deliver an address upon the objects and methods of the society.

Mrs. McLean, upon her entrance, received enthusiastic applause, which she gracefully acknowledged. After expressing thanks for her cordial welcome she proceeded to her discourse, which was eloquent, forcible, convincing. Recognizing the duty of perpetuating the memory of those who achieved American independence in the past, she yet maintained that the society's most important work is to foster true patriotism in the present, for patriotism is our only sure defence against apathy on one side and anarchy on the other.

No report can do justice to Mrs. McLean's vivid portrayal of existing political and social conditions, or to her stirring appeal for a sincere and ardent Americanism as our national safeguard. When she retired from the platform she was repeatedly recalled, until yielding to the universal desire she gave a second address, describing the work of her own chapter in carrying out the objects of the society. The New York city chapter has founded a chair of American history in Barnard college, has given to that institution a scholarship for the study of American history and has recently erected the towering flagstaff at the tomb of General Grant.

In the evening, the Molly Varnum chapter gave a reception for Mrs. McLean at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club—where the afternoon meeting had been held—which were beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and plants and palms, with the national colors resplendent over all. In the supper room streamers of red, white and blue decked walls and table, and "the star-spangled banner still waved" in miniature over cake and fruit and ices, while the orchestra softly played patriotic airs to descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

All the well-known patriotic societies were represented at this gathering. There were Sons of the American Revolution, with Colonel Barrett, their president, Sons of the Revolution, likewise, and Sons of the Colonial Wars. Women were there who wore the badge of the Society of the Colonial Dames, or the star designating the Descendants of Colonial Governors. Regents of chapters in other cities came from Manchester, Lawrence, Charlestown, Gloucester, Fall River and Boston, to greet the guest of the evening, of whose ability and eloquence they had heard so much.

At the request of many "Daughters," Colonel Barrett made a pleasant little speech, in which he exalted the patriotic spirit and the heroism of the women of Revolutionary times. Mrs. McLean followed him speaking of the opportunities in patriotism awaiting the women of today. Mrs. McLean impressed those who had the pleasure of meeting her, as a woman uniting great charm of manner with sincerity of conviction and earnestness of purpose. She is a born leader, and leadership is her manifest destiny. Her words inspired with fresh enthusiasm the always enthusiastic members of the Molly Varnum Chapter.

This chapter was formed in November, 1894, by Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge, who was its first Regent. In the second year of her service other and more pressing claims upon her time compelled her to resign her office, greatly to the regret of all the members, whose affection as well as esteem had been won by her womanly sweetness and gentle dignity. She was succeeded by Mrs. Nesmith, the present Regent.

The Molly Varnum Chapter has its membership principally from towns in Middlesex county north and west of Concord, towns now included in or adjacent to the city of Lowell. It is a source of pride to the chapter that one of its earliest members is directly descended from that Concord yeoman who "fired the shot heard round the world." The majority of the members, however, do not derive their Revolutionary ancestry from the "embattled farmers" of Concord, but from the minute men of Chelmsford, Tyngsboro, Billerica, Tewksbury, Dracut and Westford, the country-folk who fought at Concord and at Bunker Hill. History tells us that when Paul Revere "sent his cry of alarm to every Middlesex village and farm," every Middlesex village and farm responded. It is not surprising then that patriotic societies flourish in Middlesex county, where the curtain rose on the great drama of the American Revolution, where the first blood was shed, where was made the first organized resistance to foreign oppression. Nor is it surprising that this Middlesex county chapter, not yet three years old, has already one hundred and forty members, with its numbers steadily increasing. It hopes to grow and prosper, and means to do its part toward maintaining and extending the institutions of American freedom, and fostering true patriotism and the love of country." T.

MOLLY VARNUMS ELECT.

Mrs. Henry M. Thompson Chosen Regent Until Next Annual Meeting.

The legality of the meeting yesterday of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., being called in question, no business was transacted.

At a meeting of the board of management Mrs. Nesmith resigned the office of regent, and the board as provided in the by-laws of the chapter filled the vacancy, electing Mrs. Henry M. Thompson regent until the next annual meeting, and Mrs. Edward N. Burke was chosen vice regent.

THE D. A. R. AT HINGHAM

The Massachusetts State conference of the National Society of the D. A. R. was held yesterday in the town of Hingham, in the old meeting house erected in 1681. The visitors, who were numerous, were entertained by the Old Colony chapter of Hingham, which has among its membership several former Lowell residents.

Miss L. W. Daggett of Boston, the State regent, presided at the conference, and the literary and musical exercises were of a very interesting character. In the afternoon addresses were made by Governor Wolcott, Miss Alice Morse Earle, Gen. Francis H. Appleton and Gen. W. W. Blackman. The conference was marked by earnestness and enthusiasm, and the reports showed that much useful and patriotic work in the marking and preservation of historic places is being done by this society.

Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell was represented by the following ladies: Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Geo. F. Richardson, Mrs. W. H. McDaniels, Mrs. W. H. Howard, Mrs. A. G. Pollard, Mrs. S. W. Stevens, Mrs. G. W. Miller, Mrs. Chas. Forrest, Miss Ella F. Hildreth, Miss Abby F. Crosby, Miss Ella H. Stevens, Miss M. Blanche Farrington, Mrs. W. P. Bazer, Mrs. Ella Shattuck, Mrs. C. E. Adams.

SUMMER OUTING.

Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R.
at Chelmsford.

PICNIC PARTY IN A VESTRY.

Historical Address by A. E. Brown—Interesting Exercises in Which Members Took Part.

June 17 1898

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell held its second annual summer outing Tuesday afternoon at Chelmsford. It was the original intention to meet at Warren's grove as last year, but the excessive moisture of the past week compelled a change of rendezvous to the Unitarian vestry. The members of the Lowell chapter with a representation as guests from Mathew Thornton chapter, Nashua, Mrs. George W. Fernham, regent, and Milford, N. H., chapter, Mrs. Susan Barrett, regent, left the city by special car at 12.15 and were received at their destination by the Chelmsford members of the order, Miss Abby F. Crosby, Miss Martha E. Warren, Mrs. E. R. Marshall, Mrs. Aradine Brown, Mrs. Louise C. Howarth. The party carried their refreshments which were served soon after arrival. There were present 10 from Nashua, 6 from Milford, and about 50 members of the Molly Varnum chapter. In the vestry were numerous bouquets of wild flowers and several representatives of "Old Glory." The regent of the Lowell chapter, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, called to order at 2.15, and after a verse of "America" had been sung by the company, she read an invitation from Anna Stickney chapter, D. A. R., and the citizens of North Conway, N. H., to all members of patriotic societies to unite with them in a grand celebration on the glorious Fourth, meetings to continue on the three succeeding days.

Next came the principal feature of the afternoon.

Mr. Abram English Brown of Bedford was the speaker of the occasion. Mr. Brown, by previous addresses here on historical subjects, had prepared the way for an attentive audience, which he received to the end of an hour's talk. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the New England Historic Genealogical society and an author of enviable reputation along historical lines, and he is recognized by the public as authority on New England history, and just at present is well up on the history of this locality, having spent much time here in the preparation of several chapters on Old Chelmsford for a book now being issued by Lee & Shepard, entitled, "Beside Old Hearthstones."

Beginning with the usual after-dinner story which Chauncy M. Depew declares to be the requisite for such occasions, Mr. Brown said: "This Flag day anniversary, like all similar occasions, reminds me that the time is at hand when every event of the Revolution should be gathered up and put in tangible form, so to speak, in order that the rising generation and all who may succeed us shall have a just appreciation of the cost of this glorious heritage to which we are born or into which we are adopted, and which we are bound to protect and maintain." He spoke of the general talk nowadays about good citizenship, and old-fashioned patriotism, scoffed at the idea of patriotism becoming old-fashioned, as a thing to be put one side with a cast-off garment or a '96 bicycle, and gave his own definition of good citizenship. He said: "It is patriotism in action," and it is not necessary to face the bullets of the enemy in order to evince it, but the person who loves his home, town, state, country and his God, and is ready at all times to sacrifice for their interests, is a good citizen, although he may never have smelled hostile powder.

To promote good citizenship, he said, was the aim in general of all patriotic societies. They have specific aims, but underneath it all is the object to raise up men and women, true, loyal and brave, who will defend the country which has cost so much to secure in its freedom and present standing among the nations of the world.

Mr. Brown then took up the specific objects of the Patriotic societies. First, to perpetuate the memories of the men and women who by service and sacrifice secured independence. He said too little is said of the part woman took in the great struggle of our Revolution; saying "such women as Abigail Adams, Molly Varnum and the like have been accorded their place in history, but the women of these New England towns, who took up the hoe dropped by the men when they left, all on the Lexington alarm, who not only carried on the farms, but cooked, spun, wool and knit from morning to night for the soldiers in camp, on field or in hospital, are the ones who should be remembered—for without them—our grandmothers—the Independence would not have been achieved. Mr. Brown illustrated this point by telling some most thrilling anecdotes gathered from old families, and which are to appear for the first time in the book now about to be issued.

To unite and promote fellowship among descendants was an object enlarged upon. Mr. Brown denounced the impression that ancestry meant aristocracy as is often stated and showed that every person must stand or fall on his own merits, but that descent from the heroes of the Revolution is something to be proud of if it is found with those who are truly doing all in their power to become as good citizens as those whose name and blood they represent.

To inspire a greater reverence for the principles of our government, was the third object dwelt upon. Here Mr. Brown showed how generally we value things according to their cost, and showed what our country with its blessed institutions has cost in blood and treasure. He gave it a local bearing by citing some of the sacrifices of the people of Chelmsford and other towns of Middlesex and southern New Hampshire.

To encourage historical research was a point enlarged upon. In this the speaker indicated many ways for stimulating work along this line. He cited several valuable documents brought to light through his efforts in Lowell, and showed some to his interested listeners. He had several original military orders bearing the signature of Thomas Hinchman, a prominent citizen of Old Chelmsford before 1700. To see the value in such papers the speaker urged the need of a trained eye, and encouraged the members of the patriotic societies to take up this line of work as a most profitable manner of work for the great end of good citizenship.

To acquire and preserve the records of the individual service in the Revolution was the fifth division to the speaker's subject. This he illustrated by showing how in Milford, N. H., he

had found the place of settlement of one of the soldier boys lost from the records of his native town of Bedford, the history of which he has written.

To mark scenes of the Revolution was urged as profitable work in that they tended to inspire the rising generation with a love of country and of its service.

To celebrate the anniversaries was enlarged upon, for the occasion observed was Flag day, although one day removed for convenience.

June 14, 1777, was the date of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem. After explaining the origin and development of the flag, the reluctance of our fathers to cut aloof from the mother country, Mr. Brown spoke of July 4 as our day of noise and confusion, but further showed that it was not at first observed after the Declaration of Independence, but that March 5—Boston Massacre—was the day of more general notice.

The last line of work indicated was to foster true patriotism, to maintain and extend the institutions of freedom.

In this summary of the whole, Mr. Brown depicted most graphically what our country would be without independence, and crouching still beneath the paw of the British lion, as is Ireland today, declining to take part in the great jubilee in honor of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The address was received with generous applause, especially the references to the patriotic services of the women of the Revolution.

Mr. Brown was tendered a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive words. The exercises closed about 4 o'clock with singing the doxology.

Mr. Henry S. Perham, who addressed the chapter last year, and who is an authority on Chelmsford history, was present by invitation.

LOWELL'S PART.

Work of Relief for the Soldiers Reviewed.

CRITICISM IS UNCHARITABLE.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson Writes at Length for the Standing Committee and in Behalf of the Women.

Having received many inquiries during the past few weeks concerning the work of the Lowell auxiliary of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, and being thoroughly conversant with the work in all its branches, I have thought it best to make the following statement:

There have been during the last five months three distinct organizations each having for its object the aid of soldiers or their families. The first was formed by a movement of prominent citizens to provide a fund to relieve the sufferings of the families of the men who had gone to the front, and also furnish clothing, etc., not supplied by the government. Mr. Chalfoux has charge of this money and it was for this organization that the benefit was given at the Opera House in June. This organization, with the help of the State, which in June voted a certain sum to each man that applied, has looked after the families, many of which have had no other means of support. Their work has been most ably performed and if there is now need of more money surely they should not suffer for helping hands.

The fete held June 30th, at General Butler's residence was carried out by an organization composed of women, the executive committee consisting of the wife of the assistant secretary of the navy, the wife of the mayor of the city and a representative from each of the following societies: Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, Woman's Relief corps, Middlesex Women's club, National Relief Association of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their avowed object was to collect as large a sum of money as possible for distribution among the various patriotic societies in their relief work, and for the use and benefit of the soldiers in our own State, whenever and wherever it was deemed most advisable to use it. The sum of \$2303 was realized; \$1400 was given to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association for the purchase of a steam launch, without which the Bay State would be practically helpless to transport men or supplies from the ship to the shore. It was one of the necessities of the hospital ship and has already benefited many Lowell boys of the Ninth and will doubtless benefit many more of the Sixth on its trip to Porto Rico. Early in August a special plea from Fort Myer came to this organization and \$150 was sent to Washington and was spent by a personal friend of several of the committee in badly needed hospital supplies. This hospital was crowded with the sick from Camp Alger; they were men from all over the United States, Massachusetts included, and five cases of supplies, such as sheets, pillow cases and pajamas, as well as supplies of food, were later sent to the same place; \$100 was sent to the National Relief association, which had for its special care the supplies of the Solace, the naval hospital ship, whose good work has never been questioned; \$500 was given to the Lowell Auxiliary Volunteer Aid association, then in process of formation, leaving a balance of \$180, which is to be paid to the same association for the care of our sick soldiers. With this ends the work of the second organization.

The third was called into existence on the 17th of June, at a meeting of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R. A committee was appointed to form a Lowell auxiliary of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, consisting of members in Lowell and the surrounding towns of Tewksbury, Fyresboro, Dracut and Chelmsford, and the chapter also contributed \$37 to the treasury for the beginning of its work. All through the summer the work has gone on, making pajamas, hospital shirts, sheets and pillow cases. These have been sent by the State association in whatever direction the call came. Early in its work the society found that it must send an agent to insure delivery of its supplies, and after one or two unfortunate experiences this has been done. Every cent of money contributed in any way to that association has returned to us ten-fold. From Washington, Santiago, Montauk, comes the same story of what Massachusetts has done for its men. The cry of the poor soldier at Montauk when the association doctors were looking for sick men to send home, "My God, if I belonged to Massachusetts!" speaks volumes. The money received from the "Butler fete" has been partly used for materials such as outing cloth, chevrot, cotton cloth, linen and flannel for bandages. Our corporations have been generous in donations of materials manufactured here, but much had to be purchased elsewhere.

Two weeks ago in reply to a telegram from Boston that the Bay State would take supplies from here to Companies C and G of the Sixth, two cases were sent from here and \$75 worth of canned goods ordered shipped directly from Boston.

Our list of supplies furnished and work accomplished is always open to the public and any Wednesday morning at the Ministry-at-Large ladies may be found anxious and willing to give information relating to the work, while they do not care to answer anonymous contributions in the paper.

When we thought our work about ended, we found it had just begun. The last two weeks have been busy ones for all the ward committees. The magnificent offer of St. John's and the Lowell General hospitals to each care for twenty soldiers free of charge, supplemented by the generous offer of Mr.

Rose to the city, made our work appear light. But in two or three days the magnitude of our task became apparent. In our perplexity we turned to the mayor of the city, who in all our projects has been a wise adviser and generous friend. After numerous consultations and various experiments it was found that in our medical work our society must be represented by one physician. Hearing of our dilemma, Dr. Harrington offered his services, and as his position of chairman of the board of health rendered him doubly useful, his offer was gratefully accepted. Still complications arose and as the representative of the Lowell auxiliary, Dr. Harrington consulted Dr. Bradford as to the methods of the Boston physicians acting for the society there. Dr. Bradford stated that Lowell was the only city in the State, outside of Boston, having more than one company at the front. Lowell has a quota of 486 men, three companies of 110 men each, the rest regulars or men scattered in different regiments. He strongly advised the organization of a medical staff to co-operate with that already in operation in Boston. Acting upon this advice the association has invited through Dr. Harrington all the physicians in the city willing to give their services, to send their names to Dr. Bradford. The women in the meantime undertake to furnish medicines, nourishing food and many other things needed by the invalid men. So far our money has held out, and, with the help of our splendid hospitals, our skillful physicians, whose hearts are in their work, and our generous men who do many a deed of charity to help us along, we trust our supply will be like the widow's cruse of oil and never fail us. In this work we know no party, creed, or nationality. Any soldier receives all the aid we can give. Any offer of assistance is received with gratitude. This statement is made to the fair-minded public, which has at all times been a staunch supporter and a generous helper, but to the politician (from which class we have received but little financial aid) who laughs at our labors, belittles our object, and endeavors to gloss over the causes which make our work a necessity, it should be only necessary to draw attention to this one simple, incontrovertible fact: that although by the fine arts of politics they may succeed in muzzling the men they cannot muzzle the women. To say that any of our work has been for the self-glorification of any one person is the meanest kind of criticism; it has been first, last, and altogether to undo if possible some of the mischief caused by the too gentle, bountiful, and sheltering care given by the war department of the United States of America to the men intrusted to its charge. If it was the same thing or forty years ago, so much more shame. A second offence is far greater than the first.

MRS. HENRY M. THOMPSON,
Secretary Standing Committee on Relief Work.

FOR SALE

On Westford street two story house, all modern improvements, steam heat. If you are looking for a place for a home, this will suit you. Price \$4200.

On South Walker Street a nice seven room cottage house, very cheap.

On Shaw street two story house and workshop, large lot of land with lots of fruit trees. This place can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms.

On June street one of the best chances ever offered to get a nice little home. New cottage house, good lot of land for garden, all modern improvements, on easy terms. Price \$1600.

Small farm, 7 miles from Lowell, good buildings, good land, on Main road from Lowell. Price \$800.

A nice boarding and lodging house, one of the best locations in Lowell for boarders. If you want such a place call at once.

G. L. HUBBARD,

44 Central Street.

FOR SALE.—An old established bakery business; excellent route. A good chance for any person to engage in profitable business. A health reason for selling. Price \$850. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—Very desirable lot in Lowell Cemetery, improved and endowed with perpetual fund. Price \$425. Easy terms. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—A very attractive home farm of 7 acres, best of land, lot of fruit and shrubs. Fine, nearly new cottage of 8 rooms, barn connects with ell of house. Large henner, capacity for 600 or more fowls, excellent neighborhood within 5 miles of Lowell, 15 minutes walk from electric cars, price \$3000. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—A fine residence of 10 rooms and bath, all in perfect condition. Steam heat, set tubs, extra good stable, 2 stalls, box stall, plenty of carriage room, slated roofs, 7000 feet of land, situated in the Highlands near Wilder street, price \$7500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.—A nice slated roof cottage of 8 rooms in best repair, is thoroughly built, few steps from electric cars, excellent neighborhood, near Highland club house. 7000 feet of land, sewer connections. A bargain at price \$3200. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE.

Farm of 65 acres, \$1200.

Farm of 14 acres, 2 miles out, must sell, \$850.

Farm of 28 acres, fine place, \$1150.

Farm of 5 acres, house and barn, \$550.

Farm of 9 acres, one pond, \$900.

Farm of 50 acres, on electric, \$3100.

Farm of 12 acres, lots of fruit, 3 miles, \$2200.

Farm of 30 acres, Chelmsford Centre, good orchard, \$2250.

Farm of 100 acres in Westford, large orchard, \$4500.

New cottage near electric, good location, 6000 feet land, \$1150.

2 1-2 story house, 3 minutes' from Central bridge, \$1800.

New 2 1-2 story house, near electric, pantry, set tubs and furnace; come and see it; \$2150.

6 good lodging and boarding houses in best location, \$11, \$8, \$4.50, \$8, \$4.50, \$4.75. Easy terms.

A. J. HOWE & CO.
COURIER-CITIZEN BUILDING.

Great Bargains in Farms

FOR SALE.—Farm of 40 acres, cuts 40 tons of hay, 1000 barrels of apples in good season, about nine miles from Lowell. Price \$3000.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 50 acres, cuts 25 tons of hay, lots of fruit, 15 minutes walk from electric. Price \$2400. Terms easy.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 70 acres, cuts 40 tons of hay, 600 barrels of apples in good season, five minutes walk from depot, 7 miles out. \$3500, \$1000 down.

FOR SALE.—Good property for investment. Rents for \$76 per month, about three minutes walk from postoffice, \$5000. Easy terms.

T. H. ELLIOTT,

64 Central Street.

For Sale.

In Pawtucketville.—Cottage, 6 rooms, finished in hard wood. Sewerage, bathroom, fine pantry, piazza. Everything new and in excellent repair. 5500 feet. Price \$1450. (1888)

On Gorham street.—A short distance from post office, a 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, nicely finished, sewerage, waterclosets, cemented cellar, and open fireplace. A fine location. 3377 feet. Price \$5200. Terms easy. (1920)

On Smith street.—A 2 1/2-story house, 9 rooms, finished in elegant shape, hard wood, steam heat,

PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

State Conference of Daughters of American Revolution.

VISITORS THE GUESTS OF THE MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

True Patriotism Defined by Some of the
Oct. 16, 1900 Speakers.

The sixth annual state conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in Lowell by invitation of Molly Varnum chapter, opened in Highland club hall at 10.30 yesterday, with a large attendance of delegates from the various chapters in the state.

The weather was favorable to a large attendance, and the preparations made by the local chapter for the reception of its guests were most elaborate and appropriate.

The stars and stripes floated over the club house, and the west entrance was bright with bunting. Within the hall there was an atmosphere of patriotism and an impression of brightness and beauty well adapted to inspire the mer speakers at the afternoon session, with the desire and the ability to put forth their very best efforts. The hall decorations were elaborate. The ceiling and balcony were tastefully draped with red, white and blue bunting, and the national colors entirely covered the walls of the stage interior, and canopied the ceiling. The front of the stage was banked with evergreens and palms. The ushers were members of the Old Bay State chapter.

In the flag-draped balcony the Salem Cadet band was stationed, and played patriotic selections during the reception of delegates from 9.30 to 10.30.

The morning session was opened with the "Star Spangled Banner," by the band. The state regent, Miss Sara W. Daggett, presided. Prayer by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, D. D., was followed by another patriotic selection, after which Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of the entertaining chapter, made the address of welcome.

After extending a cordial welcome from the Molly Varnum chapter to the state regent, vice-president, officers and friends of the association, the regent called attention to the fact that two of the members have recently been called upon to pass through a most bitter sorrow, and extended sympathy in behalf of the members of the society. Mrs. Thompson then said:

"May this day be one of profit as well as of pleasure, and teach us to remember that this society stands for something more than pride of ancestry, and brings with it duties and responsibilities.

"In looking about our city for traces of our work and activity, I beg our most kindly consideration. We all know what to expect of chapters situated in old historic places. But we must look outside of our city limits for a site to mark. In the city of Lowell, the French language falls quite as frequently upon our ears as the English. Our colony of 2000 Greeks, with their own duly appointed consul, has become so much a part of us that even their impressive looking priest fails to attract a passing glance. Groups of dark-eyed Syrian women move about our streets. With our Swedes, Armenians, Italians, Chinese, and added to these, our thousands upon thousands of English, Irish and Scottish kinsmen, what are we among so many? We may well turn to revolutionary times for inspiration in our work."

Referring to the work of the local chapter in assisting the soldiers in the late Spanish-American war, Mrs. Thompson said: "Only those who were in that work, know what came to us with it."

In closing, Mrs. Thompson said, after exhorting the members to see to it that their leaders are tried, brave and loyal: "I bring to you this old order, 'Stand ye there, and fall not.'"

The response was by Mrs. Charles H. Loomis, regent of Sarah Bradlee Fulton chapter of Medford. Mrs. Loomis referred to three of Lowell's most distinguished citizens, Benjamin F. Butler, Frederic T. Greenhalge and Charles H. Allen, whose names stand out conspicuously, as representing the highest patriotism and faithfulness.

The roll-call, by the secretary, showed an attendance of visiting delegates and regents, numbering about 165, representing 46 chapters. Practically all of the members of the two local chapters

were present, in addition to the visiting delegates.

Miss Sara W. Daggett, the state regent, gave her report, extending congratulations and thanks to the members of Molly Varnum chapter for the cordial reception given the delegates, and calling attention to the fact that the chapter members are the voice of the association, while the officers are their faithful servants, appointed to carry out their wishes. She also reminded the members that before another meeting they will be called upon to deliberate upon the changes in the highest officers in authority. She then stated the object of the meeting, which was to open the doors of speech, making the conference a deliberative body. The society glories in being national and democratic in its purest sense. But surely, it is a mirror of our character. Your earnestness uplifts it, your indifference kills it.

The state regent also announced that the society was invited to join with other patriotic organizations in sending relics to the Pan-American congress. Also, an invitation was extended from Mrs. Titus, asking cooperation in the work of restoring the U. S. frigate Constitution. The state regent offered as a suggestion, the sending of some article that could be inscribed with the name of the society.

The secretary's report of the preceding conference was read by Mrs. Chas. D. Palmer, and accepted, with necessary corrections.

Miss Marlon H. Brazier, regent of Paul Jones chapter of Boston, and historian of the society, read an interesting report, full of historical and statistical facts.

After the presentation of the report of the treasurer, Miss Floretta Vining, a motion was made and passed, that at the December meeting of the regents, the special order for the day shall be a full discussion of the finances of the society.

Massachusetts vice-president general, Mrs. Geo. F. Fuller, was introduced and gave an eloquent and stirring address, in which she exhorted the members of the society not to sink into a weak and insignificant body of women, whose meetings shall be merely a full dress parade, but to do patriotic work without talking about it, and to be a power for good, for purer politics and for a loftier patriotism.

The next number on the programme was a discussion of Article 2 of the national constitution, opened by Mrs. W. H. Wentworth, regent of Hannah Winthrop chapter, Cambridge.

General discussion followed, in which the sentiment was expressed and received with applause, that the real province of the society of the D. A. R. is to deal with historic matters and present needs, pertaining to revolutionary times, leaving other issues to other societies.

"The Chapter Member—Her Relation to the National Society," was the next topic, introduced by Mrs. George S. Hale, president of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts.

"Our Civic and Philanthropic Work as Defined by Our Constitution" was presented by Miss Sarah W. Winthrop Smith, regent of Abiah Folger Franklin chapter, of Nantucket.

The following motion was passed: "That the state regent be empowered to appoint a committee for the selection of a suitable relic to be presented by the Massachusetts society, D. A. R., to Continental Hall.

During the discussion, the statement was made by Mrs. Hale, that courtesy and kindness demand that in speaking with a Southern woman, of national issues, the term "rebellion" shall not be used. The term "Civil War" carries with it no reproach. The sentiment was received with applause but Mrs. Charles D. Palmer took issue against it, on the ground that facts supported the statement that the supporters of the South during the Civil War were "rebels." "I do not believe," said Mrs. Palmer, that the South ought to "dictate to us in any way, as to what name we shall apply to the war in which they were defeated."

The following resolution was passed: "That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in conference assembled, send its greetings to St. Paul chapter of Minnesota, for the honor conferred upon our State in adopting the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, as its anniversary day.

It was voted that the State Regent appoint a committee to canvass the subject of raising money to restore the Province house, or other suitable premises, for State headquarters.

The State Regent asked that the committee be appointed from the floor and a committee of five was selected, which included the State Regent and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson of Lowell.

A pleasing feature of the forenoon was the introduction of a real "Daughter" who was invited to a seat upon the platform. She was Mrs. Hobart of Pepperell, a member of Prudence Wright chapter.

It was nearly 1.30 o'clock when the morning session was adjourned and luncheon was served by the D. L. Page company.

The afternoon session was opened at 2.30 with music by the band.

The State Regent introduced as the first speaker of the afternoon, Major Charles S. Proctor, representing His Excellency Governor Crane. Major Proctor spoke as follows:

"It is not only a pleasure, it is an inspiration, for one who cannot trace his genealogy back to the primordial globe, to be present here this afternoon, to attend your conference, to mingle with you, whose high ideals dictate that you shall carry out the long line of traditions which have existed in this Commonwealth so long.

"I am commissioned by His Excellency, the Governor, to bear to you the greetings of the Commonwealth. This greeting is eminently fitting, it appears to me, for is not the State of Massachusetts an embodiment of patriotic traditions? Does she not stand for those same high ideals that your own organization stands for? It seems to me we can trace a line of continuity from the very inception of this Commonwealth, down to the present time, in the way of these high ideals which you represent, and in their propagation

"It was no more chance, that the oppression in England of the Puritans under James and Charles was as it was. Had that oppression been conspicuously greater or less, the whole history of the country might have been changed. Had the oppression been less, those separatists, or Puritans, would have endured it in silence. Had it been conspicuously greater, they would have fought the fight at home, as did Cromwell nearly one-half century later. Had that been so, no man can tell what calibre of people would have come to this country and formed the settlement which has grown into the Commonwealth of which we are now so proud. Again: It seems to me that the descendants of those sturdy pilgrims who sailed on the Mayflower, must understand that a large part of their heritage is due to a natural selection, a survival of the fittest.

"Again: Those Puritans who settled at Boston and Salem were of the same stock, hardy, men of action, resourceful, fertile in ideas and capable of coping with all of the difficulties which they encountered. They were of the same stock as the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth; and we find the descendants of Governor Winthrop and Governor Endicott prepared to carry on one step further, the holding high of the ideals, and the same courage which enabled them to proceed on the line which they had marked out. Had the Puritans played golf, we should not have had so many churches as we have today. But they were inspired by two very high ideals, religion and education. These two inspirations buoyed them up and spurred them on to noble deeds.

"At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, we find eminent men conspicuous for their bravery, resourceful in their ideals. And so we may trace one more step in this line of continuity.

"It seems to me that we should cherish the memory of these men who have handed down to us a priceless heritage; and we should realize that it is incumbent upon us to transmit unimpaired; this same high thinking, this same quality of noble doing, this courage to dare and this ability to do. It seems to me that it is incumbent upon your society to do a great deal of this work. You are really the conservators of our highest ideals. In your efforts to do this kind of work, the Commonwealth takes pride.

A patriotic overture by the band was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Joseph Smith was then introduced by the Regent, as the president of the Papyrus club. In opening his address, Mr. Smith said that in his opinion, Mr. Joseph Smith, a citizen of Lowell, is a more important person than the president of a club which is hardly known outside of its own members. His address was as follows:

It is now more than a century since that almost forgotten poet, Cowper, wrote "The age of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that of cold prudence;

Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere, And we too wise to trust them."

The passage of time has lessened neither the pungency nor aptness of these lines; they are as concretely descriptive of certain conditions in the American republic today, as they were of England when the Hanoverian fat-wit misruled the British empire. Time doesn't change human nature; the pains and penalties of the centuries may make men more adroit and circumspect; but the old Adam still survives. Many of our so-called modern blessings are only old time nostrums in new bottles and with new names; the same old dishes and the same old ailments kill off the race, even if our new cooks and our new doctors rob death of some of his terrors by translating his vulgar English terminology into the French of the table d'hôte and the Greek of the clinic. The American politician may be milder of wit and more tactful of speech than his coarse congener of the Georgian days, but he is a bird of the same feather with the same ethics, tactics and tastes, and the same passionate yearning to perch on the ramparts of the public treasury.

Today, as then, pretence and humbug masquerade as public spirit and patriotism; men boast of their convictions when they are merely swayed by their prejudices; we place flags over our schoolhouses and send the pupils to die in Asiatic adventure; devotion to the republic exhausts itself in the way

of flags and catch words of patriotism and national finance has displaced national conscience since divine Providence is supposed to be on the side of the longest purse as well as the heaviest artillery.

In this age of pretence and of materialism as brutal as it is insolent, the entrance into the public life of the nation of a body of earnest, sincere and patriotic women like the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a sign that Americanism still lives, that the beacon fires of freedom lighted in the dark days of the eighteenth century still burn, that the Golden Rule has not been supplanted by the Rule of Gold and that it is well with the American republic, the land of promise and of refuge to the oppressed.

Despite the mean and sordid influences so potent in America today, I have faith in the future of the republic because I have faith in the American woman, in the American mother. The mother makes the man; for the man is the pupil of the mother all through his tender and impressionable years; and as she bends the twig so will grow the tree. The American made in this wise, drinking in the patriotic traditions and history of his country with his mother's milk will make home and motherland, not counting room and caucus room, the fountain head of his political action and patriotic duty, and when the fountain head is pure, the stream will be clean.

This work is in the hands of you, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of every American mother and woman; and with you lies the responsibility for the future of the country.

In the midst of the clamor and noisy declamation of the day when "Great captains with their guns and drums

Disturb our judgment of the hour."

Let me try and restate a few patriotic truths, a few old fashioned truths which were loved and honored under the old dispensation, before we become a "world power," which appears to be the sonorous euphemism for an international meddler.

Love of country, like the love of a good woman, is a noble and inspiring passion, if our country be loved for its grace and virtues. A country is great, not because of its far-reaching frontiers, but because of its far-reaching beneficences. The United States stretches from the snows of Canada to the waters of the Rio Bravo; its right hand touches the tides of the Pacific, its left is bathed in the billows of the Atlantic; and yet this territorial immensity does not constitute the greatness of the republic. Real American greatness does not consist of fertile acres, bursting granaries, busy mills, teeming warehouses, wealth-yielding mines, commerce-laden fleets and glutted banks. These are material things which come and go with the variations of the seasons, the fortunes of war. These may be the accompanying circumstances of greatness, its effects; but they are not the cause of greatness.

America is great because its fabric of freedom is laid on nobler and better lines than materialism; because it attempts in its political genius to frame its policies and activities upon a recognition of the dignity of humanity, the sanctity of human life, the sacredness of human rights,—because the beginning and the end of its political scheme is in a man made in the image of his God. In a word true Americanism is applied Christianity, the essence of the teachings of the Nazarene injected into human government; for of a surety if the Declaration of Independence be not a mere play of the Semon on the Mount that words have no meaning and

speech has lost its significance.

If we love our country, because of its beauty, because of its sacrifices and honors, because it has learned and lived the lesson of right and justice, because it has turned away from the mistakes and crimes of older days and older lands then is our patriotism acceptable to God and honorable to man, and fit to be instilled into the brain and blood of American children. If our patriotism be merely the pride and vain-glory of long-dung battle lines, marching armies, thundering fleets, blood-guilty victories, captive provinces and oppressed peoples, then is it only an elusive will-o-the-wisp to lure us down that road at whose terminus lie the wreck and dust heaps of vanished empires.

There is only one standard of right and justice, one rule of conduct for man and nation: the law is unchangeable and unchangeable; if we with the experience of all the ages before us violate the code we will perish even as Babylon, Egypt and Rome perished, our power will wither up and our riches be scattered to the winds.

The man who formulated the phrase, "My country, right or wrong," was an enemy of his country—a foe to his fellowman.

The mothers of America must plant in the hearts of their children the seeds of a genuine patriotism, a patriotism founded on the love of justice, truth, human freedom and equality, for on the teachings of the American mother depends the perpetuity of the republic. You are the heirs of the mothers of the American revolution, and you must pass down to generations yet unborn the heritage of freedom earned in the sufferings and sacrifices of the revolutionary days—pass it down intact and pure.

The flag carried then through years of darkness, disaster and despair into the sunlight of freedom and independence, means hope and courage to the oppressed of all the earth as long as it typifies and represents the deeds and doctrines of them who died all up and down the continent that men might be free. When it ceases to be the flag of Washington and Lincoln, when it becomes the shelter for dishonor and oppression, when it is made the decoy of greed and dishonesty it is no longer worthy of the homage of the American freeman.

Let us guard the republic and the flag from such a danger; let us train the American child in such wise that the honor and good name of America will be safe.

You do well to preserve and adorn the spots made sacred by the blood and sacrifices of the patriot dead; you will do better to preserve and cherish the principles for which they died. Your monuments will crumble to dust beneath the withering hand of Time; your principles will be made eternal if etched upon the souls of the coming generations. As for the dead who made the great sacrifice their fame is secure; they have achieved immortality.

"They never fall who die
In a great cause; the block may soak
their gore

Their heads may sodden in the sun;
their limbs

Be strung to city gates and castle
walls;

But still their spirit walks abroad."

In your hands, O, women of America, lie the destinies of the American republic. I have faith to believe you know your duty, and knowing it, will do it.

The next speaker was Mrs. Edwin D. Mead of Boston. She said:

"I was much pleased with the honest and inspiring words to which we have just listened. They were unexpected. I hope that you, members of the Lowell order, will see to it that every word which he has uttered is printed in full in your local press, that others may have the advantage of it.

"I felt that I should meet here a peculiarly privileged body of women. I felt that your body, with its great inheritance, has so many opportunities, that I wanted to speak to you; and I felt, in talking to delegates, I should speak also to a picked body.

"I speak to you today, as one of the potentially most influential bodies. I think you will agree with me that you have not yet reached the fulness of your endeavors, that your are reaching out for something more and something better. I want to speak to you upon the possibilities of your work.

"In the first place, it seems to me that the work most needed in our community today is a new interpretation of the word patriotism. There is hardly any word except religion, that is so much misunderstood. A great deal of it is connected with the red, white and blue on lunch boxes, and the erection of tablets, which do not decry in the least, but which are antiquarianism, and have no more vital connection with patriotism, than stained glass windows and cushioned seats and a three thousand dollar choir have to do with religion. I believe there is a great deal of the superficial sort of work, which is all right in itself, which is in the popular mind becoming connected with the

word patriotism.

"The word is such a noble and lofty word, that we cannot afford to have it become so tainted with what is material. I am not saying a word against the element of sociability of your organizations; but please remember that drinking tea and talking about somebody that was patriotic 125 years ago, is not patriotism today. The cushion in your church pew may make you more comfortable, but it is not religion.

"We are living in a very materialistic age, an age of great self indulgence, an age when money and fashion are ruling the world as they never ruled it before; and we, who are the descendants of those sturdy and tried yeomanry who bravely and nobly, a century ago, did a great work for us, are forgetting, many of us, the very thing which made them what they were. We are priding ourselves on the fact that they were patriotic. The question is, are we patriotic, and are we doing the thing which they would do, were they in our place?

"The enemies of our country, the greatest enemies, have never been red-coats or gray coats, Mexicans, Malays or Spaniards. The worst enemies are in our own midst. They are at our caucuses and at our polls in all official positions, in the street gangs.

"You, as I understand, want to be thought to be truly patriotic. The most patriotic thing that I know of, that any one of you has done this year, was done by Miss Daggett. She was interested in the Italians of the North End, in Boston. She got up a stereopticon lecture written in Italian, and it was delivered to those Italians, telling them something of our history. The first and best business that you can do, is to Americanize and make truly patriotic, our American citizens. They do not need to know about Gens. Gage and Howe and Gage, but they do need to know broad, general outlines.

"Let us remember this: Patriotism has nothing particular to do with a gun. It has at least no more to do with a gun than it has with a spelling book. The gun destroys, and the spelling book builds up. Do you mean to let the community be so ignorant as to say that we can be patriotic only in time of war? That means one-tenth of the time. Look at that man who is painting the slums of New York, helping to save the boys who are going to the front. That man is a hero as much as Hobson. First of all, make these people dissatisfied with anything less than the broadest conception of patriotism. When we look at our ancestors, what were they? They were men of present valor.

"We need to be careful. We are dwelling too much upon the legendary virtues carved upon our fathers' graves. I believe in history. We must not neglect it. But after we have spent five or six years in studying it, let us get ready to do something else.

"I beg that you will not misunderstand me. I am an outsider, though I have a sufficient number of grandfathers to make me eligible, and should be long to your body had I time to spare. But I have not come here as an outsider, to criticize. I know that many of you have been working nobly. Do not be complacent; do not be satisfied. You have the greatest privilege that was ever given to women. You are far freer than men. They are pressed and harassed by the competition of business. To you is given the spiritualization of the whole community; not only the training of children, but the re-deeming of this present generation of husbands and fathers from the pressure of materialism.

"I wish that I could echo every word but only what Mr. Smith has said. I do not agree with him about the world power, because I believe we always have been a world power. Not on account of our military prowess, but because of our ideas. We have been a power of the right sort, for the last hundred years.

"I am going to see that in November, at the Women's Educational and Industrial union in Boston, there shall be a conference held, at which certain distinguished gentlemen shall speak, the audience to be composed of invited members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Those of you who wish may send to the Women's Educational and Industrial union and ask for an invitation. You will receive it."

"First of all: Be more full of the spirit of self sacrifice. Be not willing only to go to fairs to raise money to hire somebody to do something, but be ready to go right down among your mill operatives here in Lowell and find out whether or not they are making good American citizens. It is not important that you should teach them facts about the American Revolution. It is important that you should see to it that they are not going to be the people to make another American Revolution.

"A few years ago, when I heard of a lynching, I lay awake cringing with horror at the thought. When I heard of the burning of a negro I was horrified. Yet today we read, almost every month, of such things as that. They are getting to be a matter of course. The spirit of ill-will, the spirit of blood-thirstiness, is in the air. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House said that after the Spanish war seven murders in her locality were directly traceable to it. She was condemning the Spanish war, but the point is that the ignorant spirit gets accustomed to the details of bloodshed.

"You can have a voice in selecting your school committee. I speak of this because I come from a city where we have the worst school committee that I know of anywhere, and a city where, out of 200,000 women, only 7000 took the trouble to vote. Whether you believe in general suffrage or not, it is one of your first patriotic duties, in my humble opinion, to see to it that that one thing is done, and done well. Tell your organizations that there is something more, and probably something better, that they may do."

A competitor said, "Young America," by Mr. E. B. Keros of the Salem Cadet band, was received with well deserved enthusiasm.

The address of Mr. Solon W. Stevens, the next speaker, was as follows:

In making my acknowledgments of the courtesy of the invitation to participate in these pleasant exercises, it has occurred to me that it might be in consonance with the proprieties of the hour to indulge in a few reflections relative to one of the most picturesque and decisive incidents of the American Revolutionary War. On Friday next, 119 years ago, British aristocracy bowed in submission to continental supremacy. The War of Independence, which began at Lexington in 1775, and which substantially closed at Yorktown in 1781, was peculiar in this respect, that in the throes of its agony a nation was born which was to establish new theories relative to political authority as between the powers governing and the people governed. The spectacle presented by the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis and his army to Washington and his allied forces was among the most suggestive which historians have ever described. Let us dwell upon it for a moment.

Here on one side are the ten regiments of the French army, with a corps of royal engineers, drawn up in a line of more than a mile in length in full battle array. They are clothed in uniforms of spotless white, with collars

and lapels of yellow and crimson and pink and green. The stars and badges of honor on the breasts of their officers glisten gorgeously in the sunlight, the countenances of all beam with rapturous delight, and their hearts throb with unwonted excitement while exulting strains of martial music fill the fragrant October air.

Over here face to face opposite that brilliant line stand the war-worn veterans of the American army, their faces bronzed, their beards unkempt, and their features betraying those peculiar symptoms of suffering incidental to the prolonged and faithful service of the resolute, intrepid fighter—many of them clad in simple homespun clothes, and many others, as Mr. Winthrop tells us, "with coats out at the elbow, and shoes out at the toe, and in some cases with no coats and no shoes at all,—living witnesses, all of them, to the awful struggle which had imparted a special significance to the emblem of stripes and stars waving above them in ample folds." There near by we may see Count de Rochambeau, noted for his bravery and military skill; there, too, is Count de Grasse, whose arrival at the opportune moment clinched the victory for the allies. There also are the Marquis de Castillux, Count de Barras, the Duke de Lanzun and many others who hereafter are to win glory for France and honor for themselves. Here are Knox and Thacher and Pickering from Massachusetts, together with representatives from other states, prominent among whom is Alexander Hamilton, the brainy man who is to be the financier of the new regime, and not far away we can see Lafayette, whose memory Americans will always revere, standing close by the side of Washington, who is the central figure of the scene, and apparently the most dispassionate observer in the throng.

Presently between these two lines of the allied forces the red coats of the British army, with its Hessian auxiliaries in blue, under the leadership of Brigadier General O'Hara, are seen marching with measured step, with muskets at shoulder and with colors cased, to the designated spot whereon to surrender their standards and to ground their arms. At the appointed time Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, the senior major-general on the field, by instruction from his commander-in-chief, advances to receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis from the hand of the handsome O'Hara. By this simple act the England of King George III., with its prestige of centuries, submits to the yoke of the colonies, while an on-looking world receives a new-comer among the nations of the earth.

This, briefly told, is the story of the surrender at Yorktown. What is the meaning of it? Seen through the mists of more than a century of time, what does the picture suggest?

It is my privilege to speak today to those whose line of ancestry runs directly back to some of the actors in the great revolutionary drama which reached its climax at Yorktown.

What lessons does this anniversary bring to you and to me?

The victory of 1781 was a concrete statement of the principles which the Declaration had pronounced in the abstract. Shall the people who have to pay the taxes or the King who spends the money, say what the amount shall be? Or, in other words, is government instituted for the welfare of the governed or for the emolument of the governors? The fathers realized that King George III. was trying to use the colonies for the enrichment of the British exchequer, just as India and Ireland are used today, and it was against this procedure that the Declaration uttered its protest and the Revolution prosecuted a successful revolt.

The essence of the American idea is a nation of freemen, whose liberty is restrained by law, and whose government, deriving its powers from the governed, is carried on solely for the benefit of the governed. This was the substance of the message of Yorktown to the world. It was embodied in the constitution afterward, and modern history is the story of its application and practice. This nation stands for liberty under law, and the fundamental ideas of its creed are religious freedom, universal education, impartial justice in the redress of wrongs, and popular government for the good of the governed. On these four pillars the wide arch of our empire was ranged. On these foundations our national fabric was built—
" * * * a fabric that implies eternity."
The building plain but most substantial."

The lovely summer morning many years ago Mr. George W. Curtis and Mr. George Bancroft were standing on the cliffs of Newport gazing at the restless waters which rolled and tumbled in merciless grandeur at their feet. In conversation Mr. Curtis asked the historian to what point he proposed to continue his history and Mr. Bancroft made this significant answer: "If we were an artist painting a picture of this ocean my work would stop at the horizon. I can see no further. My history will end with the adoption of the constitution. All beyond that is experiment." Friends, is that "experiment" failure? And are we, as some critics say, doing violence to the principles of the fathers? Scrutinize the record from Plymouth Rock to Lexington thence to Yorktown, thence to Appomattox, thence to the heights of San Juan, thence on across the water, where the echo of Dewey's guns quickening the heavily laden air of the Orient, then tell me, is it an inventor of attempts to grasp imperial power, is it a catalogue of heroic endeavor to lift humanity to a higher plane? Was the emancipation of four million slaves a failure? Did Lincoln violate the ancient doctrines when he declared this country must be either all slave or all free? Was it "imperialism" to release Cuba from the darkness of mediaeval superstition and let in the light of constitutional liberty? And is it "grasping at imperial power" to insist on allegiance to the flag, wherever it floats, which represents the best government God ever gave to man? No! the only "imperialism" which ever entered the breast of the genuine American is the imperialism of the church, the schoolhouse, the court house and the town hall. And wherever the emblem of American sovereignty is raised today, whether in Boston or on the confines of Asiatic darkness, it stands for protection from the lawlessness of anarchy, and for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

under the guidance and the restraint of law.

If ever democratic institutions are overthrown in our country it will happen not because of the strength of the government but rather because of its weakness. When a gentleman of influence is moved to stand before a large audience in Plymouth church in Brooklyn and say, "We are living under a government where it is dangerous to tell the truth, and there is no man in business life who has not at some time received warning that he would be ruined if he told of the iniquities of the city," it is time if that statement is true that honest men should catch the spirit of Yorktown and see to it that the temple of our liberties is not converted into a den of thieves.

When large bodies of apparently conscientious men attempt to control the railroads and prevent the conveyance of men and merchandise from city to city and from state to state, and when aggregations of irresponsible individuals seek to prevent by force free men from earning their daily bread for such wages and under such conditions as they choose, it is time for a strong government to show that liberty is not synonymous with unbridled license, that America is not a safe rendezvous for the hair-brained apostles of discontent. If on the other hand aggregate capital unjustly deprives labor of its rights in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, if class distinctions are fostered in order that the rich may grow richer by making the poor poorer; if the sponsors of vast monopolies press the hand of power so heavily upon the unfortunate and dependent as to create the alternative between actual slavery and deprivation of raiment and food, then indeed it becomes pertinent to apply the test of the old Biblical inquiry "Cain! where is thy brother, Abel?"

The truth is we are in danger of drifting away from the religious instinct, which was characteristic of the founders of the republic, and we are prone to be skeptical, and unwilling to assume new responsibilities which new conditions impose.

And so I stand here today to plead for the influence of woman in these critical transition times. I plead for the maintenance in public affairs of the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount and the Golden Rule. I know the strength of woman's supremacy. I know the purity of her instincts, and the patriotic fervor which thrills every fibre of her being. I have read of the heroism of the mothers of the Revolution, and I remember the loyalty and weariless enterprise of the daughters both in the dark days of the Rebellion and in recent times as well, and I do not forget that the intellect of a woman was the one potential force in awakening the public conscience to the enormity of the greatest of crimes in her thrilling story of outraged humanity in the cabin of Uncle Tom.

Hence I invoke the aid of an organization like this to assist in developing a patriotic spirit which not only reveres the past but which looks with hopeful eyes to the future. Our country has passed from the pupillage of youth to the responsibilities of manhood. It must do its part in the world-wide movement of bringing the people that sit in darkness into the light of Christian civilization. We belong to the family of great nations now. There is work for us to do in this modern world. There are also risks to be assumed and burdens to be borne, as well as victories to be won. We cannot retreat and it is un-American to take counsel of our fears. It is not extravagant to anticipate a time when English-speaking people will be the leaders in general affairs in all the corners of the earth. Mr. John Fiske has expressed the probability "that the world's business will be transacted by English-speaking people to so great an extent that whatever language any man may have learned in his infancy he will find it necessary sooner or later to learn to express his thoughts in English. And in this way it is by no means improbable that, as Grimm the German and Condole the Frenchman long since foretold, the language of Shakespeare may ultimately become the language of mankind."

Events reveal opportunities, and opportunities bring the genius of men and nations to the test of character. The hour of our opportunity has struck. We are not to break away from American traditions but to adapt them to new situations. We are not to forsake American principles but to apply their philosophy to novel premises and crude conditions. We are not to forswear our obligations of American citizenship but under constitutional authority to set up the standard of American ideas and American life among the elements of an alien race which as yet knows nothing of the secret of a governmental system representing civil and religious freedom under the restraints of law.

This is the new work for which a new age will hold us responsible. The fathers had their "experiment" upon which they ventured despite the fears, the toll and the cost. Shall the children be less hopeful or less brave? The fathers were ready for their duties and they waited not. Are we likewise ready? If so we may listen to the voice of ancient prophecy:

"And I will bring forth a seed out of Jacob and out of Judah an inheritor of my mountains; and mine elect shall inherit it and my servants shall dwell there."

"And Sharon shall be a fold of flocks and the valley of Achor a place for the herds to lie down in, for my people that have sought me."

Mrs. Henry G. Weston of Cambridge, the last speaker, outlined the work of the Society of Children of the American Revolution, of which she is State president. During her address, Mrs. Weston spoke in especially complimentary terms of the work of the Billerica chapter.

Before adjournment, on motion of Miss Marion Brazier, a rising vote of thanks was given to Molly Varnum chapter for its hospitality, and to the members of Old Bay State chapter, who assisted.

Mrs. Thompson, the local regent, stated that she has received letters from ex-Gov. and Mrs. Wood, now in Switzerland, extending greetings, also from Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham, an honorary member of Molly Varnum chapter, stating that she had sent by express a present to the chapter, which she hoped could be christened at the State conference. The present had not yet arrived.

The conference was closed with "America," sung by the audience, accompanied by the band. The next fall meeting will be held at the appointment of the officers to be elected.

The following ladies were ushers: Mrs. Harry Reade, chairman; Miss R. A. Williams, vice chairman; Miss Jewett, Miss Mary Bartlett, Miss Mary Livingstone, Miss Ethel Livingstone, Miss Philbrick, Miss Wheeler, Miss Taylor, Miss Edith Andrews, Miss Merchant, Miss Josephine Webster, Miss Stevens, Miss Marshall, Miss Vinall, members of Old Bay State chapter, Miss Boynton, and Miss Hall, of Capt. John Ford society, C. A. R. Miss Farrington, Miss Merrill, Miss Varnum, Miss Lena Kimball, Miss Warren and Mrs. Meigs, of Molly Varnum chapter.

No longer does the monument on the common at Chelmsford—erected in 1859—stand as the sole memorial of the valor of her sons who in the Revolutionary war went forth to battle for liberty at Concord, Bunker Hill and on other fields of that memorable struggle. Saturday afternoon, June 17, with interesting exercises that patriotic organization, Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R. in the presence of representatives of Old Middlesex Chapter, S. A. R., Dr. Moses G. Parker, president, a delegation from Post 185 G. A. R., J. A. Bartlett, commander, and a large gathering of the people of the town and from other places, dedicated a massive boulder to the memory of the minute men of Chelmsford who responded to the alarm guns on the morning of April 19, 1775. The memorial stone is placed in the very heart of the village and near the exact spot of assembling upon that eventful day, and on its face fronting the road down which the patriots marched is chiselled the following inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775 the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., A. D. 1899."

The dwellings and business places surrounding the little park where the ceremonies took place had been appropriately decorated with flags and bunting and prominent among these were the following:

The historic Fiske mansion, over 100 years old, which besides the national colors displayed the hospitable word "Welcome"; the store of S. W. Parkhurst; houses of Dr. A. Howard and Mrs. Sarah P. Ripley; Episcopal parsonage; the post office; the home of E. T. Adams; Wilson's block and the Odd Fellows' building. "Old Glory" also floated from the flagstaff on the common and school building, and at other places the spirit of the occasion found expression in patriotic emblems. Over the entrance to the town hall where Molly Varnum chapter entertained, were decorations of red, white and blue and the invitation "Welcome."

Sergt. Charles E. Bartlett of Troop F, cavalry, was chief aid at the grounds, and the ushers were Chelmsford school cadets.

The autocratic weather man was in his happiest mood, and he smiled approvingly upon the patriotic "Daughters," members of Molly Varnum chapter, in their noble endeavor.

The street railway company put on extra cars for the occasion, and a special, bearing the speakers, guests of honor and members of the chapter, left Merrimack square at 2.10 p. m. Other cars, leaving every 15 minutes, were crowded to their utmost capacity, up to the hour of the exercises.

Arriving at the grounds, it was found that the efficient committee had made admirable arrangements for the speakers and audience. The platform of the hay scales, under the shadow of a magnificent elm, made an excellent foundation for a speaker's rostrum, and surrounding the enclosure, within a convenient radius of the historic spot, were arranged seats for the members of the chapter and their friends. At the centre of the enclosure was the boulder, veiled in the Stars and Stripes and crowned with a laurel wreath.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock a bugle call, sounded by Williston Carl, announced the opening of the exercises. Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, regent of Molly Varnum chapter, presided with characteristic modesty and grace, briefly announcing the numbers on the programme.

Rev. Granville Pierce made an introductory prayer, and he was followed by Mr. H. S. Perham of Chelmsford, who gave the historical address, which follows:

H. S. PERHAM'S ADDRESS.

It is nearly a century and a quarter since the startling sound of the minute guns, fired from this spot, summoned the men of Chelmsford to that first

clash of arms of that great struggle which resulted in the founding of the nation.

It is graceful and fitting that this patriotic society, composed of the descendants of those revolutionary actors, should erect this tablet in the heart of the old mother town, to help to keep green the memory of heroic deeds.

For the first time in the history of our country we find people questioning the soundness of those principles adopted by the founders, as the basis of their faith and inspiration. It is even suggested that in order to deal more efficiently with present conditions, our government should in some respects be reconstructed upon lines more nearly resembling the monarchies of Europe. It seems to be necessary, therefore, to re-examine those principles laid down in that ancient document, the Declaration of Independence, in order to determine whether they may not have become outgrown, and no longer in keeping with the spirit of a great and progressive people.

Are those before me—patriotic as you are in every fibre of your being—prepared to see that hitherto sacred instrument flung aside like an implement once useful but rendered obsolete by a more modern invention? and, in the place of its sentiments, the principle substituted that governments may derive just powers over a people by purchase and conquest; or, shall we still pin our faith to those more noble sentiments for which our fathers fought, sentiments more consistent with the spirit of our institutions, that "all men are created equal," and that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Chelmsford minute-men, whose memory we honor today, numbered 104 men. Here are their names. One company of 43 men was under the command of Captain Moses Parker, who lived about a mile easterly from the village, at what is now the Widow Driscoll place, and the other company, consisting of 61 men, commanded by Capt. Oliver Barron, the tavern-keeper, whose hostelry stood opposite us upon the site of the Wilson cottage by the railroad. Upon the roll of Barron's company it states: "We, in consequence of the alarm made upon ye 19th of April, 1775, marched from home for the defence of this colony against the ministerial troops." The men composing these troops were scattered throughout the town from Concord on the south to the Merrimack river and Dunstable on the north.

My father has pointed out to me the place on the farm where his grandfather, Samuel Perham, left his tools, when the report of the minute guns called him to sterner duties. Benjamin Pierce, the father of President Franklin Pierce, was plowing in a field near what is now the junction of B and Powell streets, in Lowell. In after years he pointed out the tree to which he chained his steers when "the plow was in mid furrow stayed." Captain Ford, the sergeant in Barron's company, left his mill at Pawtucket Falls and stepped into the kitchen for a hasty bowl of bread and milk before mounting his horse. As the men gathered here at the village they were met by the good parson, Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, who invited them to the meeting house for prayers, but Ford politely objected on the plea of more urgent business, and well did the gallant captain justify his haste, for it is said that day. One young man who was not enrolled begged and obtained leave to go in place of his more elderly employer, and ran beside Captain Ford's horse to Concord, holding by the stirrup strap.

When the men reached Concord the retreat of the British had already begun, and they immediately joined in the pursuit. William Fletcher of Parker's company wrote out, late in life, a very modest account of his experience that day. He says: "We followed the enemy and came up with them somewhere in Lexington. Our company behaved as well as could be expected, all things considered, it was four times

that day where the arrows of death flew thick. We followed the enemy more than half way over Charlestown neck. The enemy was taken in plain view, rising Bunker's hill. There are those present who remember him as "Uncle Billy Fletcher," living in the old gambrel roof house by North Square, and I see one before me who has heard Mr. Fletcher tell how they ran through the fields to get in front of the red-coats to fire on them. So you see it wasn't such a very long time ago that it all happened.

At the battle of Bunker Hill the men from this section were in the regiment of Col. Ebenezer Bridge, who was a son of the minister of that name. Lieut.-Col. Moses Parker was the Captain Parker of the Concord fight.

general to withdraw his company privately and march directly to the scene of action."

The crossing of Charlestown Neck, raked by the guns of the British vessels, was a severe ordeal for the Chelmsford boys, and some wavered, one or more turning back. As the company passed down from Bunker Hill they came upon the cannon which had been abandoned by Capt. Callender. These by orders from Gen. Putnam were drawn to the rail fence, which position the company reached just before the action began. The field pieces were served effectively under Putnam's direction.

The British right wing under Gen. Howe was directed against the rail fence in order to turn Prescott's position at the redoubt. Our men were ordered to reserve their fire until the enemy were within eight rods. But while the advancing regulars paused to demolish a fence which obstructed their progress, Joseph Spalding was unable to resist the opportunity offered for a good shot, for which the wrath of Putnam was visited upon him for disobedience of orders. The inscription upon his gravestone in yonder cemetery states "He was among the brave asserters and defenders of his country at Bunker Hill, where he opened the battle by firing upon the enemy before orders were given."

His descendants, some of whom are here present, say that Joseph always declared that he brought down Major Fitch.

The rail fence was stubbornly defended and was the last point to be yielded at the third assault. Capt. Ford was highly commended for the spirit he displayed. Eleven of his men were wounded. Lieut.-Col. Moses Parker fell mortally wounded and was left in the redoubt. He was a veteran of the French and Indian wars, and his loss was deeply deplored. He had "behaved with great gallantry in the action." An obituary notice of him in the New England Chronicle of July 21, 1775, says "In him fortitude, prudence, humanity and compassion conspired to heighten the lustre of his military virtues." Both he and Capt. Ford have descendants who are active in the organization to which we are indebted for this celebration.

We do well to honor the names of Parker, Ford, Spalding and Walker, and the brave men who served with them; and let us give a share of honor to the patriotic order which keeps alive their memory.

A male quartette, composed of Messrs. E. R. Whit, George E. Sturtevant, Wm. Foster and George E. Burns, sang "Our Native Land."

General Francis H. Appleton, president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was the next speaker. His address was as follows:

For June 17, at Chelmsford
For Monday's Citizen.
Compatriots of the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is especially agreeable, for one like myself who has participated considerably in the promotion of matters agricultural in our good State, which is really, or should be, as you all know, of an intensive, or horticultural character; it is most agreeable to meet here with you, and your many guests, upon these suburban, and more rural grounds of historic character, and think of the contrast of condition, to persons, that we can realize by recalling in our minds the wild and primitive condition of the past, with the constantly changing conditions here today even in this, happily, less busy spot.

While here today we find the fresher and purer air as compared with the city atmosphere, more as our ancestors had it around them; it is not the atmosphere that the many must live in who would join in the busy hum that civilization makes necessary for our existence now.

WENT TO AMESBURY.
Tuesday June 12th 1900
Molly Varnum Chapter Visits the
Whittier Homestead.

Upon invitation of Mrs. Emily B. Smith, president of the Whittier Home association, 43 members of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., and four members of Old Middlesex chapter, S. A. R., visited the Whittier home at Amesbury Tuesday. Special electric cars conveyed the party and upon their arrival at the home Mrs. Smith and other members of the association gave them a most hearty welcome, and the entire house was open for the comfort of the guests. They inspected the many articles of interest, such as the old-fashioned mahogany desk, upon which Whittier wrote "Barbara Frietchie" and all his poems for over 30 years; a letter from Charles Sumner; autographs of noted men and women; the identical cane of Barbara Frietchie with which she used to drive the rebels from sitting on a Union woman's doorstep, and carried by Whittier in his last days. It is said that his presence was always known at the Quaker meeting-house which he attended, by the strokes of the cane on the floor, marking the rhythm of some poem, his deafness making him oblivious to what was going on. The bedroom occupied by Whittier contains the original furnishings, and remains as he left it.

Carriages carried the guests to the Quaker church, the cemetery and the Whittier lot, and to the Old Ladies' Home and the Thomas Macy house, erected in 1654, he being the first town clerk. This is now in possession of the D. R.'s and was being renovated for them. Its low-studded rooms, huge fire-places, with great square bricks, dresser with original brasses, and quaint pictures, excited the envy and admiration of all the Daughters. The Captain's Well of Whittier's famous poem, the Rocky Hill meeting house erected in 1758, with its old pulpit, square pews and foot stoves, and last of all, the little new Episcopal church, a gem of beauty, were inspected.

Upon returning to the home, a substantial lunch was served and the members then repaired to the garden, where Mrs. Smith in a pleasant greeting reminded the guests that two of the settlers of Lowell, Ezra Worthen and Paul Moody, came from Amesbury. She then introduced Mrs. D. N. McLean, the talented regent of the New York City chapter, whose presence is always an inspiration, and who gave a fine address. She prefaced her remarks by saying she intended to make "Barbara Frietchie" the chief feature of her address. She said it gave her an indescribable feeling to sit at the very desk where Whittier sat and wrote the poem. Her existence is not a legend but a fact, and she did all that she is supposed to have done in the poem. Her patriotism was well known. She kept the flag in a large family Bible on a table at her bedside and with patriotism unexampled this aged woman waved the flag from the former window over the confederate heads. Mrs. McLean, who is a Marylander by birth, presented Mrs. Smith with three photographs, one of Barbara Frietchie, the former window and her tomb-stone; some pieces of her gowns and a silver spoon, with an etching of her house in the bowl and Maryland and the coat of arms on the handle. The president expressed much pleasure at the gifts and introduced Mr. Dewhurst, who briefly told how Whittier received the news in August, 1863, from Mrs. E. N. Southworth on returning from a visit to the Isle of Shoals. She then invited Mr. S. W. Stevens to make a few remarks, and in his usually happy vein Mr. Stevens made a short and interesting address.

Miss Crosby then moved that a rising vote of thanks be given the association for the royal manner in which they had entertained the visitors, which was seconded and carried. Light refreshments were then served, and the guests reluctantly left the hospitable roof and boarded the special electric for Lowell, declaring it to be the most delightful outing in the history of the chapter.

The Chelmsford company, which consisted of 60 men, was commanded by Capt. John Ford. Capt. Benjamin Walker was in command of a company of about 50 men, of whom 10 were from this town. He took his company into Charlestown to fire from the cover of buildings and fences upon the enemy's left flank. When driven from this position he passed with some of his men to the right flank along the margin of Mystic river, where he was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. He died in August following from the effect of his wound.

Capt. Ford was sent with his company from Cambridge to reinforce the troops on the hill. One account states that he "obtained permission from the



ELIZABETH FISKE WARREN.
Who Unveiled the Boulder.



MRS. DONALD McLEAN.
Who Delivered the Address at Chelmsford.



THE MEMORIAL BOULDER.

Marking the Place From Which Chelmsford Minute Men Started For Concord.

Chapter Makes a Presentation in Chelmsford.

Declaration of Independence Given to the School Children.

April 23. 1901

Interesting patriotic exercises were held in the Unitarian church at Chelmsford Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock under the direction of Molly Varnum chapter D. A. R. The central feature of the occasion was the presentation of a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence to the High school, several of the pupils taking part in the exercises. The character of the gathering could readily be divined from the patriotic emblems on and near the pulpit and upon the platform was an array of potted plants and flowers.

The left of the house was occupied by the teachers and pupils of the three upper grades of the school, and the other side by the members of the chapter and the general public, or rather by the ladies, as the masculine element was conspicuously absent.

The exercises which occupied about one and a half hours began with an organ selection by Mrs. Taylor of the Unitarian church, Lowell. Mrs. H. M. Thompson, the regent, presided and announced the numbers, the first being a recitation "The American Flag" by Master Alfred Howard, followed by "The Concord Hymn" by Zora Feindel; a fine cornet solo was given by Thomas Parkhurst, the organ accompaniment being played by Miss Emma L. Parkhurst.

Mrs. Crawford Burnham was then introduced and in a very pleasing, conversational style spoke at some length upon leading incidents in the career of the Father of his Country. Her address was received with much favor, and all the numbers were followed by marks of appreciation.

Miss Nora Brooke gave a spirited recital of "Sheridan's Ride," and Louis Burnedette gave an earnest presentation of Lincoln's immortal "Gettysburg Address."

A brief review of the life and public services of that eminent patriot, John Hancock, was well presented by Mrs. G. C. Brock.

After an organ selection by Mrs. Taylor, Fred A. Macnutt forcibly recited "Seventy-Six," and then Mrs. Thompson presented to the high school a copy of the Declaration of Independence accompanying the gift with pleasant words of advice urging the pupils to treasure all the old landmarks and other reminders of their revolutionary ancestors.

In behalf of the school Principal C. H. Knowlton in a few well chosen words thanked the chapter for the appropriate gift expressing the cordial appreciation of the pupils of the thoughtfulness of the donors.

Miss Mabel Haywood Hall of Lowell recited admirably "On the Rappahannock," a poem based on an incident in the Civil war.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the audience, and then the members of the chapter with the teachers and other invited guests repaired to the vestry where refreshments were served, the local members assisting in dispensing the viands. In the church the ushers were members of the school cadets in uniform.

Molly Varnum Chapter Hears

Report of its Delegates.

Mar. 15. 1901

NATIONAL BOARD HIGH HANDED

The Chapter Unanimous in Endorsing the Nomination of Mrs. Thompson for Re-election as Regent.

A meeting of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon in the chapter's room in Memorial hall. Besides the regular business of the chapter, reports were read by delegates to the tenth Continental Congress, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. C. M. Williams and Mrs. George F. Richardson. Mrs. Thompson reviewed the history of the movement to revise the constitution in certain matters of vital interest to the chapters throughout the country, and told how Mrs. McLean, the defeated candidate this year for president-general, became prominent among the chapters through her service as chairman of the committee appointed to find out and report the wishes of the chapters in these matters. By attempting to carry out the wishes of the chapters, Mrs. Thompson claims, Mrs. McLean brought upon herself the antagonism of the national board of officers, who were opposed, for reasons of their own, to the revision. Mrs. Thompson's report was quite exhaustive, showing, for the benefit of the chapter members, the system of manipulation that was used upon unsuspecting, green delegates, to carry the congress in the interests of the national board, and to defeat Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Williams treated the matter from a humorous standpoint, and her report was noticeably well presented, and entertaining. She agreed entirely with Mrs. Thompson in reference to the arbitrary rulings of the president-general, Mrs. Manning, and the personal abuse of Mrs. McLean, although she said that she was not a supporter of Mrs. McLean's candidacy, having herself voted for Mrs. Fairbanks. She referred especially to Mrs. Manning's rebuke of Miss Williams, in the matter of the resolutions of condolence to King Edward, and explained that her daughter objected, not to the resolutions in themselves, but to the closing hours of the congress, which had many matters of importance to consider, being taken up with such platitudes. At the close of her report, the chapter was practically unanimous in informally endorsing Miss Williams' position. Mrs. Williams testified to the dignified and courteous bearing of Mrs. McLean throughout the entire proceedings.

Mrs. Richardson in her report also stated with emphasis that Mrs. McLean was treated with great discourtesy by the president-general. She spoke of Mrs. McLean as a woman widely known and eminently fitted for the position, and of Mrs. Fairbanks as energetic, possessing many qualities of leadership, and a charming manner. Mrs. Roebling, third candidate, she said was a woman of exceptional ability. Mrs. McLean, she said, behaved during the trying ordeal to which she was subjected, with great dignity and astonishing self control. The conduct of the presiding officer, Mrs. Richardson said, was an ignoble sight.

On the whole Mrs. Richardson's conclusion was that the D. A. R. congress was conducted with as great dignity as was the Parliament of England, on one occasion not long ago. But the standards of women should be high, and their conduct above reproach. So far as the floor of the house was concerned, there was dignified bearing on the part of the delegates, and a disposition to yield unimportant points in the interest of harmony, without showing discourtesy to any candidate or member of a rival faction. The trouble was with the board of officers, representing the national organization, who manipulated the congress unfairly.

Two nominating committees, one appointed by the chair and the other chosen by the floor, reported lists of officers for the annual chapter election, in about two weeks. The nominations varied but slightly, both committees having named Mrs. Thompson as their candidate for regent. Mrs. Thompson addressed the chapter, asking for an expression of opinion. She said she believed this to be a critical time in the society, and she wished to be sure, before accepting a nomination for re-election, that she would have the support of the chapter in her somewhat aggressive attitude, as she termed it, with reference to state and national matters within the organization. There was a strong expression, without one dissenting voice, in favor of Mrs. Thompson, it being emphatically declared that the chapter wished to have a regent who is both progressive and aggressive.

There appeared to be a pretty general feeling, that the work of the continental congress is not patriotic work, but is engaged in, by the board officers who have gained the ascendancy for the purpose of social advancement. The local women seem to favor working, so far as possible, along local lines, in useful and patriotic ways, ignoring, so far as may be, the national organization.

Relative to the Dracut Library Memorial fund, which the chapter has now in hand, Miss Varnum read a letter from Mr. James M. Coburn, a native of the town of Dracut and now a resident of Kansas City, in which he expressed his appreciation of the action of the chapter in taking up the work of assisting in securing a library for a historic town. He enclosed a check for \$10 to aid in the work, and also sent to the chapter a copy of the Missouri year book of the S. A. R.

THE D. A. R. CONGRESS

Local Regent Gives Her Views On the Election Contest.

It is with great reluctance that the writer of this article comes before the public to give officially a statement relative to the tenth Continental Congress, D. A. R., held last week in Washington.

Realizing only too well that any adverse criticism may appear to the uninitiated as tinged with the "bitterness of defeat," and realizing also that this is neither the time nor the place for a detailed account of the principal events, the writer feels, however, that it is only just to the women with whom she was associated, to say, that in no sense of the word was this congress a "squabble." One party held full sway from the time of the opening session, when the chair accepted a disputed vote from an unorganized body, until the end, when this same presiding officer invited a member to leave the floor, because she had exercised her right to object to something the chair specially desired to have done. Not one opportunity was lost by our retiring president to visit the weight of her heavy displeasure upon the head of any chapter regent, who aspired to place one of her own number in the president's chair. Every pretence of impartiality as presiding officer was thrown aside, and all her authority, all her powers of speech, insults even were not spared, to place if possible, Mrs. McLean and her supporters in the worst possible light before the public.

As an anti-suffrage argument this gathering of women was an unqualified success, and the boast made months ago, that the "McLean party were to be shown politics not dreamed of in their philosophy," was amply fulfilled. Senator Fairbanks, who had long opposed the bill asking Congress to grant an appropriation of land to our society on which to build their proposed memorial hall, withdrew his objections and the bill passed the Senate. As his wife is our newly-elected president-general, comments are unnecessary; while the fact that President McKinley put Mrs. Fairbanks in the seat of honor on his right at a dinner the night before the election and expressed a hope that she might win, means what? Possibly some eastern politician may see in this "simple act of courtesy" (?) food for

The wives of senators and representatives entertained and feted unsuspecting delegates, and the hotel parlors were filled with "official life," till the eyes of those new to the business grew big with wonder, and the Puritans from Massachusetts and Vermont fell victims equally with the Matrons from the Carolinas and the "Daughters" from the far West. It mattered little whether the "unofficial" candidates were tortured, maligned or shamefully abused, whether the delegates themselves were "pledged," "instructed" or professed friends, everything gave way before the systematic attack, not only on the personal character of two of the candidates, but on the moral stamina of the delegates themselves. Even the Federation ties were strained and broken, so that Mrs. Roebling's claim of 125 pledged votes dwindled to 42 on the first ballot. They could not watch with her even one hour. Three of her allotted votes in Massachusetts went

for Mrs. Fairbanks because, as one woman said to me: "We thought if we voted for our candidate (Mrs. Roebling) we were voting against Mrs. Fairbanks, and we did not want to vote against her, so we voted for her."

Massachusetts attempted the unusual feat of trying to stand on both sides of the fence. An attitude which at best is usually unsuccessful. The delegation went to Washington with the names of 23 chapters as well as that of its vice president general, signed to the resolutions of Georgia and the Molly Varnum chapter, asking Mrs. McLean to accept the nomination for president-general. Twelve other chapters are known to have stood staunchly by Mrs. McLean in Washington. Seven or eight others were not represented and had expressed no preference. At the last regents' meeting held in Boston not only was no other candidate's name mentioned, but Mrs. Nesmith of Lowell was unanimously nominated as the choice of the delegation for Massachusetts' candidate for vice president-general, the delegation knowing perfectly well that Mrs. Nesmith stood first and last and all the time, for Mrs. McLean and the principles she advocated. Notwithstanding all this, Washington air developed a feeling against a "small minority" which favored Mrs. McLean, and our candidate for the vice president found herself not only unsupported in her own views, but vigorously opposed by women who had unanimously nominated her, knowing where she stood at the time. Not enjoying this rather equivocal position, and knowing full well the predilection of some of these same women to offer resolutions of "loyalty" and uttering homilies on "courtesy" whenever important questions come up, Mrs. Nesmith refused to allow her name to stand for the second ballot, although she had one of the largest votes of those not elected on the first ballot. This greatly surprised these same erratic constituents who had never "thought of voting against her," and even now cannot understand how the circulating of scandalous reports concerning Mrs. McLean could have anything to do with the matter.

And so the story might go on forever. How one state regent carried the vote of her state practically solid by asking that the delegation would vote for Mrs. Fairbanks, as a last act of "kindness and courtesy" to a retiring officer. It might become even ludicrous, were it not for the bitter memories of broken pledges, cruel slanders, and unwomanly acts.

We, who bleed beside our candidate under fire of the most merciless, most unprincipled criticism to which woman has ever been subjected. We, who after the first few days, were denied even the "freedom of the press," can readily understand that the situation was hardly appreciated at home. Those who have returned and can truthfully say, "all is lost save honor," have reason to be proud of their escape from the prevailing epidemic of "official" life. Possibly it is not so much to our credit after all, but that having been vaccinated as it were, early in life, we escaped the general contagion. Where a new century begins with a letter from a distinguished officer asking that bravery and true courage be not rewarded, and where an organization of women, banded together for the protection of American principles, place at their head the wife of a senator, because of her position, her cordial manner of greeting and her beautiful home, it is quite time that some one stopped to read the hand-writing on the wall. That Mrs. McLean has been a member of every D. A. R. congress since the formation of the society, has been offered many times the nomination and sure election of every D. A. R. chapter regent and president, but which she has refused, contending that they were of secondary importance; that she was the choice of the chapters as against these officers and their followers, will account to everyone understanding these things, for the treatment she received.

She did not "make herself prominent." She has become so by her leadership of years. She did nothing that she has not done unchallenged many times before, except that finding the upper box full, she accepted an invitation to enter a box, where not only women who were not even D. A. R.'s, but men were occupying seats both before and after this episode.

That our last hope the "reduction of the dues," was lost through the same disaffected part of Massachusetts attempting to do something "loyal" and "courtous" and upsetting everything is hardly scotching to those who suffered in consequence, but it causes the writer to feel that in many things the ways of women are "past finding out."

ELLEN STRAW THOMPSON,
Regent Molly Varnum Chap., D. A. R.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Outline of the Work of That Society Since its Organization.

Oct. 15 — 1901

(By Sara Swan Griffin, Historian.)

Though the Society of the D. A. R. is comparatively young, it having been organized less than ten years ago, it has accomplished much along its chosen lines and is one of the best known associations of women in the country. The sentiment of patriotism associated with its name, the personnel of its membership, and its undertakings, make it of interest to every American. From the closed lips of one who has been silent for over half a century, comes a direct message to the D. A. R., and Macaulay's words are still eloquent with truth: "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

Our organization is certainly achieving that which will be worthy of remembrance by generations to come. Yet it may not be amiss to quote here from the national constitution, the grand and glowing words which embody the object of our societies, and which cannot fail to be a constant inspiration to all who are familiar with them: "This body is now created for patriotic, historical and educational purposes,—to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence,—by the acquisition and preservation of historical spots and the erection of monuments,—by the encour-

agement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results,—by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries, and to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

It has been thought wise by the board of management of the Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R. of Lowell, that a brief review of its work be given as an illustration of the methods pursued and the general lines of work attempted by the various chapters in the National Society of the D. A. R. throughout the United States.

The Molly Varnum chapter was organized Oct. 30, 1894, with Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge as regent, and a membership of thirty; the first year of its existence was spent by holding commemorative meetings in a very modest way and in listening to historical essays written by different members of the chapter.

The second year the chapter took its first step out into the world and petitioned the city for the use of Memorial Hall for a place of meeting, and has continued there to the present time, having furnished a room after the style of "ye olden time." The chapter at this date joined forces with the Sons of the Colonial Wars in endeavoring to prevent the desecration of the American flag. During this year the first regent, Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge, resigned and Mrs. Thomas Nesmith was chosen to preside. Under the new regent several commemorative meetings were held, but the crowning event of the year was a public reception in Associate hall; as this was the first experience of the chapter in so prominent a way the appreciation manifested was very gratifying.

This year also the chapter issued its first Year Book, containing the names and addresses of members.

The same general lines of work were followed the ensuing year; commemorative meetings were held at which addresses appropriate to the days were given, one of especial interest being an address by Mr. Abram English Brown at Chelmsford. The social event of this year was a reception tendered Mrs. Donald McLean of New York at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club and was attended by representatives of all the well-known patriotic societies in this and adjoining cities. The reception was considered a very brilliant affair.

The donations of the chapter this year were twenty-five dollars towards the preservation of the Hancock (Clark) house at Lexington and a life membership in the Mary Washington Monument fund.

The beginning of the fourth year of the existence of the Molly Varnum chapter was signalized by a very successful "Loan Exhibition," but this year plunged our country into the Spanish war and the chapter devoted all its time and energy towards the alleviation of the sufferings of our soldiers, and the noble work done by the Molly Varnum chapter during the war with Spain is still fresh in the memories of the public. Beginning the

charitable work as a chapter of the I. A. R., but afterwards co-operating with other local charitable organizations, the women of Lowell raised over twenty-three hundred dollars, a part of which was sent to the naval hospital ship Solace, a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for needful supplies.

The "Bay State," a floating hospital ship that had been fitted up by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association to be used in transporting to the North the sick and wounded from Cuba, Porto Rico and the southern camps, needed a steam launch to carry the soldiers from the shore to the ship, an fourteen hundred dollars were sent from Lowell for that purpose.

The Molly Varnum chapter also let the way in the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Aid association, and its members solicited over eighteen hundred dollars directly for that work; also twenty cases of assorted supplies, besides four thousand articles of clothing, and bedding were shipped from Lowell to the different camps.

Besides these donations this society pledged itself to take the sick and wounded soldiers of this city under its care, upon their return to Lowell, and two hundred and fifty men received aid from this association. The medical director of this charity reported that "The thorough and systematic work done by these ladies under the very able direction of their president, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, will ever serve as a model."

The patriotic work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the war in Cuba and in the Philippines is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the societies of the D. A. R., and that is called into action by any appeal from their country.

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,

So near is God to man;

When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

At the beginning of the fifth year of the work of the Molly Varnum chapter Mrs. Henry M. Thompson was chosen regent.

Several pleasant commemorative meetings were held during this year at the residences of Miss Ella Hildreth, Mrs. Solon Stevens, Mrs. Walter McDaniel, at which Miss Marion Brazier of Boston read a paper on "Paul Jones," and one at the residence of Mrs. Nelson Whitner.

The central object of this year, however, was the dedication of the Chelmsford boulder which marks the spot from whence the "Minute Men" of Chelmsford on April 19, 1775, marched toward Concord and Lexington.

This celebration will always be a red-letter day in the annals of the Molly Varnum chapter, proving as it did, to be an object of interest to so many and bringing as guests, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, G. Francis Appleton and Mr. Wood Buffalo. The residents of the historic town of Chelmsford showed their appreciation of the event by decorating the public buildings and private residences with the national colors, and by close of the out-door exercises,

guests were served with most bountiful collation in the town hall.

On the boulder is chiselled this inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., A. D., 1894."

Two very pleasant receptions were tendered the chapter during this year, one by the regent to meet Miss Sara Daggett, at that time the State regent, and one by Mrs. Solon Stevens to meet Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham and Mrs. Titus.

Also two historical outings were planned and carried out by the chapter. One most delightful one to the Whittier home at Amesbury where every one was made most welcome by the ladies of the Whittier Home association. After a dainty lunch had been served, the chapter adjourned to the favorite garden spot of Whittier and listened to a stirring address by Mrs. Donald McLean on "Barbara Frietschle" who had been an old neighbor of Mrs. McLean. At a later date, as a partial return for the hospitality received, the chapter donated a flag to the Whittier Home association. Another interesting outing was to the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord.

The donations of the chapter during the year were two hundred dollars to the Cuban teachers' fund and portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the different public schools.

The work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the past year has been principally along educational lines, including lectures, presentations to several schools of patriotic mementoes, and the establishment of a valuable library in an adjoining town.

Under the auspices of the committee on schools, two lectures have been given, to which the Lowell public, especially those interested in the work of the schools, have been cordially invited. One lecture was given by Mr. Paul A. Dutton of Boston on "Patriotism in the Public Schools," and another by Mr. Ross Turner of Salem on "School Room Decoration." These lectures were very much appreciated by a large and representative audience of the best people of Lowell, and with doubt, the influence of Mr. Turner's lecture may be seen in the beautiful decorations that now adorn the walls of the high school hall.

Also under the auspices of this committee, a bas-relief of "Paul Revere's Ride" has been presented to the Bartlett school and a fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" to the high school at Chelmsford, and through the efforts of the members of this committee aided by public-spirited citizens, the janitors of the public schools have been placed on the civil service list, thus ensuring to the schools faithful and efficient janitors.

The Molly Varnum chapter is named for the wife of Gen. Joseph Varnum, a renowned Revolutionary soldier of Dracut and descendants of Gen. Varnum are numbered on its list of members. In view of these facts, the chapter decided to aid the town of Dracut in raising a fund for a library, and through the efforts of the chapter, two hundred dollars have been donated to the fund, and two hundred and fifty-seven books have been contributed to the library, and the committee on this work has arranged and completed a most excellent library catalogue.

The social life of the chapter has not been neglected in the midst of its educational and philanthropic work.

A talk by Mrs. Gozzaldi of Cambridge on "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard," commemorative meetings held at the residences of Mrs. E. N. Burke and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, a reception tendered Mrs. Charles Allen at the home of Mrs. Franklin Nourse, historical outings to the quaint old town of Quincy, and the old Manning homestead at Billerica, have been very pleasant events.

During the past year the chapter has published a year book and has made donations to the Wolcott Memorial fund and to the vacation schools of Lowell.

The sixth State conference of the National Society of the D. A. R. was held in Lowell, this past year, by invitation of the Molly Varnum chapter, with a large attendance of delegates from the various chapters in the state. The conference was held in Highland club hall which had been most artistically decorated for the occasion.

Business reports occupied the morning hours but the public were cordially welcomed to the afternoon session, and, as the speakers on this occasion represented not only the patriotic spirit but the culture of New England, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by appreciative listeners. The whole affair was very successful and reflected great credit on the various committees in charge.

A memorial service in honor of our martyred President was recently held by the chapter, at its regular place of meeting. The address on this occasion being made by the Rev. Warner L. Ward and was very eloquent and impressive.

In this brief review of the work of one of our local chapters, an effort has been made to show that the province of the societies of the D. A. R. is to deal with historic matters pertaining to Revolutionary times and to present patriotic needs, and in these lines of work attempted, the interest of the members of this chapter seems to be steadily growing. And that the work of the D. A. R. appeals to the public generally, is shown by the new chapters that are being formed in all the states, and in the increasing list of members of established chapters. The membership of the Molly Varnum chapter being at present one hundred and fifty-seven, including a "Real Daughter."

Surely it is wise that the coming generations shall be taught the purposes and ideals that give strength and unity to the nation, that, as far as possible, the immense foreign population among us should be instructed in the principles of this country's institutions, and that the old landmarks shall be reserved from oblivion before it is too late.

May there not be new energy and inspiration given us as a chapter as we look over the local field and see the opportunities before us?

Perhaps we may not accomplish all the results for which we see the need, but Browning strikes the key-note of all endeavor when he says—

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

MOLLY VARNUMS.

Pleasant Outing to Old Manning House. 1991

Over fifty of the Molly Varnum chapter D. A. R. enjoyed a delightful outing Saturday, Oct. 5th, their destination being the Manning house at Billerica, which is over 200 years old. They took the 1 o'clock Boston electric to Sprague's bridge, where a conveyance was in waiting to carry them the remainder of the way; the home being a mile distant. Many preferred the walk through the woods radiant with autumn foliage, and vocal with bird songs. Upon their arrival, the members were greeted by Mrs. Dr. Howard and Miss Warren of Chelmsford, descendants of the Mannings, and presented to Mrs. Manning of Brookline, whose husband is a lineal descendant, and through whose untiring energies and personal expense the house has been restored, and made habitable. A cheery blazing fire was in the large fire-place in the room first entered, and all were asked to register their names in a book provided for that purpose. The usual pewter, old china, warming pans, foot-stoves, hair trunks, old hats, and other articles were displayed on the mantel and on the sideboard. The dinner was a most excellent one, and the afternoon was spent in the most pleasant manner.

CHIMES OF ST. ANNE'S.

Sara Swan Griffin's Interesting Sketch, Prepared for Molly Varnum Chapter.



"Those ev'ning bells, those ev'ning bells,

How many a tale their music tells
Of youth and home, and that sweet time

When last I heard their soothing chime!

Those joyous hours are past away
And many a heart that 'twas gay
Within the tomb now darkly dwells
And hears no more these ev'ning bells,
And so 'twill be when I am gone
That tuneful peal will still ring on
While other bards shall walk these dells

And sing your praise, sweet ev'ning bells."

Whenever I hear the chimes of St. Anne's I recall these sweet lines of Moore, written by him in praise of the bells of St. Petersburg, but whose tones were no more musical, I love to think, than the dear familiar chimes of those of our own city.

For nearly fifty years have these bells, in times of rejoicing and in times of sadness, pealed forth from the tower of St. Anne's. They seem so much a part of Lowell now, that perhaps we forget there ever was a time when their voices did not summon worshippers to the "sweet hour of prayer" or soften the hearts and memories of the busy passers-by, with their sweet strains of old familiar hymns.

In 1856 some public spirited gentlemen conceived the enterprise of purchasing by subscription, a chime of bells the fullest and most perfect which American skill and science could produce, to add to the attractions of their beloved city. For that time, it was a novel and bold undertaking demanding the exercise of extraordinary determination and judgment, but these qualities were found in a marked degree, in the character of Mr. George Hedrick to whose unwearied attention and zeal the city is mainly indebted for the musical chimes that ring out from the venerated church of St. Anne's.

It required about eighteen months to collect the needful sum for the purchase of the chimes, and over forty-two hundred dollars were subscribed for this purpose. Among the donors were represented all classes, ages, professions and employments in this community. Rich and poor, high and low, the children in the public school, every shade of religious opinion and political party, united to contribute this large sum of money, while single bells were given to perpetuate the memory of the departed to honor the name of

the rector, Dr. Theodore Edson, and as tokens of special liberality.

The chimes consist of eleven bells, the total weight of which is 9899 pounds and the different inscriptions on the several bells are as follows:

HEDRICK BELL.

"From the tower of St. Anne's we praise thee! O God, and celebrate thy blessing on the generous endeavors of George Hedrick, esq., and other citizens and friends wherby we were placed here to sing thy praise."

CITIZENS' BELL.

"Art is the handmaid of human good. We were purchased through the generosity of the citizens of Lowell."

PARISH BELL.

"First public worship in the village (now Lowell) by Rev. Theodore Edson March 7, 1822. St. Anne's church consecrated March 16, A. D. 1825. Allen Pollock and Warren Colburn, first church wardens."

HISTORICAL BELL.

"Merrimack company began work A. D. 1822. Town of Lowell incorporated A. D. 1828. City charter granted A. D. 1836."

OLE BULL BELL.

"This bell was the gift of Ole Bull, the great violinist of Bergen, Norway, A. D. 1857. "Honor to whom honor is due."

MUSICIANS' BELL.

"To the memory of Handel. Born A. D. 1684, died A. D. 1758. Presented by the principal musical professors and amateurs of Lowell, A. D. 1857. "To music! noble art divine. Ring forth, ye bells, a merry chime."

HOVEY BELL.

"A memorial to George H. Carlton, late junior warden of St. Anne's church. Presented to the church by Charles Hovey as an expression of affection for his early master and late partner."

BISHOP'S BELL.

"Rt. Rev. Manton Easthern, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts. Consecrated December 26, 1842."

RECTOR'S BELL.

"Presented by the ladies of St. Anne's church to perpetuate the memory of their beloved and devoted pastor, Rev. Theodore Edson, D. D., rector of the parish since the consecration A. D. 1825. Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

FOUNDERS' BELL.

"Jones and Hitchcock, Troy, N. Y., August, A. D. 1857."

AYER'S BELL.

"Presented by James C. and Frederick Ayer, chemists, Lowell, A. D. 1857. Our aim is health for all."

The day of the dedication of the chimes was one of great interest to Lowell. Commemorative exercises were held in St. Anne's and the house and grounds were filled with people who had gathered to participate in this interesting occasion.

The mayor and aldermen came in procession, preceded by the city marshal and led by the wardens to their appointed seats before the chancel in the church.

Impressive addresses, appropriate to the dedication, were made by prominent citizens of Lowell. At the close of the exercises in the church, the chimes were played in a most artistic manner by Mr. James Harrison.

under whose charge they were brought to Lowell, from Troy, New York, where they were manufactured. The novelty of the chimes in addition to their beautiful music, attracted crowds of enthusiastic listeners.

In closing this brief description of the chimes of St. Anne's, I cannot do better than to use the words spoken by Dr. J. O. Green, who was one of Lowell's most eminent physicians, in his eloquent address made at the consecration of these chimes, so many years ago. And the message fraught with peace and good will spoken by those long closed lips, comes to us with added freshness today.

"Situated in the very centre of our hives of industry in near proximity to our halls of city legislation and official authority, in one of our busiest thoroughfares, allow us to indulge the hope that their peaceful sounds may serve to soothe the angry passions of party warfare and jarring interest. Flanked on either side by the consecrated temples of religion, may their harmonies tend to remove or blunt the asperities of sectarian zeal, and when time in the long lapse of years has clustered around these bells, the associations of home and kindred, long lost and well-nigh forgotten, may their welcome notes cheer the heart of the returning wanderer, and draw forth the tear of grateful recognition and affectionate regard."

"Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime
Loving old bells from the steeple high
Rolling like holy waves
Over the lowly graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.
Solemn the lesson, your lightest notes teach,
Stern is the preaching, your iron tongues preach,
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb."

Last year the Molly Varnum Chapter received an invitation from Mrs. N. V. Titus, regent of the Abigail Adams Chapter D. R., to plan a trip to Quincy-Adams, and visit the old Adams House, now the property of that chapter, as well as other historic places for which that section is famous. Not being able to arrange a satisfactory date last year, the plan was abandoned. This year, however, a most delightful trip has been arranged for Saturday, June 8. Leaving Lowell at 7.45 a. m., connection will be made at the South Station, Boston, with the 9.28 train for Quincy-Adams (fare 19 cents.) On its arrival the party will be met by a committee from the Abigail Adams Chapter and conducted to the places of interest. A special electric will be in waiting to convey the party to Squantown Inn, where a dinner to suit all appetites will be obtained. The same car will go on to Neponset, where direct connections are made for Boston. Members are expected to purchase their own railroad tickets and pay for their own dinners, the chapter providing the special electric. Friends of the chapter desiring to take this trip may do so on payment of 25 cents extra to the regent towards defraying the expenses incurred by the chapter.

June 8

AIMS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY SARAH SWAN GRIFFIN, LOWELL, MASS.



THOUGH the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is comparatively young, having been in existence barely ten years, it has accomplished much along its chosen lines and is one of the best known organizations in America. The sentiment of patriotism associated with

its name, the personnel of its membership, and its undertakings make it of interest. From the closed lips of Macaulay comes a message: "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

The objects of the D. A. R. society are as follows:—

(1) To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ELIGIBILITY.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or civil officer, in one of the several colonies or states, or of the united colonies or states; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the society.

It is impossible in the allotted space to particularize the work of the nearly six hundred chapters, covering every state in the union. The work of the centrally located and wealthy chapter is no more truly important than that of the struggling, obscure one, for "each thing in its place is best, and what seems but idle show strengthens and supports the rest."

The work accomplished may be classified under these heads: historical, educational, philanthropic, and social; the last-named by no means the least important, for

every woman knows that this factor is more potent in arousing interest than any other. Receptions, colonial parties, loan exhibitions, flag raisings, lawn parties, are a few of the many ways to arouse public interest, and increase the funds for patriotic work. In the educational line much has been accomplished in nearly all the states toward educating the children of our schools in American history, and to teach them that our country, though young, can boast of heroes whose deeds are as worthy of record as were those of the old heroic days. Another educational influence in the future will be the National University, the funds towards which are steadily accumulating.

In Massachusetts, the state regent, Miss Sara Whitmore Daggett, illustrated her idea of practical patriotism by giving to the Italians of the city an illustrated lecture on American history, and in their own language. The Old South Chapter is going on with that work. A club for historical study and good citizenship has been established by the Paul Revere Chapter in the Dennison House for the unfortunate children of that district. Portraits of patriotic men and women and prizes for essays have been offered by the two Lowell chapters,—the Molly Varnum and Old Bay State. Patriotic songs, busts, flags, pictures, etc., have been presented by several chapters to schools,—the Paul Revere in particular. In Maine the chapters have placed framed copies of the Declaration of Independence in the schools, and in New Hampshire one chapter paid for a course of historic lectures by Prof. John Fiske, and all the children of the city were invited. Pennsylvania Daughters are offering liberal sums of money as prizes to competitors in the women's colleges, and prizes are offered in the public schools for the best themes on the principles governing the old heroic days, as applied to our civic government. The New York City Chapter has given a scholarship to Barnard College. The Buffalo Chapter has gone on record as elevating the standards of education in their city by causing the elimination of politics from the school board. Texas has followed the example of New York and endowed a chair of American history in the University of Texas. Ohio has published ten thousand copies of a very attractive book of national songs for use in the public schools, has offered prizes for historical essays, and has founded a chair of American history in the College for Women. Iowa Daughters have presented one hundred and twenty-five mounted pictures of American art and history to the public libraries of the state, for the use of teachers and clubs. Minnesota, Indiana, and Illinois are all extremely interested in historical education in the schools. The District of Columbia gives a gold medal annually to the pupils of

the high school for the best patriotic essay. This very scant outline presents a mere suggestion of the work and the patriotic spirit which tends to influence the lives and thoughts of the coming generation.

Philanthropic and charitable work has been done in such a quiet and unostentatious manner that it is impossible to record it. A hint of the spirit of charity permeating this organization may be had in hearing of one chapter which is educating the children of a soldier of the town, who gave his life in the recent war with Spain; and of another chapter supporting one of its own members who has been unfortunate; of the Christmas boxes sent to children of the slums; of literature and necessities sent to soldiers in distant posts; of donations to local charities. One chapter is pensioning at twelve dollars a month a "real daughter," who, except for this charity, might have ended her days in the poor-house.—Is there no way by which this society can influence Congress to provide for these women, who are the links which connect us with the patriots who gained for us the priceless liberty we now enjoy?

The splendid relief work done by the chapters the country over in the recent war is now a matter of history. By the authority of the surgeon-general of the United States Army, the National Board itself became an examining board for the government of all women nurses for the national hospitals, and was named the "D. A. R. Hospital Corps," and all chapters were invited to organize committees and cooperate. The members in Lowell, Mass., raised \$2,300, a part of which was sent to the *Solace*, a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for supplies. As a branch of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, these same daughters raised over \$1,800, and in addition \$1,400 for a steam launch for the hospital ship *Bay State*.

All the chapters throughout the United States did patriotic work during that time of war, and a regiment of nurses (1,000) was sent. Three hundred thousand dollars were raised to help the poor families of soldiers, to send delicacies, etc., to the sick; and, in addition to this, soldiers who were being transported through cities and towns where chapters existed were supplied with necessities, the restored ones were sent to their homes, and employment found for those who had lost their former positions.

The patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the recent war with Spain, and continuing in the Philippines, is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the members to respond to the call to duty when the country needs their assistance.

In the field of historical work, a large share has fallen to the Eastern chapters located near the camps

and battlefields of the Revolution; the most colossal achievement has been locating and marking the unmarked graves of Revolutionary heroes. Mounds have been restored, monuments erected, and the grounds beautified. Some chapters make it a special duty to decorate these graves on the anniversary of some battle in which the deceased took part. Nearly every chapter has placed a tablet on some historic spot or house. Among hundreds may be mentioned the house of Paul Revere, and of the author of "America"; a memorial to Ethan Allen, of Vermont; a statue of Nathanael Greene in Rhode Island; the restoration of the Monument House at Groton, Conn.; the Wallace House, New Jersey; the Banqueting Hall, Philadelphia; the Mary Washington Memorial in Virginia, and so on.

California, having no historic ground, inaugurated a pleasant custom of celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington by planting a young tree in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, imbedded in earth sent by Eastern daughters from historic battlefields.

Lafayette Monument, recently presented to France, is another reminder of the love and veneration for the heroes of our early struggles (our allies and all).

Many valuable publications have been issued under the society's auspices; first, the lineage books, compiled from the application papers of members. Nine volumes have already been issued, and they are invaluable. Another official publication is the *American Monthly*, to which chapters send reports of their work along all lines. Many chapters issue historical publications of local interest, which are placed on file in the libraries for reference. Other chapters issue lineage books of their own members, and through "reciprocity bureaus" exchange with other chapters. Nearly all the states have published lists of Revolutionary heroes, and Connecticut has collected the almost forgotten songs and ballads of the Revolution and had them published.

Surely it is wise that the coming generation should be taught the purposes and ideals that gave strength and unity to the nation, that, so far as possible, the immense foreign population among us should be instructed in the principles of the country's institutions, and that the old landmarks be rescued from oblivion before it is too late. Perhaps we may not accomplish all the results for which we see the need, but Browning strikes the keynote of all endeavor when he says,—

What I aspired to be,
And was not, comforts me.





Sept. 24

Dear Mrs. Thompson,
You see

We are a long way from
Levell. We regret that
we shall not be at home
in season for the meeting of
the Molly Valmum Chapter
on Oct. 16th. Please present
our warm thanks & regrets
to the members of the
Chapter. We have had
a delightful trip in
France, England, Holland
& Germany, &

were resting in Switzerland
before we sail for
home. You will see
before this that Mr
Drabatt felt obliged to
decline the Italian
mission, as we have
some young sons in college
and we did not like
to break up their home
so early in their college
life. By an unfortunate
mistake of a clerk
in France, the telegram,
offering Mr Drabatt the
ambassadorship was
sent to Rome ^{in a closed envelope by post} & there
remained quietly
hidden until Sept. 5.
when it was ^{received by} posted
by Mr Drabatt

had seen reports in the papers, but
I stated that Mr. Polcott had accepted,
to her had them started for home, we
as of the silly season. You may
the delay has been trying to
me cordial regard to Mrs.
to you all last June 17th
Very sincerely yours
Edith Prescott Polcott

THE COLONIAL CHINAWARE.

MRS. GOZZALDI DISCUSSES THEM AND THEIR CONTENTS.

INTERESTING ADDRESS AT THE MIDDLESEX WOMAN'S CLUB ON THE CHINAWARE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. H. M. Boutwell, regent, were hostesses of a large gathering of ladies at Middlesex Hall, Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Gozzaldi, wife of Prof. Gozzaldi of Harvard College, was the speaker of the afternoon. She was introduced by Mrs. Boutwell, who announced the subject to be "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard."

Mrs. Gozzaldi was a very interesting speaker and illustrated her remarks by exhibitions of rare specimens of antique china ware, including the handiwork of some of the most famous artists known to the christian world as well as bits of ware which were especially contrived for men and women famous in public life as rulers, warriors and the like. One of the prettiest and at the same time one of the most valuable china plates in existence was shown by the speaker. She said the plate was made for the Duke of Wellington.

Mrs. Gozzaldi's talk was rendered the most interesting in a local way because her grandfather and grandmother were once residents in the town of Chelmsford, a part of which is now Lowell. So, she said, the name Lowell is always associated with pleasant memories to her.

"I am not very much of a collector myself," said the speaker, "but my mother was an earnest and quite successful gatherer of pieces of the kind, as was my grandmother."

"In the colonial days the most valuable china ware was that manufactured in India. The china ware assembled in those days, however, were commonly used on the tables and were known to withstand the wear and tear of a century. Our grandmothers spent no little time in washing these very dishes, while today we do not have time to do such things."

"During the 18th century there was a mania in England for china ware. The ladies of those times spent much time in obtaining valuable ware. But it was in the sixteenth century that we received our first knowledge of the manufacture of what eventually resulted in the manufacture of the present pretty and valuable Dresden. In 1705 Henry Dunster manufactured a tip jug."

"Before the American Revolution, china ware in the colonies was very scarce. A person was considered fortunate indeed who had a large supply. Fine china ware was, in fact, so much desired by the ladies that even the learned Benjamin Franklin stopped long enough to write his wife about his intention of sending over to her some specimens. This was in 1758. In 1775 it is a matter of record that a Mrs. Fox wrote a friend that she did not have any china fit to put upon the table. Farmers used pewter vessels instead of china. Then they began to use porcelain."

"After the war, however, china was sent in shiploads nearly to this country with designs upon the pieces indicative of places of historic interest to the colonists and colonial dames."

"In 1682, Birscher, who discovered the secret of the Oriental paste which was the principal component in the fine china ware, was born. In the second decade of the 17th century there was rapid improvement in the quality china ware. About all the men engaged in the manufacture of the ware, however, were sworn to secrecy. Most of them were idiots. If they were, it was their best qualification for a continuance in employment."

"Two impostors, claiming mental sufficiency were engaged by the manufacturers and after two years when they left the place and sold the secret Birscher also gave out the secrets. His discovery after some trouble which he finally sold to the crown."

"From 1715 to 1734, the succession of discoveries of the different ingredients which enter into the manufacture of the ware led to civic complications and also resulted in the deaths of many persons, one of the most prominent of whom was an inventor who was beheaded by order of the crown."

"A masterpiece of stone work which should not go by unmentioned was the work of John White, representing his dead child. The sketch of the child was drawn at the little one's deathbed. Thomas Clark, John and Philip Phillips, Josiah Wedgwood, Champion, Sadler, Greent, Turner and other noted personages connected with the advance in the art of china, marble and stone ware were also discussed by the speaker with graphic illustrations of the encouragement and discouragement with which their efforts were received."

And after the lecture, the parties were given an opportunity to inspect the specimens brought here by the speaker and also the collections of several of the members of Molly Varnum Chapter.

Tea was served shortly before the departure of the ladies for home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

To the Editor of the Woman's Department, Lowell Citizen.

Dear Madam: As you were present at a meeting of the Molly Varnum chapter on June 21, and published a report of that meeting June 22, I beg you will allow me to correct an evident misunderstanding caused by the terms used by myself in my remarks to the chapter, on the formation of a new D. A. R. chapter in Lowell. You will remember, perhaps, that I several times used the words "grant a charter." Up to the present time I had always supposed that in our society the term "grant a charter" and the term "right to organize a chapter" were synonymous, and they are frequently so used. But, as it is easily understood, that the literal, formal, application for a charter must necessarily come after the first preliminary steps or reorganization have been taken, by use of the term in my statement was unfortunate and capable of misconstruction.

The apparently contradictory statement which appeared in the Citizen July 1, give to my words an entirely different interpretation from that intended by me, and I beg you will allow me to publicly correct the first part of my remarks substituting for the words "grant a charter," the words "right to organize a chapter" or, "appoint a regent," so that it will read.

Two former State regents refused to organize a chapter in Lowell. Mrs. Fuller for reasons of her own, Miss Daggett because she did not believe in organizing a chapter or appointing a regent from disaffected members of an existing organization.

And later: The matter went to the national board with no protest from the Molly Varnum chapter, but the board refused to sanction the organization of a chapter or endorse the appointment or election of a regent.

There was absolutely no reference intended to the application for, or pos-

sition of the paper, which bears the names of the charter members or organizers of the chapter. After the right to apply for it has been granted, the application for it would not be refused whenever it was made. My words should have been chosen more carefully, but the idea of misinterpretation never occurred to me. I should not have troubled you with this had not the article of July 1 made it painfully apparent "some one had blundered."

Trusting this time my terms cannot be misunderstood, that my statement is now both literally and technically true and that no other interpretation than the one originally intended can be drawn from my words.

I am very truly,
ELLEN STRAW THOMPSON,
Regent Molly Varnum Chap., D. A. R.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Mrs. Joseph Smith Entertained Its Members Saturday Afternoon.

Jan. 4, 1902. 60 persons

Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was charmingly entertained Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Joseph Smith in Merrimack street. The Daughters are patriotic, not alone on national holidays, but all the time. One of their objects is the fostering of a spirit of patriotism, and this they do in delicate, unobtrusive ways, throughout all their methods of work.

Mrs. Smith is a true "Daughter," and in her exquisite decorations for the meeting, she carried out the idea of the national colors, in every room. In the dining room, a "nibbling table" was spread with dainty confections served in rare old china, ante-dating the revolution, the most modern piece being 150 years old. Blue and white predominated in the china, and there were touches of red in the table decorations. Ices, cake and coffee were served to the members and guests in blue and white china, with red decorations. The idea was a pretty one, and was carried out very daintily, with charming effect.

The literary treat of the afternoon, was an address by Mrs. Crawford Burnham, who told the chapter, in a clear, concise manner, the story of the suffering endured by Washington's army at Valley Forge, and the heroism of the soldiers. She gave to the narration many original touches that brought the details of Washington's great generalship vividly before the minds of her hearers. She also introduced in her story an account of the service given to Washington by Lydia Darrah, the Philadelphia Quakeress who carried to the American lines the story of the British officers' plot to surprise Washington, and thus saved our cause.

After the address, Mrs. Irene Pinder Kerwin sang one of Chadwick's love songs, which was received with much favor.

Dear Mr. Thompson
Will you
please inform
the members of
the Middle Tennessee
Episcopal Conference
of the American
Restriction that
I accept fully

1871 - 1872

The Chinese House
at the N. E. Corner

1871 - 1872
1873 - 1874

The position of
Honorable Agent
to which you have
so kindly elected
me. I feel deeply
to thank you for such
appreciation, and
since I have for
the Regent, I am
gratified which
I feel, I am, I am

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES

Lincoln Day Observed at High School.

Feb 13 1902.

Presentation of Two Bas Reliefs by Daughters of American Revolution.

High school hall has been further beautified by the addition of two bas-reliefs "The Trumpeters" and "The Drums" by Della Robbia which were presented the school by Molly Varnum chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday on the occasion of the 93d birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Appropriate exercises suitable to both were held in the spacious and beautiful hall of the High school, there being speaking by several and singing by a full and semi-chorus under the able directorship of Mr. Frederick O. Blunt.

The semi-chorus was composed of the following: Misses Stella Wilson, Olive Emerson, aMabel Gardner, Lottie Upton, Alice Donnelly, Ida Wilson, Lillian Stevens and Messrs. Frank Finnegan, Paul LeClaire, Ralph Saunders and Herbert Horne. Miss A. M. Day accompanist.

At a little after 10 o'clock the pupils of the school entered the hall and took seats. Later members of the school board and of Molly Varnum chapter, took positions on the platform. Among them were: Principal C. W. Irish, Superintendent A. K. Whitcomb, A. G. Swapp, Willard Everett, Solon W. Stevens and Mrs. G. C. Brock.

The exercises were opened by singing by the chorus.

Mr. Irish extended a hearty welcome to all present. He said: We know that the improvements in this hall are due to the untiring efforts of the members of Molly Varnum chapter. There are two things needed at once. The curtains should be replaced and by those which would harmonize with the walls. A permanent iron ladder should be placed on the ridgepole so that men could repair the roof when occasion requires. The snow guards should be removed and slate be substituted. Another thing. I think a gallery placed in this hall would be a grand thing, adding not only to its beauty but would tend to eradicate the disagreeable echo which now troubles all speakers on this stage. Mr. Blunt is now training a chorus and in the near future will give a public entertainment to which admission will be charged.

One half of the proceeds will be devoted to the ornamentation of this hall while the other half will be given to the Athletic association.

Mrs. Greenleaf C. Brock was introduced as chairman of a committee from the Molly Varnum chapter, who would present the bas reliefs. Mrs. Brock is a graduate of the High school, having been a class-mate of the later Frederick T. Greenhalge.

Mrs. Brock spoke interestingly for a brief space of time on incidents leading up to the ornamentation of the hall and of the purchase of the bas relief. Two uniformed officers of the High School Regiment were standing on guard at a word from Mrs. Brock removed them from their covering at which the audience burst into storms of applause.

In closing she hoped they would be an inspiration to the pupils of the school.

Mr. Andrew G. Swapp, chairman of the High school committee was introduced and said in part:

Mr. Irish's remarks were very excellent but there were none of the men here who should have heard them. The school board does not have anything to do with the school houses save to put the teachers in, provide the supplies et cetera. The city council builds the school houses, turns the keys over to us when finished and there is an end to it.

It was not through the school committee that you got this beautiful hall, but through the members of Molly Varnum chapter, daughters of the American Revolution. I hope other societies in this city will follow suit. Any man who can spend a day in this school and say the money spent for school purposes is ill spent is not the right kind of American citizen.

Turning to and addressing the members of Molly Varnum chapter, Mr. Swapp accepted the reliefs in a few well placed remarks and thanked them in behalf of the school board. He hoped it would be an emulation for others to do likewise.

A selection by a special chorus followed, it being so well executed as to call for a vigorous encore.

Mr. Willard Everett, president of the school board was introduced and spoke briefly. He said that he was greatly surprised one day upon entering the hall he had been struck with wonderment at the transition that had taken place. He had no idea the bare white walls could be made so beautiful.

Superintendent A. K. Whitcomb addressed the assembly in an interesting strain.

"I wonder," he said, "If you realize that this school and all there is in it it due to the virtues of patriotism and loyalty. I am always glad when anything is done in the schools to call attention to these virtues. I think it in their line of duty when they call a halt on mathematics and Virgil and present the patriotic side."

Regarding the bas reliefs he said that he could endorse all, but could not add all that had been said of them.

Music by the semi-chorus followed.

Hon. Solon W. Stevens was introduced as a Son of the American Revolution, who would speak on Abraham Lincoln.

The year 1809 meant a great deal to the world inasmuch as four eminent men were born, among them Abraham Lincoln the saviour of our country. Mr. Stevens then told how he had stood within fifteen feet of President Lincoln upon the occasion of his first inaugural address; had seen Charles Sumner on one side, and great men all about him. Said that Lincoln was a man of high ideals and great consciousness and impressed upon the students three requisites for a powerful and successful manhood and womanhood: To learn to think; to learn to express your thoughts and to live with a thorough consciousness.

The directors of the Lowell Boys' club are greatly encouraged at the work that has been taken up among the boys by the Molly Varnum chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have realized all along the unusual opportunity for work in the line of lectures, talks and class instruction and have hoped that their own efforts would be supplemented by just such an outside interest.

The Lowell Boys' club ranks second in size of all the clubs in New England and enjoys the confidence of both the boys and their parents.

At present the club rooms consist of a main room used for games and reading, a small gymnasium room, another small room used for basket ball and a fourth room for carpentry. The work is greatly hampered for lack of larger quarters.

I am informed that the special committee of Molly Varnum chapter, on patriotic school work, of which Mrs. G. C. Brock is chairman, is taking an interest in the Boys' club, and that some work of an educational nature will be given by that committee, in connection with the club. In line with this thought, the following essay on "Making Good Citizens," may be helpfully suggestive. The essay was written by an Italian boy, 13 years old, who belonged to the Columbus class of the City History club of New York, of which Mrs. Robert Abbe told us at the club meeting last week. The meetings of this class were held at the Sullivan Street school of the Children's Aid society, and the essay given below took the prize in the junior class. It will readily be seen that if our own city boys of foreign parentage, can be trained to the high conception of the meaning of good citizenship that is indicated in this composition by an Italian boy of 13, the future welfare of the city is assured:

MAKING GOOD CITIZENS

If I want to be a good citizen, I must be true to my country, true to my state, and true to my city.

I must see that the street in front of my house is always clean, and I must not let anybody throw paper on the street anywhere.

If I do not vote I will not be doing my duty. I must have my own judgment to vote for the man I think is best qualified for the office which he has been nominated for. If I don't, I won't be doing my duty. I must not let anybody bribe me to vote for a man I think not fitted for an office.

It will also be my duty to be industrious and self-supporting, so as not to be a burden and a nuisance to the public.

If I ever work for the city I must not charge too much for it. I must pay taxes, so that the government can be maintained and the officers of the government paid, because the government is for my good, and if I am able I should contribute voluntarily for public improvements and public buildings. I must myself keep all the ordinances and report all those that break them. When it is necessary I must help to maintain order and always be ready for any public service, and in case of war serve my country as a private soldier or an officer.

I should cultivate a patriotic spirit and be willing to sacrifice personal advantage to gain public good.

I should know the history of my country and be an intelligent reader and a close observer of current events. If I am a citizen of the United States I shall be entitled to its protection and its privileges.

1902 BOYS' CLUB

LISTEN TO ADDRESS BY G. C. BROCK.

A series of historical and patriotic talks under the auspices of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., before the Boys' club in Thorndike street was successfully inaugurated last night when G. C. Brock told the boys some of his stirring personal experiences in the late Civil war. It was an interesting sight to note the eager interest displayed by the little fellows, all of whom, though weary with their day's work, listened intently to the speaker's graphic and patriotic talk. The enthusiasm with which the boys applauded Mr. Brock at the close showed that Young America ever appreciates true heroism.

LOWELL BOYS' CLUB

On Saturday evening, 135 gathered at their rooms in Thorndike street to listen to the second lecture in a series which is being given under the auspices of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R. Interesting stories of places in and about our national capital held the attention of the boys while pictures of houses, famous places and statues of heroes added to their enjoyment. The many eager faces spoke plainly the desire for a larger share in the better things of life. Much satisfaction was felt in the great interest which some of the members showed in studying the pictures and in asking questions.

*Monday
March 11
G. C. Brock
spoke to an
interested audience
at the Boys Club on
Monday.*

JOSEPH SMITH Tells Boys' Club Experiences of an American Tommy Atkins.

Mr. Joseph Smith, clerk of the police board and eminent raconteur of stories in general, entertained 105 boys last evening at the rooms of the Boys' club with tales of his experiences as a cavalryman among the cow-punchers and Indians of the boundless West, notably in Texas and Arizona.

Needless to say, the boys were wild with delight at Mr. Smith's reminiscences of red-skins, "greasers," "doby huts" and hair-breadth 'scapes and the imminent and deadly sage brush. It was one of the best entertainments the Boys' club has had, and an encore is already being agitated.

THE BOYS' CLUB

Solon W. Stevens Delivers an Address on "Washington and Lincoln."

Mr. Solon W. Stevens spoke at the Boys' club last evening under the auspices of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., on "Washington and Lincoln," and urged the boys to follow their example and become manly men. The boys paid very close attention, seemingly being deeply interested in what the speaker had to say.

BOYS' CLUB

Under the auspices of the Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., a very pleasing entertainment was given at the rooms of the Boys' Club Wednesday evening by Miss Adelaide Noyes. The boys listened with great delight as she graphically described the experiences of a boy with a dentist, and showed that a boy can be a hero even in a dentist's chair, and they gave three hearty cheers over the generosity of "Jerry the Newsboy." These weekly talks in the club are anticipated by the boys with great interest.

*George S. G. Hoadby
asked to speak
April 16.
but could not*

BIRD LIFE.

Whitecomb Discusses the Subject
Before Boys' Club.

Dr. A. K. Whitecomb of the public
gave an entertaining and in-
structive lecture at the Boys' club last
evening, his subject being "Birds." He
described the various kinds of birds
which remain with us during the winter
months and told of the good they do to
us in freeing them from destructive
insects and bugs. He also told of their
habits and their importance as
agents in destroying germs of disease.
He said the songster, "are among
the best friends of the human family
they should not be killed or
tried by being stone, by boys."

JUDGE HADLEY.

ADDRESSED THE BOYS' CLUB
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

Under the auspices of Molly Var-
num Chapter the Boys' Club was fa-
vored last evening with a talk by Judge
S. P. Hadley. The judge began by
expressing his sympathy and friend-
ship for boys and his wish that they
would look on him as a friend. He
then entertained the boys with a short
but graphic account of his trip and
experiences in some of the countries he
visited while abroad, speaking particu-
larly of the Blarney stone and jaunt-
ing car in Ireland, the battle ground
of Waterloo in Belgium and the canals
of Holland. The boys listened to
Judge Hadley with close attention and
the wish was heartily expressed that
the judge would favor the club again.

NO PROTEST

From Molly Varnums Against
New D. A. R. Chapter.

REGENT EXPLAINS CASE.

Valuable Present of Books Received
From the State of Massa-
chusetts.

The meeting of Molly Varnum chap-
ter, D. A. R., was held yesterday after-
noon at the home of the regent, Mrs.
H. M. Thompson. After the prelimi-
nary routine, Mrs. Thompson conveyed
to the chapter the information that
there is to be a new chapter in Lowell.
She made this statement in connection
with it:

"Two former State regents refused to
grant another charter in Lowell, Mrs.
Fuller for reasons of her own, and
Miss Daggett because she did not be-
lieve in granting a charter to disaffec-
ted members of an existing organization.
An appeal was taken to the national
board, and Molly Varnum chapter was
notified that if it wished to enter any
protest, it must do so then. The chap-
ter felt that it was not our place to
protest,—that if the protest of the two
State regents did not affect the na-
tional board, our protest would not. The
matter went to the national board,
with no protest from Molly Varnum
chapter, and they refused to grant the
charter. I met the present State re-
gent in Boston last week, and she told
me that she had organized a new chap-
ter in Lowell, with Mrs. Neale as re-
gent. She said: 'I did not consult any
of the Lowell D. A. R.'s, but Miss Whit-
tier being a friend of mine, I asked
her what she thought and she said that
Lowell was large enough to support an-
other chapter, and advised me to or-
ganize it.'

"You know all about the forming of
the new chapter. You know that Molly
Varnum chapter has never protested
against it. I think we are large enough
and strong enough and united enough
to go on our way rejoicing, and not let
the other chapter bother us of we
bother the other chapter."

The regent's sentiment was generally
applauded.

Mrs. Thompson also announced that
the chapter has received a valuable
present from the State of Massachu-
setts, a set of "Soldiers and Sailors of
the Revolution," seven volumes of
which are already out and received by
the chapter, and the rest will be sent
as they are printed. They will be
placed in Memorial hall, and can be
consulted by members of the chapter
at any time.

A vote of thanks was passed, to Mrs.
Mitchell of Princeton, N. J., for her
valuable gift of books given through
the chapter to the Dracut library.

Miss Mary F. Folsom presented to be
read to the chapter, a paper written by
Mrs. Frances S. Clark of Brookline,
giving interesting information concern-
ing the family of Col. James Frye of
Andover, the colonel having an honor-
able revolutionary record.

Mrs. Thompson exhibited an interest-
ing letter and family record, the letter
written in 1803.

The meeting was then adjourned to
the cool and shady veranda, where light
refreshments were served.

Official Year of Molly Varnum Chapter began

April 5, 1912.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Yesterday.

April 5.
The annual meeting of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall at 4 o'clock. There was a large attendance. After the customary opening exercise, the vice regent, Mrs. Eugene Hylan, in a very felicitous manner, presented the chapter a beautifully mounted flag and standard; the regent accepting the gift in behalf of the chapter, a rising vote of thanks being given. Little Miss Ruth Upton recited with much spirit "Hurrah to the Flag." Miss Abby F. Crosby of Chelmsford read "Old Glory" by James Whitcomb Riley, receiving much applause. One verse of "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung, followed by reports of officers, that of the treasurer showing the chapter to be financially strong, as well as numerically.

The historian's report was listened to with much interest, and covered all the chapter's work for the official year.

The following list of officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe; vice regent, Mrs. Eugene Hylan; treasurer, Mrs. George L. Richardson; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens; registrar, Miss M. Blanche Farrington; historian, Mrs. Charles Griffin; managers, Mrs. Charles E. Howe, Mrs. Franklin Nourse, Mrs. Harry Raynes, Miss Lena J. Kimball.

The chapter will be entertained the 19th of April by Miss Ella F. Hildreth of Anne street.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

CELEBRATED PATRIOT'S DAY AT MISS HILDRETH'S HOUSE.

April 19.
The Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R. celebrated Patriot's day in a most charming manner at the residence of Miss Ella Hildreth who hospitably opened her spacious and beautiful house on Anne Street for the reception of the Chapter. In honor of the day, the exterior of the house was decorated with the national colors, while the interior presented a most exquisite picture with its arrangement of the "red, white and blue," Jacquimenot roses, tropical plants and garnitures of evergreen brought by Mr. Charles Hildreth from his summer home in Westford. Besides extending the hospitality of her home to the Chapter, Miss Hildreth also planned the programme of exercises for the afternoon which was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. There was a very large attendance of members of the Chapter besides invited guests present at these exercises which were opened in a most graceful manner by the newly elected Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe. After the opening exercises a memorial written by Mrs. Sava Swan Griffin, the Chapter Historian, in honor of Miss Sarah Spalding who was one of the original members of the Chapter, was read by Mrs. Griffin.

Mrs. Charles Palmer gave extracts from General Varnum's diary appropriate to the day and Mrs. Crawford Burnham gave a most spirited account of the doings of the historic April 19, when the shot was fired that "was heard around the world." Mrs. Palmer then favored the audience with "Paul Revere's Ride" given in a finished and artistic manner. The patriotism of the Chapter then received an added impetus by the skillful rendering, on the piano, by Mrs. Joseph Smith, of the national tunes "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and "Yankee Doodle." Mrs. Solon Stevens singing several stanzas of the last song while the audience enthusiastically joined in the chorus.

On motion of Mrs. Brazier a rising vote of thanks, was given by the Chapter, to Miss Hildreth for her courtesy and hospitality, and then the ladies adjourned to the dining room where a most dainty collation was served. Mrs. George F. Richardson and Mrs. J. C. Irish assisting the hostess at the table while the Misses Richardson and Merrill served frappe from a "cozy corner" in an adjoining room. The day was one of the most successful and enjoyable in the annals of the Chapter and the members separated, feeling more strongly than ever the tie of loyalty that binds them so strongly together.

It is hinted that the next meeting of the Chapter may be held under bending boughs of delicate apple blossoms, on the grounds of a member in an adjoining town.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Invitation of State Regents, to Return to State Association, Now Under Consideration.

At a State regents' meeting in Boston last week, it was unanimously voted to urge the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., of this city, to return to the State association, from which, through its regent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, it recently withdrew.

Mrs. Thompson, when notified of the courteous action taken at the State regents' meeting, immediately consulted her board of managers to ascertain their feeling in the matter. She finds that the board is of the opinion that the chapter should not vote to return, unless the stand taken by them in regard to the status of the chapter regents and the State association is acknowledged to be constitutional.

Mrs. Thompson states that there is only the most cordial feeling on the part of her chapter toward the State regents and the State association. It is only because they feel that the matter should be definitely settled and the position of the independent chapters, relatively to the State association, clearly defined, that they have severed their connection with the State body. The matter is now unsettled, pending a conference with State officers.

The following statement by Mrs. Thompson at the meeting of the State association, at which her chapter withdrew, will clearly indicate the position taken by the Molly Varnum chapter:

Before proceeding to the nomination of State regent, the chapter which I have the honor to represent requests that the duties, prerogatives and privileges of State regent and of the chapter regents be clearly defined. We ask this because we have every reason to believe that the opinions of the various chapters on this point are conflicting, and it is essential that a clear understanding be reached before any action is taken towards the recommending of officers. The Molly Varnum chapter has requested me to present its opinion on this matter for the consideration of the Massachusetts regents.

As the national constitution recognizes no State organization and authorizes no State meeting, except one meeting yearly for the election of State regent—see Art. VI.—therefore the Molly Varnum chapter holds that the "Association of Massachusetts Regents" (so-called) is simply a voluntary union of independent chapters, for the promotion of the objects of the society; that this association holds together at will of the individual chapters, and that the association, as such, is subject to no control, either State or national; i. e., there can be no controlling power where there is no authorized organization; this chapter also holds that the fact that the State regent has been made the chairman of the association, was simply a matter of convenience and expediency, and confers no authority beyond that of any presiding officer, the constitutional duties of State regent being defined in Art. IV, Sec. IV., by-laws.

This chapter, recognizing the rights of other chapters to their own opinions and methods, maintains the same for itself, always considering itself bound in honor, however, to fulfill any compact, either written or verbal, or carry out any plan of action agreed upon with any other chapter, whether members of this association or otherwise; and while meaning always to extend courtesy and loyalty wherever due, it believes that the first allegiance of every member is to the constitution and its principles, and the Molly Varnum chapter claims the privilege hereafter of joining in complimentary expressions of courtesy and loyalty to those officers only who are loyal themselves to the constitution and the organization which placed them in office.

Voted to return to the State Federation.

A TRIBUTE OF LOVE.

Mrs. Griffin's Paper Read Before Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.

The following paper, commemorative of Miss Sarah Spalding, who was a member of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was written by Mrs. Sara Swan Griffin and read before the chapter at its meeting held Saturday afternoon last, at the home of Miss Hildreth:

The beginning of the official year of the Molly Varnum chapter has been saddened by the death of a beloved and respected member, Miss Sarah Spalding, and it seems fitting that at least a brief mention of the life that has ceased from among us, should be made here at the first of the chapter held since death has withdrawn one from our membership.

Miss Sarah Spalding descended from one of the early Colonial families, the Spaldings having first come to America about 1630, the branch to which Miss Spalding belonged settling near Chelmsford. Col. Simon Spalding of this family was very prominent in Colonial affairs. Her grandfather, Joel Spalding of Chelmsford, now Lowell, served in the Revolutionary War, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

He married in 1773 Miss Phoebe Tyler, thus uniting two of the families who have contributed so much towards the history and prosperity of New England and Lowell, the Spaldings and the Tylers.

The child of this marriage was Jonathan Spalding, who was born June 12, 1775, just five days before the Battle of Bunker Hill. In 1790, when Jonathan was a boy of fifteen, his father bought the old house on Pawtucket street in which he ended his days. Tradition says that the old house before its purchase by the Spalding family had been an "ancient hostelry," and if one may judge from the interior architecture of the house, which has remained almost unchanged to the present day, it is probable that tradition is correct. In this old home Jonathan Spalding grew to manhood and in 1819 married Miss Sarah Dodge, who, it is said, was from a New Hampshire family, but who died in comparatively early life. Mr. Jonathan Spalding died in 1864 at the age of 89 and at the time of his death was probably the oldest citizen of Lowell

who was born within the precincts of the city. He was survived by his three children, Tyler, Joel and Sarah. Dr. Joel Spalding was one of Lowell's most eminent physicians, who after nearly 40 years of most successful medical practice died in his home on Pawtucket street, where he was born and had always lived.

Miss Spalding was by inheritance, tastes and manner a beautiful type of those who might be designated "the ladies of the old school." Her beautiful dignity, her serenity, and calm repose, set her distinctly apart from the rush and rapid living of the present generation. She deeply regretted the ever increasing foreign population of Lowell, the desecration and destruction of the old landmarks, and the gradual dying out or removal of the old families. While extremely fond of travel and of new scenes, yet Lowell was ever her dearly loved home, and she had a peculiar attachment to the house which had sheltered her family for three generations. With its quaint interior, and its beautiful and spacious grounds sloping down to the river, closely guarded against all intrusive eyes, it was indeed an ideal spot in the midst of this busy manufacturing city. Of the lovely home life of Miss Spalding and her unceasing devotion to her brother and his memory, all know who knew her well, yet her life was in no manner self-centered; through many channels and quiet ways her broad and generous sympathies flowed out to all in trouble and distress. Miss Spalding was a woman of strong intellectual ability and a most entertaining conversationalist, being especially fond of local historical reminiscences; she loved to speak of her early school life in Lowell, when she attended the private schools of Miss Harriet Locke and Miss Lucy Penhallow, and of the many changes that she had witnessed and experienced in this city, particularly of the modern mode of rapid transit by means of the electric cars, which now speed wildly along by the fertile farms and valleys through which the old tow boat on the Middlesex canal used leisurely to float while its passengers would sit and knit or gossip as fancy dictated.

The religion of Miss Spalding was her life. For nearly fifty years an attendant at Kirk Street church, but later worshipping at St. Anne's, she was also a devout worshipper in the "temple not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens," for although her delight in things earthly was keen, her interest in the "things of the spirit" was greater. Some one who knew her well, said that Miss Spalding had in her own mind a very clear vision of what Heaven would be to her. She has now gone to realize that vision. We all know of her peaceful and beautiful death: returning home from a pleasure trip to the "sunny islands of the South," she was borne calmly and safely into the harbor of her native land, when she was borne, just a little farther on, but still as calmly and as safely, into the harbor of her Eternal Home. In a book of which Miss Spalding was very fond, I find that she had drawn a pencil mark above these lines: "You want rest and peace! Oh, don't seek it only in green pastures and by still waters; the deepest comfort is in the valley of the shadow of death." "I will fear no evil," where? In the "valley of the shadow of death."

HISTORIC HOUSE.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER, D. A. R.
R. NICELY ENTERTAINED
THERE.

MANY ARTICLES OF INTEREST
FILL THE RELIC ROOM.

By J. H. S.
Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., was delightfully entertained, Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Henry S. Perham, of Chelmsford. The thoughtfulness of the hostess for the guests' comfort, extended to sending carriages to the electric to convey the members to her home, some three-quarters of a mile distant, where "old Glory" waved a welcome to each and all.

The house was attractively decorated with wild flowers and roses. It was built by Mr. Perham's great, great, grandfather 150 years ago and remodelled 40 years since. It is on the old Perham farm, the ancestor, John, coming there in 1764. Mr. Perham is the seventh generation from him. Mrs. Perham was born in the same house, three weeks before her husband. Both were rocked in the same cradle, at the same time; it was used in four generations. Many articles of interest were seen in the relic room, the historic cradle a deed signed in 1678 by an ancestor, a silk dress purchased from Jim Fiske in Vermont, an old chair, tin kitchen utensils, old coins picked up in the lower field in 1850, one being a pine tree shilling dated 1652.

After the customary opening exercises Mrs. Perham read a very interesting account of the life of Thankful Pierce (Walker), her great grandmother, who was born in 1752, where the city farm now is, then known as Pierce's farm, and lived to be 99 years of age. She gave a graphic account of the every day life of 150 years ago. She told of the big open fire place (a favorite resort for Thankful), which extended nearly across one side of the kitchen, in which swung the great iron pot hung on the crane, where delicious hasty pudding was cooked, and when the fire burned low, she would take a stool, and sit in the chimney corner, and look up and watch the stars. She spoke of the high-back settee, and the large brick oven, where the baking was done.

But the event of the week, was going to the meeting house on Sundays, and sitting in the big square pew, and looking over the top of the railing, and watching the people as they came in and took their "appointed" seats. In those days a committee was chosen to "seat the meeting-house", and it caused them much trouble and anxiety to prevent any jealousy or ill feeling. Rev. Ebenezer Bridge, who baptized her, was the minister, whom she watched walk solemnly up the narrow stairs, into the high pulpit; but she was too young to remember much of the sermon. As Thankful grew older, she learned to build a fire in the brick oven, sweep out the coals with a twig broom, when the oven was hot, and use the oven shovel for putting in the loaves of cake and bread, in a skillful manner. Then she learned to weave and spin, and yet had more leisure than the house-keeper of today. Her father, Joseph Pierce, was a tailor, and one day, Samson Walker came to have some tailoring done, and met the attractive Thankful. It came to pass that they were wedded, establishing a home in Temple, N. H. He was a blacksmith by trade, but in 1775 he left his forge, and took his musket, and went forth to fight for liberty. He was long away; he could not get money to send for her support, so she returned to her friends in Chelmsford. Little account books are still in existence, containing the record of small sums of money paid to Thankful Walker, for sewing and weaving. Samson returned from the war, a sergeant. They moved to Vermont, where he afterwards died. Thankful outlived him many years. On her tombstone is this inscription: "Great peace to those that love, God's laws and nothing shall offend them."

Mr. Perham read many amusing extracts from the old note books, and though they proved conclusively, that there was quite as much social life in the olden time as now. Mrs. Joseph Smith gave a very interesting account of her recent trip to Washington, where she was present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue. She spoke briefly, but entertainingly, of the ceremonies incidental to the unveiling. She gave some account of the life and work of Rochambeau, and spoke of the functions and festivities, growing out of the visit of the special French Rochambeau mission. Her account of the brilliant reception held at the French embassy on the evening of May 24th, was graphic and interesting, as was likewise her description of other social events, she attended; the luncheon and reception on board the French battleship Gaulois, at New York, and the magnificent dinner given to the Rochambeau mission at Delmonico's, by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a society of which Washington was an honorary member. The Countess de Rochambeau, who sat with Mrs. Smith, and a few other ladies in the gallery at Delmonico's during the post prandial exercises, expressed the greatest gratification, at the cordial and hospitable treatment, her party had everywhere received since their arrival in America.

Refreshments were served, the Chelmsford ladies assisting. Rain prevented the intended visit to the cemetery, and decoration of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. The meeting was full of interest, and it was with reluctance, the members bade adieu to the host and hostess.

CHARTERSTOWN

HISTORIC GROUND.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.
Visits the Old Varnum House
in Dracut.

June 24, 1902.

The Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R. was most charmingly entertained Monday afternoon by Miss Irma Lee Varnum at her historic and ancestral home near Varnum's landing in the interesting old town of Dracut. The day was all that could be desired in regard to weather and "What is so rare as a day in June?" was on the lips of many members of the chapter as the electric cars bore them swiftly along through the "green pastures and the fresh June verdure, and by the sparkling waters of the Merrimack to their stopping place.

Through the kindness and courtesy of Miss Varnum and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Varnum, carriages were waiting at Varnum's landing to convey the party to the Varnum homestead. This historic home needs more than a passing mention. The present building is over one hundred and twenty years old and occupies the site of the original Varnum home, being the birth place of the famous General Joseph Bradley Varnum. Standing back from the roadside, surrounded by noble trees and retaining in perfection its colonial architecture, it is indeed a stately memorial of the days when

"Men lived in a grander way
With ampler hospitality."

The guests were heartily welcomed and furnished seats on the spacious lawn where the exercises of the day were held. These consisted of the opening of the chapter meeting by the regent, Miss Ida M. Howe, the singing of America, the readings of the records by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith, a very interesting historical paper on the town of Dracut—Dracut—and a brief but graphic account of the Varnum family by the hostess, Miss Irma Lee Varnum.

Miss Earl read a history of the life of Gen. Joseph Varnum, written by Mr. Y. Wood and published in the N. E. Magazine.

At the close of these interesting literary exercises the chapter visited the old Revolutionary and family burying ground where Gen. Joseph Varnum and his wife, "Molly Varnum," repose in their last sleep, side by side, surrounded by ancient friends and neighbors, and in a corner of the old cemetery lies the faithful black body servant of Gen. Varnum.

Leaving this quiet spot, the guests re-

turned to the Varnum house where a most dainty and bountiful collation was served by the hostess, and where the members of the party had opportunity to view the antique furnishings of this interesting house, afterwards proceeding to the home which Gen. Joseph Varnum built at the time of his marriage to dainty "Molly Butler," and where she presided in lovely dignity. It is for this Molly Varnum that the chapter is named, and the house had additional interest to the members for that reason.

The home is filled with quaint mementoes of the historic Revolutionary days and the guests would fain have lingered, but the rays of the setting sun warned them that it was time to turn homeward. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Miss Varnum and Mr. and Mrs. Varnum for the very enjoyable and instructive hours that had been passed here by the chapter, and then the guests reluctantly departed.

The chapter was especially pleased that its honorary member, Mrs. Paul Hill, a descendant of the Varnum family, could be present with them on this historical outing and among the invited guests were included members of the Educational club of Lowell and from the Samuel Adams chapter of Methuen, and to all who were so favored as to be present the day will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable in the experiences of the chapter.

*Alternate Delegates nominated to represent
the Chapter at the State Conference
to be held in Methuen in Nov.*

Miss Harrington.

Mrs. Joseph Smith

Mrs. Henry Perham

Miss B. Black

Mrs. Geo. H. Richardson

Mrs. Solomon Stevens

Mrs. Andrews.

Mrs. Wm. Brazer

Mrs. Burham

Mrs. Griffin

Miss H. Edith

VISITED WAYSIDE INN.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER, D. A. R.
R. HAS AN OUTING AT SUDBURY.

The Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., had their final summer outing at Sudbury Friday. The members took the 7.15 train to South Sudbury where a barge was in waiting to convey them to the Wayside Inn, their objective point which was two miles distant. In 1683 an English family by the name of Howe, built at Sudbury a country house which remained in the family for four generations, going down from father to son. Losing their fortune they became inn-keepers for a period of 160 years. It was first known as the Howe Tavern.

In 1748 the sign of the Red Horse Inn was put up a fac-simile of which still swings from a corner of the Inn. It passed out of the hands of the Howe family at the decease of the last son in 1893, and was sold by the purchaser in 1897 to Edward R. Lemon of Malden, the present owner, who opened the house to the public. The deed given in 1893, was the first one passed in connection with this property for nearly two centuries. Upon entering the hall a lattice gate was noticed, which in the old days was used to shut off the private part of the house, when the stage stopped on its way from Boston to Worcester; a bolt in timber still remains where prisoners were fastened on the outside, when stopping here. Upon the right, was the tap-room, over the bar, was a movable lattice; when lowered, it didn't quite come to the top of the bar, and on Saturday or Sunday, to evade the law, glasses were passed underneath it. Behind the bar, was the old money drawer, an old flip-iron, or logger-head being conspicuous among the many old relics.

In the centre of the room was a butterfly table. Over the big fireplace which was guarded by two iron andirons, each representing an Hessian, was a very curious framed "true account" of the supper and lodging of Capt. Crosby, Aug. 7, 1777, delivered by Wm. Bradford; a mug of flip, and a glass of rum appeared frequently among the items. A canteen carried in the Revolution by Obadiah Perry, hung from the mantel. On the wall was an interesting print by Paul Revere, of British troops landing in Boston. In the little tap room the corks from the bottles were drawn by an awl; the wood work showing the holes punctured by the awl. Washington and Lafayette both dined in the dining room; the door hinges were the hand made H and S hinges, and the latches were singularly quaint. In the parlor was a desk owned and used by Daniel Webster while at Dartmouth. On the walls were a framed letter from Luigi Monti, the Sicilian, written to Mr. Lemon; a sketch of Ole Bull, and quotation from Longfellow; Edna Dean Proctor's sonnets, rewards of merit to Lyman Howe in 1809 peculiarly spelled, expressed and ornamented.

Over the mantel was the Howe coat of arms, and panes of glass taken from the front windows in 1774, on which were inscribed:

"What do you think
Here is good drink,
Perhaps you may not know it
If not in haste,
Do stop and taste

You merry folk will show it."

In Longfellow's Tale of a Wayside Inn we find

"The landlord's coat of arms again;
And flashing on the window pane,
Emblazoned with its light and shade."

The jovial rhyme that still remains written nearly a century ago.

A wing was added 100 years ago, over which is a ball room, with hinged wooden seats around the walls; in which the ladies' wraps were placed. The chambers have been given names by the present owner.

In the Lafayette room the same paper remains on the wall, as was there when Lafayette paid his last visit to this country in 1824, and occupied this room. It is put on in squares, before paper was made in rolls. The floor has a beautifully stencilled border, an old mirror is part of the original furniture. In the upper hall was an oak dowry chest with the carved date 1700. In the Longfellow room where he once spent a night, is an autograph letter. After inspecting the Inn and lunching in the open air, they took a ride through Sudbury passing the monument to Revolutionary soldiers, to soldiers of the civil war, and the monument to Capt. Wadsworth, who was slain during King Philip's war.

On the return trip some came by trolley all agreeing it was a most delightful and successful outing.

THE D. A. R.

Mrs. Stevens Entertains the
Molly Varnums.

FULLY 100 WERE PRESENT.

The Occasion Was the Anniversary of
Surrender of Cornwallis at
Yorktown.

Oct. 18 — 1902

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was entertained Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Solon Stevens, at her home in Tyler Park. The meeting was the first since the summer vacation, and was to celebrate the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The meeting was very largely attended, fully 100 being present, including a number of invited guests. The regent of the chapter, Miss M. Ida Howe, presided.

After the usual opening exercises, Mrs. Henry C. Hodgdon, regent of Old South chapter, Boston, was presented, and referred briefly to the event that the chapter was celebrating, while rousing her hearers to patriotic enthusiasm by a jeweled string of poetic quotations suitable to the occasion. Mrs. Grace LeBaron Upham, an honorary member, who was expected to be present, was unable to fulfil her engagement owing to illness.

Three members of the chapter who have been absent a year or more, were present and were warmly greeted: Mrs. H. M. Thompson, ex-regent, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith and Mrs. C. M. Williams. Mrs. Thompson was invited to speak, and told a story of personal experiences in a Spanish city. Mrs. Williams told of spending Washington's birthday in Vienna.

Mrs. G. C. Brock reminded the members of the chapter that the old houses at Yorktown, where the important treaty was signed, is in great danger of being sold and torn down, to accommodate a trolley line. She stated that the bill presented about two years ago, asking for an appropriation by Congress to buy the property for a national park, has been hung up, and that Senator Hoar, to whom the matter has been presented, has lately sent a letter to a Son of the American Revolution in Lowell, urging that every possible influence be brought to bear, to preserve the place. A resolution to that effect, has recently been passed by the State society, S. A. R.

Mrs. Hodgdon was appealed to, and suggested that it would be well for the Daughters of the American Revolution to take some united action at the State conference, which is to be held in Methuen Nov. 12, a notice of which had previously been read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith.

A charming addition to the programme was given by Miss M. Agnes Williams, who played two beautiful violin selections, accompanied by Miss Mary Stevens. They were "Spanish Dance," "Natchez," and "Serenade," Pierne.

Among those present were two ladies who claim a close interest in the anniversary celebrated, inasmuch as their paternal grandfather, twice removed, was senior general at the surrender of Yorktown, and received Cornwallis' sword from the British general, as it was passed from Cornwallis to the American conqueror. The ladies are Mrs. S. T. Whittier and her sister, Miss S. G. Lincoln.

Among the invited guests present, besides members of the chapter, were Miss Laura E. Parker and Mrs. Joseph Bodwell of Matthew Thornton chapter, Nashua, and Mrs. Georgiette Chamberlain of Washington, D. C., a cousin and guest of Mrs. Paul Hill.

After the exercises the meeting took on a purely social aspect, and refreshments were served. The ladies assisting Mrs. Stevens were: Mrs. G. C. Brock, Mrs. O. B. Randlett, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mrs. Charles Howe, Misses Irma L. Varnum, Abbie Crosby, Blanche Farrington, Nellie Stevens and Abbie Davis. Mrs. Louis H. Swift and Miss Mary Stevens served frappe.

MOLLY VARNUM

Members Entertained by Mrs.
Charles E. Howe.

REGENT MISS HOWE PRESIDED

Call for Delegates Meets With No Response—Interesting Programme Given.

Mrs. Charles E. Howe, the charming wife of the mayor-elect, and Mrs. J. T. Rowell entertained the Molly Varnum chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of Mrs. Rowell, corner of Tenth and Methuen streets, Saturday afternoon from 3 to 6. Despite the inclement weather, there was a good attendance.

The regent of the chapter, Miss M. Ida Howe, presided, and after the customary opening, the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith, read the records of the preceding meeting and also of the State conference, held in Methuen last month. The latter contained a witty and well written account of the Revolutionary raid made by the Lowell Daughters upon the provisions, on that occasion, that was greatly appreciated.

A call for volunteers, to be named as delegates from the chapter to the National Congress at Washington in February, met with no response. It was, therefore, voted that names be secured by individual effort, and handed in to the recording secretary, to be placed on a ballot and voted for at the January meeting of the chapter.

The literary and musical programme of the afternoon was exceptionally good. Mrs. Charles D. Palmer read selections from a poem by John Boyle O'Reilly, read by him on a special occasion at Plymouth, in honor of the Pilgrim Fathers. It was admirably appropriate to the meeting, and the beauty of the poem was clearly brought out by Mrs. Palmer's exquisite reading.

Another interesting contribution to the programme for the day was the paper by Mrs. Charles S. Proctor, on the statesmanship of Alexander Hamilton.

The musical numbers were contributed by Mrs. Harriet Conant Spalding, who sang exquisitely, "My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose," the "Slumber Boat," "The Rose at Christmas," and "Because of Thee." Mr. A. C. Spalding accompanied.

There were several invited guests present, who were delightfully entertained by the hostesses and the members of the chapter, during the social hour following the exercises. Before dissolving the formal meeting, the chapter gave a rising vote of thanks to the hostesses and entertainers.

Refreshments were served by Page, in the dining room. Mrs. Prentiss Webster and Mrs. A. G. Walsh presided at the coffee and chocolate urns, and members of the chapter assisted in serving the guests.

CHRISTMAS TOWNE

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was entertained on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, by Mrs. Solon Stevens, at her home in Tyler Park, the meeting celebrating the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. The regent, Miss M. Ida Howe, presided, and addresses were made by Mrs. Henry C. Hodgdon, regent of Old South chapter; Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mrs. G. C. Brock and others. The chapter held its first

meeting at her home - Oct. 18

The regular meeting of the Molly Varnum chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at its rooms in Memorial Hall, Saturday

Regular monthly meeting of Nov.

The regent, Miss Ida Howe, presided, and the exercises were opened by the singing of "America." Mrs. Joseph Smith, the secretary, then gave a very interesting account of the last meeting which was held at the residence of Mrs. Solon W. Stevens; after the reading of these records, the names of the delegates and alternates, elected to represent the chapter at the State conference to be held in Methuen, Nov. 12, were read and arrangements for attending the conference were completed.

The principal feature of the exercises for the afternoon was an original paper by Mrs. Joseph Smith, on "Deborah Sampson," a heroine of the Revolution. Mrs. Smith has made a study of the lives of the women of colonial and Revolutionary history, and her paper on "Deborah Sampson" showed the thoroughness of her research. At the close of the reading of this paper a poem entitled "What Some Folks Said of the D. A. R." was given by Mrs. Sara Swan Griffin, and the exercises for the afternoon were concluded.

The chapter was glad to welcome at the meeting its honorary members, Mrs. Paul Hill; also Mrs. Charles E. Adams, who has been absent from Lowell for some months.

Deborah Sampson was at residence of Mrs. Edward Varnum in Methuen St. Mrs. Charles Howe and Mrs. Louis French both present. A most interesting paper on Alexander Hamilton was read by Mrs. Charles Howe. Mrs. Charles Palmer read most interesting paper on her own life, and Mrs. Harold Knapp read a most charming paper on her own life. Mrs. Sarah Smith gave a very pretty account of the Old Federation meeting held in Methuen, the preceding month of November.

Newspaper clipping - missing.

Found later and placed on preceding column.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

ENTERTAINED AT HOME OF MRS.
GEO. L. RICHARDSON.

The Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., was charmingly entertained Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Geo. L. Richardson on Branch Street. Mrs. Richardson was assisted by the Regent of the Chapter, Miss M. Ida Howe, in receiving the many members of the Chapter and invited guests.

The house was decorated with the national colors, potted plants, and jacqueline roses, which added color to an artistic interior.

After the guests had been welcomed by the hostess and were seated in the spacious drawing room, the formal exercises of the afternoon were opened by the singing of America.

The records of the preceeding meeting were then read by the secretary Mrs. Joseph Smith, after which the following members of the Chapter were chosen to attend the Continental Congress to be held in Washington in February: Mrs. J. C. Irish, Regent's alternate, Mrs. G. C. Brock, delegate, Mrs. Franklin Nourse delegate's alternate.

Yost's "Good-by" was sung by Mrs. Mortimer Darby, and the literary event of the afternoon was the reading by Mrs. Charles E. A. Bartlett of a patriotic paper prepared by herself on Benjamin Franklin. In her paper Mrs. Bartlett could if necessary, speak of but a few varied attributes of the "many-sided Franklin," but the paper showed so much power of analysis com-

bined with such a happy mode of expression that the members of the Chapter hope that at some future date, Mrs. Bartlett will continue her composition of the character of Franklin.

After the reading of the paper, Mrs. Darby sang Denree's Slumber Song, followed by the song of the Slumber-Boat. An informal social hour followed, during which the social committee of the Chapter introduced the new members and helped welcome all.

A bountiful collation was served, the hostess being assisted by Miss Hildreth, Miss Webster, and Miss Hovv, who poured, and the following young ladies, who most gracefully served: Misses Richardson, the Misses Morrill, and Misses Farrington, Gates, Keyes, Bennett, Kimball, and Steven.

The Molly Varnum Chapter is rapidly growing in numbers, unity, and strength, and is becoming a power in the city of Lowell, in the cause of patriotism.

Family meeting Feb. 3.

Address to which was sent Smithsonian Report.

Mrs. E. C. Brazer - Somerville - New England.

Lowell - Feb. 1908.

Address to which was sent State Report -

Mrs. E. C. Brazer - Danvers. Mass.

Lowell - Feb. 1. 1908.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER:

Good Progress Made by the Dracut Library Memorial Committee.

The effort of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., to raise a fund for the Dracut library, has already been mentioned in this department. The chapter includes members from Dracut and other colonial towns, and is named for the wife of General Joseph Bradley Varnum of Dracut, a soldier of the American Revolution. It is therefore fitting that the members should take an interest in commemorating, in some way, Dracut's Revolutionary patriots, and this is the object of their fund in aid of the public library.

At a meeting of the Library Memorial committee, held on Tuesday, Miss Irma Lee Varnum announced additional contributions received by her, as follows:

Mrs. Harlow Hall, \$2; Miss E. C. Coburn, 50 cents; Mrs. Colton, \$2; Mrs. Robert Mills (Dracut), \$2; Mrs. Thos. Varnum, \$5; "A Friend" (Lowell), \$5; "A Friend" (Billerica), \$10. Total, \$26.50.

Thus far, the committee has received contributions amounting to \$150, of which over \$80 has been given through Miss Irma Varnum. In addition, some 400 books have been contributed through the committee.

Contributions to the fund may be sent to any member of the committee, or to Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, chairman.

"Another reference of general interest was made in the historian's report. This relates to the work of the historical committee, which was divided into groups to work in various sections. Mrs. C. D. Palmer is chairman of this committee. We quote from the report:

"Mrs. Brazer and Mrs. Griffin, who were appointed to report for Lowell, submit the following list of homesteads and localities which are of interest as either ante-dating or of Revolutionary times:

"The Sewell Bowers house on Wood street, built before 1686.

"Location at the foot of Wood street, where a garrison house was erected by Major Hinchman in 1675.

"Clark's tavern at Middlesex Village, where the Hancocks and other notabilities have been entertained.

"The Henry Parker house on Pine street, built about 1663.

"The spot at the corner of School and Westford streets, where the first school building ever erected in what is now Lowell was built in 1767, and from which School street derived its name.

"The site of the Captain John Ford house on Pawtucket street, from which he hastened April 19, 1775, at the sounding of the alarm gun.

"The Joel Spalding estate, ante-dating the Revolution.

"The famous Lavermore mansion, built in 1759, and now standing in the grounds of St. John's hospital.

"The field on Powell street where Benjamin Pierce, who was twice governor of New Hampshire, and father of one of our Presidents, was ploughing on the eventful April 19, and from which he marched on foot to Concord.

"Mrs. Daniel Varnum, who was appointed to report in the same line for the town of Tewksbury, gives some very interesting facts. The old Hunt house in North Tewksbury is of Colonial times, and evidently in days of Indian warfare was a place of shelter and rendezvous, as tradition states that within its ancient walls the early settlers took refuge when fleeing from the knife of the savage. Also, that on Paul Revere's famous ride, he sent couriers to Tewksbury Centre and one to the North village to alarm Captain John Trull. Capt. Trull's house was almost opposite the General Varnum house, across the river, and on being aroused, the captain hastily fired his gun from the window to awaken his Dracut neighbor, this being the signal agreed upon. Captain Trull and his company of trained men started for Concord, but the British having been repulsed before they reached there, the company returned home.

"The Revolutionary training ground adjoined the Captain Trull homestead.

"The body of the valiant captain lies at rest in the ancient burial ground at Tewksbury Centre.

"The old town of Chelmsford is so full of Revolutionary and Colonial tradition that only the most important data can be mentioned. Miss Martha Warren reports as especially interesting facts to be mentioned: first, the point in Chelmsford Centre from which the Minute Men marched on the famous April 19, and which has been marked with a bowlder by our chapter. The old Elske house, furnished in ancient style, and which was a hospitable tavern in the early Colonial days. The old garrison house near the Congregational church and the Rev-

olutionary burying ground filled with stones whose inscriptions would almost make Colonial history.

"These data are but a small portion of the interesting information collected, but it shows the scope and work of the committee.

"The historian suggests that the record be preserved as a nucleus for a chapter history of Lowell and vicinity."

A WORKING CHAPTER.

Patriotism of the Molly Varnums Adapted to Present-Day Conditions.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., held a business meeting, yesterday afternoon, and appointed a nominating committee to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year. According to the present custom of the chapter, two committees were appointed, of three each, one by the regent, and the other by the chapter. The regent's committee is as follows: Mrs. Daniel H. Varnum, Mrs. A. G. Walsh, Miss Josie Earle. The committee chosen by the chapter consists of Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Mrs. C. E. Carter and Miss Ella Hildreth.

Action was also taken by the chapter, on the question of a treasurer for the coming year. Under the new by-laws, the treasurer's term expires in three years, by limitation. The present incumbent, Mrs. George L. Richardson, has served five years, three of which were under the new rule. There was unanimous desire on the part of the chapter to have her continue in office another year, and a vote was taken to suspend the rule for one year, in order to allow this to be done.

The chapter will be represented at the Continental Congress, which meets in Washington next month, by Mrs. J. C. Irish, Mrs. G. C. Brock and Mrs. Franklin Nourse.

Mrs. G. C. Brock, chairman of the committee on patriotic school work, presented an interesting report at yesterday's meeting, which was read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith, in Mrs. Brock's absence. The report covers the work that has been done by the committee during the past year, and it is given in full below:

May 17, 1900, the writer was notified by Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., that committee on patriotic school work had been created by the board, with Mrs. G. C. Brock as chairman, the following names as committee, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Irish, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jefferson, Mrs. Upton, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Warren. Fifteen dollars was enclosed as a nucleus with which to begin work. Two teachers from the West Sixth street schools were members of the chapter and signified a desire for the pictures of Washington and Lincoln to adorn their walls. These were purchased at an expense of nine dollars and presented by the regent May 29, 1900.

November, 1900, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ward visited the Paul Revere school, Boston, for the purpose of making a study of school room decorations. Later, Mr. Dutton, the principal, came to Lowell, to speak to the chapter upon this subject. Jan. 18, 1901, the bas-relief of Paul Revere's ride was presented to the Bartlett school by the regent, in behalf of the committee. Cost \$15.

The bas-relief hangs in the school room of our present regent. Jan. 29, 1901, Mr. Ross Turner, the acknowledged father of art in the public schools, came to Lowell, at his own expense, to speak upon "Art in the Public Schools," but seeing the dingy walls of the high school hall, he remarked "this is a hopeless case," and immediately changed his subject to the importance of cleanly school rooms.

As a result of the lecture, through the persistent efforts of the regent, in August, 1901, the walls were newly tinted and janitors placed under civil service rule.

The chairman later endeavored to secure Mrs. Henry Whitman, Henry T. Bailey and Jacob Riis, but all their dates were filled, and nothing further was done until November, 1901.

Some of the committee having dropped out through illness or removal from the city, Mrs. Charles Griffin and Mrs. Asa C. Russell's names were added.

Dec. 19, 1901, Mr. Ross Turner spoke again in high school hall under more favorable conditions, his subject being, "Primitive Art."

Our appropriation this year was increased to \$50, \$15 of which was paid Mr. Turner, who proved to be the forerunner in our city of Indian basketry work, in which there is so much interest at the present time.

What to do with the thirty-five dollars left at our disposal was a problem. Several lines of work were discussed

and after carefully looking about the city, it was voted to assist the Lowell Boys' club. The quarters of the club were small, unattractive and dirty. Our first thought was to bring about some plan which might call the attention of prominent citizens to this fact, consequently a series of weekly talks was arranged and given at the rooms, or rather the one room of the club, by the following citizens: Mr. G. C. Brock, Mr. George A. Marden, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Solon W. Stevens, Mr. Lewis E. MacBrayne, Judge Samuel P. Hadley, Mr. A. K. Whitcomb, Miss Katherine Abbott, Miss Adelaide E. Noyes. In the meantime additional games, pictures and books were solicited, one benevolent woman giving a new basket ball.

The vacation schools appealed to us for help. Five dollars was given to each of the two schools. This, with the expense of the bas-reliefs presented Feb. 12, 1902, to the Lowell high school, very nearly covered the appropriation.

October, 1902, the chairman was informed by letter that the Lowell Boys' club was moved into the present commodious quarters on Middle street.

The same month \$15 was given the committee for continuation of work. The Boys' club was in need of a lantern to light the passageway to their rooms. It was voted to give them one, but through the kindness of generous citizens who responded to Mr. Stewart's appeal, only the plumbing bill and hanging came to us.

The committee are very desirous of seeing the "group system" introduced into the Lowell Boys' club.

This requires money, a competent corps of teachers, both paid and volunteer. As an entering wedge a teacher has been engaged for ten lessons to teach a group of boys in chair seating. The class is already under way, and chapter members, as well as all interested friends are earnestly invited to visit the club to see what is being done, as well as what needs to be done. Mrs. H. M. Thompson is giving weekly talks to a small group of boys. During the month of February other kind women are to furnish entertainment as well as instruction. Who can tell what may be the outcome of these little beginnings? Some day Lowell may rival Fall River, which boasts a magnificent Boys' Club House, given through the generosity of Mr. Borden, one of her influential citizens.

"Do the work that's nearest you,

Though it's dull at times,
Helping when you meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles."

The present appearance of the Lowell high school hall contrasted with the condition in which Mr. Turner first saw it, will answer the question as to whether what has been done there has been well and wisely done.

Feb. 22, 1903

The birthday of Washington was appropriately celebrated, Saturday afternoon, by Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when the chapter regent and vice-regent, Miss M. Ida Howe and Mrs. E. S. Hylan, entertained the members at the home of the latter, in Nesmith street. Aside from its patriotic features, which, of course, were prominent in honor of the day, the meeting was a most delightful social event, and the attendance was unusually large. Among the members who assisted the hostess and the regent in receiving were Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, and Miss Blanche Farrington. The national colors were displayed, outside and within the house, and an orchestra, in the hall, played patriotic selections.

The usual opening exercises were supplemented with a paper on the Courtship and Marriage of Washington, by Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin. The paper was unusually interesting, from the fact that while it eulogized the Father of our Country, it presented him not as a demi-god, but as a man whose altogether human faults and frailties were dominated by intrinsic nobility of character.

Souvenir cards, bearing a small portrait of Washington, were distributed to all the guests.

In the dining room, which was tastefully decorated, Mrs. Charles E. Howe and Mrs. George L. Hooper, in gowns fashioned after the style of Martha Washington, and with powdered hair, looked regal as they presided at the tea and chocolate urns. The table decorations comprised a large centerpiece formed by a profusion of tiny flags. Misses Grace and Jennie Hylan, Mary and Avis Coburn and Flossie Plunkett, who waited upon the guests, were very dainty little serving maids, with their full skirts, short waists, bare arms and powdered hair. They might have stepped from some old painting of a festive scene in the Colonial days, so daintily picturesque were they. Among others who assisted in serving were Mrs. James J. Kerwin and Miss Irma Varnum.

AMONG THE BOYS

—1903— Molly Varnum Chapter Pleased With Results of "Group" System in Boys' Club.

The Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., is quite encouraged by the results obtained and the interest manifested in the experiment of introducing the "group system" of instruction in the Boys' club. Robert Woods of the highly successful and widely known South End Mission in Boston is emphatic in his statements that the only way to gain influence over the members of a boys' club is to deal with them, not as a "club," but as boys, either by individual help or in small groups of about the same age and interests. At the beginning of the year, the patriotic committee of the chapter decided to introduce, even if in a small way, the "group system" of talks or instruction in the Lowell Boys' club, and Mrs. H. M. Thompson of the committee was the first to volunteer in this work, giving her personal service once a week during the month of January to a group of boys in the club.

Mrs. Sara Swan Griffin has held the close attention of a group of boys, in weekly talks of a half hour's length during the month of February. Mrs. Griffin, who is an enthusiastic student of local history, has attempted to inspire her class of boys with some of her own enthusiasm, deeming it wise that these boys growing up amongst us should know something of the past history of Lowell and the reason of the growth of the city. As an incentive to her class Mrs. Griffin has offered prizes for the best expressed report of her previous weekly talk and the following paper on "The Old Pawtucket Canal" was written by a little fellow who is employed in one of the mills all day, but who was interested enough in the old canal which he had raced by hundreds of times without thinking of the reason of its existence, to trace out its present course and write its history in very creditable language.

THE OLD CANAL.

A long time ago, about the last of the 18th century, certain New Hampshire farmers who wanted to sell logs in Newburyport, found great difficulty in transportation. They first hauled their logs to the nearest point in the Merrimack, then made a raft, which they floated down the river, past Tyng's Island, then past the place where the Vesper boat house now stands, then to the Pawtucket falls, where the raft had to be broken up and the logs hauled overland to a place below where the Aiken street bridge now swings. Here they remade their rafts and continued down past Lawrence to Haverhill, reaching Newburyport at last. In Newburyport they sold their logs and returned home with their money.

Some time later they built a canal, starting at Pawtucket street, then by School street, then by Fletcher and

Thorndike streets, and through the Lowell Machine shop yard, then in back of the police station, through Central street and through the Prescott yard and into the Concord river. This canal saved a big lot of hauling and thereby saved some money to the poor, tired farmers, who could now continue their journey without once breaking up their rafts.

Saturday, March 14, 1903.

Regular meeting held at Memorial Hall.
No public report.

Memorial Committee reported their lists of candidates.
A committee was appointed by the Regent for care of the
School St. Cemetery.

A paper written by Mrs. Lucian Yallop on title of
"Pictures of Historical Characters" was read by
Mrs. Charles Palmer.

Your patriotic poems were written by Mrs. Charles Yallop.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HARRIET M. BARTLETT.

Mrs. Harriet M. Bartlett, widow of the late Charles E. A. Bartlett, died suddenly at her home Wednesday, 362 East Merrimack street, after a short illness of less than a week. Death is said to have been due to acute indigestion which affected the heart.

Mrs. Bartlett is well known in Lowell, having been brought up here and educated in the local schools. She was a graduate of the Lowell High and the Normal schools, and for many years was a teacher in this city. She was born in Framingham, Mass., and was the daughter of Isaac Cooper, who was well known by the older residents of Lowell. Mr. Cooper had lived in this city upwards of fifty years at the time of his death.

The deceased was in the best of health a week ago, and made the remark to one of her sons that she never felt better physically. It has been customary for her to spend the summer months at her house in Chelmsford Centre, and to winter in Boston, but this year she changed her arrangements somewhat, owing to the removal of her son Clay C. Bartlett, who lately was obliged to go to Shenectady, where he is connected with the locomotive works. For the first time, then, Mrs. Bartlett decided to spend the winter in Lowell, and had she lived, she would have remained here until the first of May. She was in Belvidere, living at the home of Miss D'Amour, which is very near the homes of her son and sister.

Mrs. Bartlett was a woman who, although of a quiet disposition, had a large circle of friends, and she was regarded by them as an exceptionally gifted woman. She has always been prominent in church work, wherever her residence has been, and her character has been that of a consecrated Christian woman, who delighted in making others happy. The deceased leaves three sons, Clay C. Bartlett, Henry Bartlett of Nesmith street, superintendent of the motor department of the Boston and Maine; Charles E. Bartlett, of the firm of Adams & Company, and a brother and sister, Henry C. Cooper of Adams & Co., and Mrs. J. B. Goodwin of Huntington street.

At the annual meeting of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., held Friday, reference was made in the report of the historian to the excellent work done along special lines by the various committees. Most of this work has been mentioned from time to time in the Courier-Citizen, but Mrs. Griffin in her report made mention of certain work done by members of the faculty of the State Normal school, to which it is a pleasure to call attention here. The committee on patriotic work of the chapter has, as is very well known, taken a practical, up-to-date view of the exigencies of the times, fully realizing that present-day patriotism is not necessarily concerned with either gunpowder or khaki. What we want now is men who will vote right, whether they are able to shoot straight or not. To do something toward educating the future voters this committee was instrumental in introducing what is known among settlement workers as the "group system" into the boys' club. Also, they have procured interesting speakers to address the club on subjects both interesting and valuable.

Among the speakers who have done most valuable work along this line are Miss Mabel Hill, Miss Carolyn Morse and Miss Mabel Bragg. Miss Hill gave a talk, illustrated by the stereopticon, on local historical places; Miss Morse talked to a class of boys about the habits and characteristics of the deer, increasing the interest by showing them pictures; and Miss Bragg held the attention of another group by telling several of her charming stories in her original, attractive style.

It is one of the best signs of the times that the ablest instructors in our leading educational institutions are interesting themselves in this work along sociological lines. Not only does it benefit the community directly, through the excellent results attained by means of the personal touch upon small groups of boys who are to be our future politicians; it has also a less direct, but equally positive, effect upon the community at large, by its broadening effect upon the teacher's outlook. It is a fact pretty generally recognized today that a good deed done benefits the doer no less than the recipient of the bounty; and this is

doubly true in the case of our teachers, who wield so powerful an influence for good through their personal influence upon the lives and characters of such large numbers of young men and young women.

It may be that Molly Varnum chapter builded better than it knew when it introduced this "group system" of work through its special committee into a field so full of possibilities as this boys' club. But it is certain that the committee, at least, did foresee much of the good that might be thus accomplished; and credit is due to them in large measure for taking upon themselves a work of so great importance. It is to be hoped that it may continue, and that other educators will follow the good example of those already mentioned, and volunteer their services to help along the movement.

AT THE BOYS' CLUB.

Youngsters Entertained by Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.

Molly Varnum chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution could not have chosen a better time than last night to give an ice cream party; and they could not have selected a more appreciative class of people for their guests than the youngsters of the Lowell Boys' club.

The party was given in the rooms of the club in Middle street, and was a source of much gratification to the women as well as to the boys.

The reading room, where the entertainment was given before the refreshments were served, was crowded with the boys. The programme that they gave was novel and loudly applauded. There was a duet by Samuel Cassin and Rossi Burns; a recitation by John Sullivan; quartette singing by Henry Dyer, Emel Dyer, William Mason and Peter Lewis; a piano solo by Frank Menley; quartette singing by Edward Hallowood, John Thomas, Peter Lewis and Frank Lewis; a harmonica solo by John Callahan; the reading of prize essays written by boys of the club, and read by Mrs. Charles Griffin, their teacher in local history; a duet and recitations by John and Frank Roane; and a song by John Carney. The essays read had been written by Henry Flannigan, Wilfred Marcott and William Graves. They were upon "The Canals of Lowell," and were very interesting.

Then the boys went to the gymnasium below, receiving on the way a box of the D. L. Page company's best ice cream, and some of their choicest cake. They enjoyed the party greatly, and it probably afforded as much pleasure to the women who had planned it and so successfully carried it out.

Lowell held its annual meeting on Friday, April 3, when the following-named officers were elected: Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe; vice regent, Mrs. Eugene S. Hylan; treasurer, Mrs. George L. Richardson; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Howe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Rowell; registrar, Miss M. Blanche Farrington; historian, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; managers, Mrs. George L. Richardson, Miss Ella F. Hildreth, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson and Mrs. John C. Irish. The registrar reported the large membership of 188, far ahead of many chapters in the Massachusetts organization.

NO TRANSFERS.

Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R. Amends By-Laws.

AFTER A SPIRITED DEBATE.

Heretofore Transfers of Local Chapter Membership to or From Molly Varnum Chapter Will Not Be Possible.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon listened to reports of officers and elected officers for the ensuing year. The amendment to the by-laws, submitted by the board of management for adoption or rejection at this meeting, was adopted after spirited discussion, by a narrow margin. The amendment relates to transfers of local chapter membership, to or from the Molly Varnum chapter, and under the amendment as voted, such transfers are no longer possible. A member desiring such transfer must first withdraw from her chapter and then go through the formality of joining another.

The officers elected were as follows: Regent, Miss M. Ida Howe; vice regent, Mrs. Eugene S. Hylan; treasurer, Mrs. George L. Richardson; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Howe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Rowell; registrar, Miss M. Blanche Farrington; historian, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; managers, Mrs. George L. Richardson, Miss Ella F. Hildreth, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mrs. John C. Irish.

Interesting reports of the year's work were read by the recording secretary Mrs. Joseph Smith, the corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. W. Stevens, the treasurer, Mrs. George L. Richardson, the registrar, Miss M. Blanche Farrington, and the historian, Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin.

Hereafter, it's a "through route," without transfers, over the Molly Varnum Ry.

CHAPTER CELEBRATES.

The Molly Varnum chapter D. A. R. held a meeting at Memorial hall on Saturday afternoon in commemoration of Patriots' day.

There was a large attendance. Mrs. Crawford Burnham gave a most interesting talk on "Abigail Adams," and won the applause of an appreciative audience, and Miss Webster related several amusing anecdotes. The exercises were closed by all singing "America."

A meeting of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was held last Saturday afternoon at the chapter's rooms in Memorial hall. The regent, Miss M. Ida Howe, presided, and music was provided under the direction of the entertainment committee, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson chairman.

The Dracut library memorial committee, through its chairman, extended to the chapter an invitation from the trustees of the Dracut library, to be present at the presentation of the memorial, which will take place the latter part of June. An account was also given of the formation of the committee and its line of work, and a suggestion of the memorial which is now being located and executed by Mr. Ross Furrer. A contribution of \$5 was reported from Miss Abby Gates, a member of the committee.

Mr. G. C. Brock read a paper on John Hancock, which contained many anecdotes not usually heard, and which made the subject doubly interesting.

misapprehension, on the part of a few members of the D. A. R. organizations in this city, as to the definite effects of the amendment passed by Molly Varnum chapter at its annual meeting held recently. There was an impression, more or less definitely expressed by individuals, that the action cutting off the privileges of transfer from one chapter to another, would entail great expense upon a member who, for any good reason, should desire to make such a transfer. As a matter of fact, if the writer is correctly informed, there would be no such expense involved. It would simply be a matter of time and of red tape, and of running one's chances of being black-balled by the chapter which one might wish to join, after withdrawing from another chapter.

If the writer's understanding of the effect of the amendment is not in error, it is simply this: That in order to transfer her membership from one chapter to another, a member must first withdraw from the local chapter in which she is a member and then apply to the national organization, to be made a member at large. This having been effected, she is at liberty to apply for membership to any local chapter which she may wish to join; and if accepted, her only expense will be her chapter dues. There is no necessity for rejoining the national organization. Once a Daughter always a Daughter, if the requirements of the society are lived up to. If this statement of the case is inaccurate, the writer, who has not been "coached" by any interested party, will cheerfully accept a "call-down" from any member of the society who fully understands the situation.

It is entirely without prejudice or leaning to one side or the other, that the above comments are made in this department devoted to women and their interests. The writer is not a "Daughter," never having had time or sufficient inclination to spend wearisome hours searching musty records with a view to raking up possible ancestors who may have carried guns in Revolutionary times. Hence it is apparent that there can be no personal interest whatever, involved in any action that any local chapter may take, with regard to regulating its membership. It is nobody's business, so far as that is concerned, except the members of the chapter so voting, unless some vote is passed that conflicts with the rules of the national body, and if that should be done, no one will be inclined to doubt the ability of that body to settle its own difficulties in its own way.

Just why the Molly Varnums should think it necessary to take this action, is of course incomprehensible to a "rank outsider." It is understood, however, that the same method is employed in a large proportion of chapters outside of Lowell. Of course the society of the D. A. R. is entirely different in its construction and rules, from a church organization. It has no test of membership except the proof of eligibility, and so long as a member is not required to be re-baptized, or to make a new confession of faith, it is difficult to see wherein lies the hardship, under the new ruling. If there is no hardship, involved under the new method, it is childish to go back of the action and search for possible motives. The members have voted, by a narrow margin, to so amend their by-laws. If any members voted without a full understanding of what they were voting for, the fault can be attributed to no one but themselves.

It is merely with a desire to present the matter to inquiring readers in what appears to be its true light, that the above is written. If there is any error in the statement, space will cheerfully be given to a correction.

AN OUTING.

Committee from Molly Varnum Chapter Visits Drake Place.

The members of the Historical committee of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., with their invited friends within and without the chapter made a visit yesterday afternoon to the Drake estate in Tyngsboro, the scene of Wannalancit's death, and of numerous ghost-legends, more or less authentic, according to the degree of credulity existing in the minds of individual hearers.

The old place is full of interest, having been originally the home of Col. Jonathan Tyng, who built the house and lived in it, away back in the days of King Philip's war, he being the only inhabitant of Tyngsboro during that war. The house, which has been to some extent restored since it became a part of the Drake estate, still retains many unmistakable marks of the time in which it was built. The walls of the lower story are bullet-proof, and up in the old-fashioned belfry of the rear wing hangs the same old bell with which Col. Tyng used to summon his numerous black slaves. The paper, which covers the wall of the second-story hall, is the first that was ever put on, and its age is not known. It is certain, however, that it was there when the house passed into the hands of the Drake family. The pattern is very antique, and it is believed to be at least 200 years old.

Of later date, but still very old, are the traditions of the ghost that haunted John Alford Tyng, grandson of Col. Jonathan Tyng. It was the ghost of the beautiful Judith Thompson, who, tradition says, died at the hands of John Alford, in the same manner as Othello killed Desdemona. After her death, it is said, John Alford saw her wraith wherever he went. Not only did she haunt the old homestead, but she also used to linger around the new house which he built in a hollow near by, and strange stories are told of this house, now demolished, by people who had them from those who saw the people who saw the ghost.

A more real and tangible interest centres around the old house, because it was here that Wannalancit spent his last days, as the guest of Colonel Tyng. The Indian chieftain died in one of the rooms of the old house, and is buried somewhere on the homestead. Unfortunately, the exact spot is not known. To commemorate him, the Colonial Dames visited the estate about two years ago and erected a tablet on a huge boulder which is directly in front of the Drake house.

After viewing the old house, the visitors yesterday assembled on the lawn and listened to an outing, by Historian J. Frank Bancroft of Tyngsboro, of the history of the old place and the families who have been connected with it. Mr. Solon W. Stevens then spoke briefly, after which the members of the committee and their guests enjoyed a box luncheon on the lawn, in one of the most delightful and romantic spots along the shore of the Merrimack river.

The members of the Historical committee are as follows:

- Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman; Mrs. Joseph Smith, secretary.
- Tyngsboro—Mrs. Charles Griffin, Mrs. C. S. Proctor.
- Billerica—Mrs. Dr. Howard, Mrs. Walter Parker.
- Chelmsford—Mrs. Joseph Warren, Miss Abby Crosby.
- Westford—Miss E. F. Hildreth, Mrs. Joseph Smith.
- Dracut—Mrs. Fred Fox, Mrs. C. D. Palmer.
- Tewksbury—Mrs. Daniel Varnum, Miss Brabrook.
- Lowell—Mrs. Crawford Burnham, Mrs. S. W. Stevens, Mrs. O. B. Randlett.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell, held a meeting at Memorial Hall on Saturday, May 9. The chairman of the Dracut Library Memorial committee extended an invitation from the library trustees to the members of the chapter to be their guests at the time of the presentation of the memorial. The chairman also described the design selected for the memorial. Mr. G. C. Brock read a paper on "John Hancock" which was most entertaining. The music was under the charge of the entertainment committee, Mrs. A. W. Dickinson chairman.

AN OUTING.

Historical Committee of Molly Varnum Chapter Entertained at Westford.

The members of the Historical Committee of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., with a few special guests, were delightfully entertained, yesterday, at the summer home of Miss Ella F. Hildreth in Westford. Miss Hildreth and Mrs. Joseph Smith, comprise the Westford branch of the Historical committee, and it was largely through their efforts that the outing was made a memorable event in the annals of the chapter.

A comfortable six-horse barge, which left John street a few minutes past nine o'clock, carried 20 of the ladies, and at Westford they were met by one other, who, together with Miss Hildreth, made a party of 22.

The summer home of the hostess is an ideal spot for such an outing, and Miss Hildreth is herself an ideal hostess; so it can be seen that there was no lack of genuine pleasure. The ladies on their return were enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation of the hospitable manner in which they were received, and before the party left Westford a rising vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Hildreth.

After a short rest at the home of the Hildreth family the party ascended the hill to the log cabin on the crest, built by Mr. Hildreth for just such delightful occasions. There they enjoyed a box luncheon, with the accompaniment of delicious coffee and ice cream, served by their hostess. After luncheon there were brief exercises. Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, chairman of the committee, made introductory remarks, and the minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith. Mrs. Smith also read a paper, which was an interesting historical sketch of the town of Westford. Her paper chronicled the fact that Westford's roll of honor contains the names of 250 Revolutionary soldiers, and of this number, 10 were Hildreths. It was therefore most fitting, she thought, that the Westford historical outing should be held at the home of the Hildreths.

The party also visited the town library, and from there they went to see the boulder that memorializes the name of Col. John Robinson, referred to in the inscription as "A brave and distinguished officer who took part in the battle of Concord and of Bunker Hill."

A delightful ride to Lowell in the early evening, completed a day of genuine enjoyment and profit.

In her historical data regarding the town of Westford, Mrs. Smith mentioned the fact that "The first and only colonial census was taken 47 years after the town was incorporated, the population at that time being 1143. The Declaration of Independence, made July 4, 1776, was recorded on the town book and the council ordered it printed and a copy sent to the ministers of each parish of every denomination in the state, they being required to read the same to their respective congregations as soon as divine service was ended in the afternoon of the first Lord's day after receiving it, and after such publication, to deliver the said Declaration to the clerks of the several towns or districts, who were required to record the same in their respective town or district books, to remain there as a perpetual memorial thereof."

PRESENTATION TO LIBRARY

Yesterday Was a Great Day For Dracut.

**Beautifully Engrossed Book Containing
Names of Revolutionary Soldiers Pre-
sented By Molly Varnum Chapter, D.
A. R.—Lot of Land, and Bust of
Washington Presented By Friends—
Several Fine Addresses.**

If you were not a "Daughter" yesterday, or a citizen of Dracut, then it was your loss. It was a great day for both, as it was then that Molly Varnum chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented Dracut library with a hand-engrossed and beautifully designed book containing over 400 names of soldiers and sailors of Dracut, who fought in the Revolutionary war. The book was not quite finished, but will be shortly, the work being done by Mr. Ross Turner, the noted artist, of Boston. Along with the book which in itself is a beautiful and costly gift, was presented a finely carved and finished cabinet to contain it. The Molly Varnum's were assisted in their gift by public spirited citizens of Dracut, Mrs. Amey M. Thompson, ex-regent, making the presentation and Calvin Richardson accepting it.

And this was not all. In connection with this a bust of Washington with brackett, the gift of Mrs. Julia Talbot, was presented and also a deed for a lot of land adjoining the library containing 1484 square feet of land, this the gift of two Lowell ladies, who were born and bred in Dracut, coming from one of the best and foremost families Mrs. Rowena Aldredh Palmer and Mrs. Florence Aldredh Nesmith.

It was a momentous occasion for all concerned.

The presentation exercises were held in the library, which was decorated for the occasion, and the after exercises were held in the Centre Congregational church.

In making the presentation, Past Regent Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, chairman of the memorial committee, spoke as follows:

"As chairman of the Dracut Library Memorial committee it becomes my duty as well as my pleasure to present to the trustees of the Dracut library, this register of the soldiers and sailors of Dracut during the American Revolution. This book, together with the desk especially designed to contain it, are the gifts not only of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., but of friends, descendants of these men scattered all over the country.

"I have also been requested to present in addition, the bust of Washington and the crusol on which it stands, from one which is united with Dracut and its vicinity, by many ties of kindred, Mrs. Julia Talbot of Lowell.

"These gifts from an artistic whole, unique in this country, it seems almost necessary to add, that the distinguished artist, as well as all others connected in any way with its construction, have done their utmost to make this memorial a success.

"We have collected these, names from any desire to form a 'Rev-

olutionary Aristocracy,' as a distinguished foreigner lately put it—not to set aside the descendants of these men in a class by themselves—but to show to the whole world that brave and heroic deeds should be held in grateful remembrance and in this spirit we trust you will teach the foreign population in your midst, to reverence this volume, and with you to enjoy its possession.

"And now, let me say in behalf of our committee, that this week began without plan and almost without enthusiasm has brought its own reward, in our admiration and veneration for this book, our interest in your library, and in the added respect and affection we have for the town of Dracut. Possibly Lowell in its busy life had drifted away from the older town and it needed just this little 'digging up of old personalities' to draw us closer together.

"May the friendship so well begun continue and Dracut and Lowell always be found side by side in all good deeds."

Mr. Calvin Richardson, chairman of the library trustees accepted the gifts in behalf of the town. He said:

"Madam Regent, Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. We thank you for these beautiful and most valuable memorial gifts. By your nobility of heart which has prompted you to hold in remembrance the past greatness of our noble dead. To us it will ever be a reminder of not only those heroic lives inscribed therein, but of the generosity which has prompted your chapter to honor the husbands and fathers who gave to us a land of liberty and freedom.

"On behalf of the trustees of this library and the Town of Dracut it gives me great pleasure in accepting these beautiful and valuable gifts with its enrollment of names of Dracut's brave men of the American Revolution. It manifests the respect and veneration with which you honor their memory. It also tells us that, as Daughters of the American Revolution, you desire to perpetuate their memory in the hearts of future generations."

The party then adjourned to the Center Congregational church where Solon W. Stevens played "America" on the organ, and a collation was served in the large vestry, speeches following.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson was toastmistress, and in opening spoke as follows:

"In beginning the exercises of the afternoon I wish first to call your attention to the fact, that all our addresses are to be given by women. Bearing in mind the many hours women have spent in listening to the discourses of the opposite sex, we beg the gentlemen present, to accord to us an equal amount of patience, friendly criticism and discriminating applause that we have heretofore accorded to them.

Should our jokes appear stale, our similes hackneyed, and the words come haltingly from our lips I trust, you will remember the models we have

heard these many years, and maintain a discreet and respectful silence as we have done over and over again.

"But should any of our number surprise you by their bearing, their eloquence or their words of wisdom, let me assure you this all emanates from feminine brains and originality and not from the influence of any masculine orator either living or dead.

"Do not I pray you, measure the warmth of Dracut's welcome by the beverage with which she fills your glasses, or let its crystal coldness dull either your digestion or your sentiment for the toasts of the afternoon. But this year Dracut and Lowell give us no license in this matter and we can only provide what the law of the land does not prohibit."

The toasts responded to were excellent both in spirit and delivery. The first was "Historic Dracut," responded to by Mrs. Arthur Hamblett of Dracut, who spoke interestingly.

Mrs. Thomas Nesmith responded to "Our Chapter." She made mention of the organization of the chapter by Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge, who was the first Regent and the instigation of the patriotic memorial work and of the success of it and the efforts of the succeeding Regents, Mrs. Nesmith, Miss Ida Howe and Mrs. Thompson, and up to the present Regent, Mrs. E. S. Hylan.

State Regent, Mrs. Charles Masury of Danvers, responded to the toast, "Massachusetts D. A. R.," during which deplored the spoken removal of Plymouth Rock for a tour of the country. "Those who want to see it," she said "will come to Massachusetts. And the Liberty Bell! Better to have let it remain where it belongs. What means the touch of thousands who do not know its significance, or care more about it than to satisfy their curiosity. As to Plymouth Rock, I say let her stay on the shores of Plymouth, where she rightfully belongs."

Mrs. Charles D. Palmer spoke very interestingly on the toast "The Dracut Soldiers," during which she paid high tribute not only to them but to their descendants. It is to Mrs. Palmer that the appreciation and thanks are due for the names and compiling of the book presented. She has been painstaking in her efforts, and is deserving of great credit.

Mrs. Calvin Richardson, in speaking in response to the toast "Women of Dracut," said in part:

"This is a memorable occasion, which calls us together! A day that will not only pass into the history of this town, but will be gratefully remembered by every true citizen, because, of your choice memorial gift, in memory to Dracut's noble sons.

"But have the women of Dracut deserved no lasting record? Are there no sacrifices which marked the career of those brave wives and mothers in the days of our country's struggles for freedom? Does that unpretentious slab that bears the name of Molly Varnum tell of her heart struggles when those most dear to her were at the front? Does not history tell us of unceasing toil and privations which the women of those perilous times endured? Of the spinning wheel, and loom, which must be held in active service to provide clothing for the loved ones at home in the fight? Yes, we have a record imperfect though it may be in the memory of those who have handed down from one generation to another, the story of the struggles of heart, and soul of young mothers who were left with the care and responsibility of their families—with land to cultivate, and flocks and herds to protect, of hardships, privations and trials, of days of weary watching, waiting and suspense.

Dames of the Molly Varnum chapter, well may you honor the loyal women of this town (whose noble ancestors, many present may proudly claim,) and cherish with reverence, the memory of her, whose name your chapter bears.

During the Civil War were our women less brave and active? Did the women of Dracut lack the spirit of women in those earlier days? When came the call for women's help, this parish alone held nearly 100 meetings. At those weekly gatherings some young women were selected to prepare a paper to be read at the next meeting, while busy fingers knit and stitched: This hundreds of pairs of socks, hospital slippers, and mittens, barrel and boxes of hospital supplies were from time to time forwarded to the sanitary commission for the comfort of "Our Boys in Blue" other parts of the town were equally active in their labors of love.

"Stones of Dracut," furnished a delightful theme for Mrs. Crawford Burnham to which she did full justice.

Miss Agnes Williams sang the "Marselaise," after which Mrs. C. M. Williams responded very eloquently to the toast, "France in the Revolution," She said:

"I feel deeply honored, that to me has been entrusted the very agreeable duty of speaking for France and the French soldier in the American Revolution.

"Today, is the day of the Dracut soldier, the day of recognition so nobly earned, so long delayed, but as one star shineth in glory, nor dims the lustre of another star, so the heroic deeds of the Dracut soldier in the cause of liberty, his noble sacrifice of self, for home and country, will not be overshadowed by a word of appreciation given to that other soldier from beyond the seas, who also gave his life, his happiness, and far more than that, the happiness of his loved ones, to the self-made cause, that others might receive the benefits of his sacrifices. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for another." In that gigantic unequal conflict of right against might, the American Revolution, the arm of the American soldier, was nerved, his heart strengthened, by the knowledge that the salvation of his country the safety of his home, the preservation of his very manhood, depended on his steadfastness and courage, his generosity and self-surrender.

"But, the French soldiers in the American Revolution—they left their fatherland, and there is no man on earth who has a greater love for his native land than the Frenchman, they left home and loved ones, many of them lives of pampered luxury, they left their beloved France, that land of sunshine and flowers, of gayety and song, to encounter danger, to endure cold and hunger, in a strange land, among a strange people, whose tongue even was unknown, to languish in prisons, many of them to find death, and an unknown grave in an alien land, far from home and kindred. For themselves? that they might bask in the light of Freedom? No, that their American brothers might enjoy full possession of that priceless birthright and live in a land freed from tyranny and injustice.

"On that shining roll of honor, a golden page in the history of France, are written many illustrated names. Rochambeau, deEstateing deGrasse deBawas, St. Simon and many others there are, which all unhonored and unsung, yet adorn that page, with the undying lustre of noble and generous deeds. And among them is one already mentioned worthy to be enshrined in every loyal American heart, next to the reverend name of Washington.

Lafayette—who had the entire confidence and love of Washington, to whom Washington wrote, "My fortune, and my honor, are in your hands; you are too generous to ruin the one or the other." Who inspired all with whom he came in contact with, Americans as well as French, with his own enthusiasm and confidence, who never once wavered in loyalty, fidelity, friendship or, severest test of all, obedience and who, finally obtained the consent of his king to the alliance, which assured the independence of the U. S. That alliance, news of which brought to the camp of Washington, was received with almost delirious joy, by Americans and French alike. American cries of "Long live the king of France! mingled with French cries of "Vive la Republique!"

"But the British were harder to convince, and in the long years that intervened between that joyous occasion and final victory, while her sons were straining every nerve to escape the tyrannical exactions of "mother" France continued to bear the gracious part of godmother. And, as strand by strand the glorious fabric of a nation, ever, was the hand of France busy at the loom. Now, it was a ship leaving some French port, with ammunition, clothing, everything necessary for the comfort and succor of the suffering patriot army, now an American ship seeking safety from her pursuers in a French harbor, when all other shelter was denied, now a large loan of money, again, greatest gift of all from one nation to another, a transport laden with the flower of

the French army, every one eager to offer his life in the cause of freedom until that last dark hour, that hour for which there might have been no dawn, but for the timely aid of France, when Congress announced itself at the end of its resources, when Washington, himself declared that the U. S. had reached a crises from which of its own unaided strength it could not rise.

"The immediate and immense loans of money and a fleet sufficiently large to ensure the defense of these coasts was absolutely necessary to the further conduct of the war and its successful issue.

Once more, France to the rescue—Herself overwhelmed with debts, and already bearing a large proportion of the burden of war, she made a last desperate effort, and from her own overtaxed exchequer, came a gift of six million livres to the U. S., a loan of more millions and besides negotiated in the name of the king of France, a loan of still more millions in other countries. In addition to this, deGrasse was ordered to repair with his fleet, then in the N. S., to this country with all the land troops that could possibly be spared, and place all under the orders of Washington.

"In that final siege which was to determine the fate of a nation, when American soldier and French soldier worked side by side in perfect unity, the only rivalry being as to which should perform the greater deeds of valor, the Americans furnished 9000 troops, and the French 7000, while riding at anchor in the bay, protecting from enemies at sea, the brave defenders on shore, floated a proud fleet of 37 ships of the line, every one French.

"And which from Yorktown's ruins, ranked and still
Two lines stretch far o'er vale and hill

Who curbs his steed at head of one
Hark! the low murmur Washington
Who lends his keen approving glance
Where down the gorgeous line of France

Shine knightly star and plume of snow

There too art victor Rochambeau."

To whenever and wherever's recounted, the glorious story of that magnificent struggle for a Nation's freedom, stupendous beyond all imaginings in its results every American heart through which pulses one drop of French blood must swell with pride. And the heart of every American of whatever descent must thrill with gratitude at the remembrance of the gallant, the heroic, the magnanimous and generous part borne by France and the French soldier in the American Revolution."

Miss Rose Peabody, one of the trustees, spoke fittingly in responding to the toast "The Dracut Library."

"D. A. R. Work" was responded to by Mrs. G. C. Brock:

Mrs. Brock spoke in part as follows:

"I have always been very fond of Governor Greenhalge's definition of patriot.

"A good citizen is a good patriot, a good patriot is a good christian." What is the foundation of good citizenship? It is character, and character building is the object of education.

Those of us who have read "The American Process" and "A City in the Wilderness" the daily newspapers, cannot fail to be impressed with the tremendous influx of emigrants to our shores, or to realize that we are rapidly becoming a family of nations.

"The time is not far distant when these people will be studying our history as we now are the early residents of Tyngsboro, old King Wampanoag, Dracut and Chelmsford. [For this reason it is of great importance to carefully preserve records and mark historic spots, but it is equally important that we deal with the here and now, and as true Daughters of the American Revolution see to it that these children who are crowding our streets and door yards are taught the history of our country and that they become familiar with the history of the lives of the men and women who have helped to make it what it is. That they be taught the significance of our flag and to salute it for what it means to every one of us as American citizens; that they be taught industrial pursuits in order that they may be fitted as all 'round citizens to intelligently and loyally hitch their wagon to the stars and stripes; One need not go far to find work of this sort. It is at our very doors. Believing therefore, that patriotism, pure and simple, is a truism possessed and lived, my response to the toast "What is the future work of the D. A. R.?" summed up in George MacDonald's four lines, (which by the way neatly framed, hang upon the walls of the Lincoln House, Boys' Club, Boston) is.

Do the work that's nearest you
Tho' it's dull at times.
Helping, when you meet them,
Lame dogs over stiles."

"This is the patriotism of the present day devoid of fuss and feathers." Mrs. Donald McLean of New York spoke very admirably on the toast, "Culture of True Patriotism," after which the exercises were closed with the singing by the audience of "The

Mrs. Nat. W. Peabody had general charge of the arrangements, and was ably assisted by the following committee: Mrs. Frank Hill, Mrs. Julia Coburn, Mrs. W. W. Myers, Mrs. Herbert Kendall, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Elliott Morgan, Mrs. S. R. Kitchen, Mrs. Daniel Fox, Mrs. Fred Fox, Mrs. Asa Stickney, Mrs. Albert Coburn, Mrs. R. P. Coburn, Mrs. Bernice Parker, Mrs. Truman Hill, Mrs. George Coburn, Mrs. Silas R. Coburn, Mrs. George Stevens, Mrs. George Fox, Mrs. Frank Fox, Mrs. Charles Barker, Mrs. Charles Hamblett, Mrs. Burder, Mrs. Udell, Mrs. Calvin Richardson, Mrs. A. B. Hovey, Mrs. Walter Harvey, Miss Lottie Thissell, Miss Rose Peabody, Mrs. Charles Hodge.

A reception committee was composed of Mesdames S. R. Kitchen, Granville Coburn, Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. George Richardson, Mrs. W. Baton, Mrs. S. E. McCarthy, G. M. Clark, Steadman Fox.

Young women from the high school served as waitresses and Misses Julia and Gertrude Fox, poured.

The notable thing about the after-dinner speaking at the Molly Varnum celebration in Dracut, was the fact that the toast-mistress gave the speakers a chance to do their share of the talking. (Men who officiate in this capacity will please take notice.)

PLEASANT GATHERING

Of the Molly Varnum Chapter of the D. A. R.

The historical committee of the Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R. and invited guests held a delightful gathering yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Manning estate, in Billerica. Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman of the committee, presided. Mrs. Joseph Smith the secretary of the committee read a very mirthful account of the last meeting which was approved. Mrs. Griffin next introduced Mrs. Walter Parker, who contributed a carefully prepared paper upon the history of Billerica, from colonial times till after the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Among other interesting facts mentioned, Mrs. Parker stated that the first Massachusetts record of the liberation of a slave was the case of Parson Whiting of Billerica, who gave freedom to his colored servant. The locality around Lowell was a favored ground for Indian habitation, and it is said chief Wannaland built the fort, from which Fort Hill receives its name. The minute men of Billerica were in the fore front, in the war, for independence and Asa Pollard, a Billerica citizen was the first to give his life for his country in the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1776 Billerica had a population of 1500 and she furnished 317 soldiers for the war of the revolution. (Mrs. Amasa Howard of Chelmsford Centre, whose ancestors built the Manning house, read an excellent account of the Manning manse. The house was erected more than 200 years ago, and it was selected as a garrison dwelling in the time of the Indian wars. At a late date, it became a tavern. The manse is now owned, and occupied during the summer months, by Mr. Warren Manning and family of Brookline Mass. It contains many curious, colonial furniture and china, contributed by members of the Manning family association. After partaking of a basket lunch which was served under the great spreading elms, fruits and sweets were passed and the ladies returned to the city by a late afternoon car.

D. A. R. OUTING.

The Molly Varnums Gather at the Spalding Homestead.

LUNCHEON ON THE LAWN.

Excellent Music and Interesting Historical Papers Make Day One of Pleasure and Profit.

The last out-door gathering for this season, of the Historical committee of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon in Tewksbury Centre, on the grounds of Mr. Benjamin Spalding, adjoining the old historic Spalding homestead. It was an ideal day and an ideal spot for such a gathering, and the members of the committee, and their invited guests enjoyed one of the most delightful outings of the season. At the Centre, the party was met by Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman of the committee, by Mrs. Daniel Varnum and members of the Tewksbury committee, and were also cordially welcomed by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, who hospitably threw open their house to the invasion of the Revolutionary squad, though the meeting was held on the grounds, under the trees. A fine collection of photographs of Tewksbury in England, loaned by the Twentieth Century club, contributed to the interest of the occasion.

When all had arrived, Mrs. Griffin opened the meeting, and Mrs. W. H. Pepin sang the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by Mrs. Joseph Smith. The secretary, Mrs. Smith, then read the records of the last meeting.

Mrs. Daniel Varnum read an interesting paper on Tewksbury in Colonial and Revolutionary times, in which she referred to the names of prominent citizens of the town, whose ancestors owned slaves when slavery was abolished.

Mrs. Griffin, the chairman, stated that few New England towns sent a larger quota of their population to fight for liberty than did the town of Tewksbury, and also said that it is an ambition of the Historical committee at some future day to place in the town a memorial to the men who fell in the Revolutionary war.

Miss Frances Brabrook, of the committee, read a short sketch of the Revolutionary soldiers of Tewksbury, in which she stated that three companies of men responded to the alarm from Lexington. They were commanded by Capt. John Trull, Capt. Jonathan Brown and Lieut. Thos. Clark.

The host, Mr. Benjamin Spalding, responded to an invitation to speak, saying that he had just begun to find out that the D. A. R. association is something in which men can be interested and of which they can feel proud. He commended the purpose to commemorate, by a boulder or some other memorial, the Revolutionary soldiers of the town.

Solon W. Stevens was called upon and spoke eloquently, as usual. He referred humorously to the statement made in the paper read by Mrs. Varnum, regarding the slave-holding ancestry of some of the best known citizens of the town. "Imagine Mr. Trull and Mr. Spalding," he said, "those radical, long-heeled Republicans, as descendants of slave-holders!"

Mr. Stevens commended the work of the chapter, and said, "It is well for us to learn what we can of those men and women who had a part in this Revolution which brought about such unusual results. It is a great thing that today we grasp the hand of the Englishman and show him what not rebellion against English government produced, but what an active exercise of Old English liberty did here, which helped England as much as it helped us. It would be well if this committee could do here in Tewksbury, something like the work which was so beautifully accomplished not long ago in the town of Dracut.

"It seems to me that you ladies ought to make a special study of the women of the Revolution. You cannot find written in literature, one-half the heroism of the wives and mothers who kept the homes sacred while the men gave themselves to service and to death. It is our duty today, no matter where we are located, to keep alive this spirit of patriotism. I think, too, that we are called upon to do this thing as a matter of self-defense, in some respects as we are getting to

be a mixed population, and the old-fashioned New England family is going out of existence fast."

Mr. H. M. Billings, president of the Twentieth Century club, spoke a few closing words, in which he said he thought that the club which he represents is working to some extent along similar lines with the Historical committee. The club also has a historical committee, and Mr. Billings suggested that it would be helpful, if the papers read at this meeting could be loaned to the club, or better still, if the ladies would appear before the club and read them. He extended an invitation to the members of the committee and the chapter to visit the club at one of its meetings.

The exercises closed with the singing of "Yankee Doodle," by Mrs. Solon W. Stevens, accompanied by Mr. Stevens. A rising vote of thanks was extended to the host and hostess and the other citizens of Tewksbury who contributed to the pleasure of the afternoon.

A box luncheon was served on the lawn, with hot coffee as one of the choicest features. Returning, the party reached Lowell shortly before 6 o'clock.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.

The Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R. held a delightful meeting Saturday afternoon at the home of Miss Lucy A. Hill, one of its members. The rooms were prettily decorated with the national colors. Miss Mary Ida Howe regent, presided. The entertainment began with a well executed piano duet by the Misses Fannie and Emma Webber. Reading "Independence Bell" Miss Marion Gordon who received an encore and responded with "The red, white and blue." Miss Mary Underwood personated the "Goddess of Liberty," in appropriate costume. Mrs. Crawford Burnham gave a most interesting and comprehensive account of Yorktown, and Cornwallis' surrender.

Mrs. G. C. Brock displayed a picture of, and read a circular concerning the house on Temple farm, Yorktown, where Cornwallis signed the articles of surrender in 1781. Miss Emma Webber of Melrose Highlands gave an excellent rendition of William Cullen Bryant's "Song of Marion's Men." Miss Nettie Studley who has a very sweet voice, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," with pantomime accompaniment by Miss Siderman, who was robed in white with drapery of the flag of our country. The regent, gave a brief but pleasing account of a few of her experiences while abroad, during the summer and Miss Edith Russell spoke of her recent visit to the land of the midnight sun.

The Misses Webber gave a March Militaire after which the ladies proceeded to the dining room, where light refreshments were served. Mrs. Henry Perham and Miss Abbie Crosby, both of Chelmsford, poured.

D. A. R. MEETING.

Molly Varnum Chapter Has an Interesting Session.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall, the regent, Miss M. Ida Howe, presiding. After the regular opening exercises, Miss Katherine Abbott, who was present as a guest of the chapter, read from her new book, on "Old Paths and Legends of New England," adding romantic bits from chapters by other compilers and historians, which gave life and color to the scenes she described. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Abbott by the members of the chapter.

Miss Blanche Farrington then read an interesting report of the 9th annual D. A. R. conference of the State, held at Brockton last month.

OBITUARY

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Charlotte Straw Howard, wife of William H. Howard, died at her home, 40 Arlington street, Lowell, Sunday, afternoon, Nov. 8, of nephritis. Deceased was 55 years of age, and leaves besides her husband, two sons, Albert S. Howard and William H. Howard, jr., both of Lowell; a sister, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson of Lowell, and a brother, Herman F. Straw of Manchester, N. H. Her only daughter, Sarah C. Howard, died June 13 last, and Mrs. Howard's death was hastened by this bereavement.

Prayers, to which relatives and friends are invited, will be held at her home on Tuesday, November 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and funeral services at 2.30 p. m., at the residence of Herman F. Straw, Manchester, N. H.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was pleasantly entertained yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Crawford Burnham in Fletcher street, when the interesting programme given was commemorative of the celebrated Tea Party in Boston harbor. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and holly, and the American flag was hung in the doorway between the parlor and refreshment room. Miss M. Ida Howe, regent of the chapter, opened the meeting with the usual formula, after which the special programme for the day was given. Mrs. James J. Kerwin was the soloist, and sang three charming songs, playing her own accompaniments. She was suffering from a severe cold, but this was but slightly perceptible in her singing voice, and her solos gave genuine pleasure.

Mrs. C. T. Upton gave a pleasurable reading of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party," and Miss Blanche Farrington read an admirable paper on the subject of the Tea Party, giving an amusing and picturesque account of the event.

"One Hundred Years Ago," the poem read by Miss A. F. Crosby at the Chelmsford meeting of the Historical committee, was repeated by her, by request. She recited in costume, wearing the velvet circular cloak that was worn by the grandmother of Mrs. Joseph Warren, at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, with belt and gown also of ancient date.

The refreshments served comprised many dainties such as our grandmothers used to make. There was pound cake, wedding cake, sponge drops, cranberry tarts, peppermints, stick candy, nuts, olives, ice cream and tea. Mrs. Solon W. Stevens and Mrs. O. B. Ranlett poured, and other ladies assisting in serving the refreshments were Mrs. Joseph Warren, Miss Warren, Miss Crosby, and Mrs. Burton Wiggin. All were dressed in the costume of Colonial times. Mrs. Warren wore an exquisite hand-embroidered white gown, an heirloom, and Mrs. Ranlett was very becomingly attired in a pink and white brocade of priceless value as an heirloom wearing also a number of beautiful ornaments of the early period. Mrs. Stevens, Miss Warren and Mrs. Wiggin, with Miss Crosby, all wore charming costumes, and the dainty tea table, with its choice viands and tasteful floral decorations, completed a charming picture.

Social chat, with refreshments, completed an afternoon of rare pleasure.

MOLLY VARNUMS MET.

Had a Pleasant Afternoon With Mrs. S. T. Ford.

The Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., was delightfully entertained Saturday afternoon, by Mrs. Smith T. Ford, Mrs. Charles T. Upton and Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin, at the residence of Mrs. Ford in Nesmith street.

The exercises opened by the singing of America. The records of the preceding meeting were then read by the secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Howe, after which the following members were elected to represent the chapter at the Continental Congress: Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Miss Blanche Farrington, Mrs. E. S. Hylan, Mrs. Charles Williams and Mrs. Walter Parker.

Mrs. Pepin sang beautifully two selections with Mrs. Fleming as accompanist. Mrs. Charles T. Upton then favored the audience with reading a spirited poem. Mrs. Ford read a most entertaining paper on "Old Southern Colonial Homes" showing views of many homes. Mrs. Pepin sang by request "My Old Kentucky Home."

The guests were then invited to the dining room where refreshments were served. Mrs. Henry C. Fuller and Mrs. Arthur Staples presided, assisted by members of the chapter. Mrs. Henry Fletcher and Mrs. Chas. A. Proctor served frappe.

The young sons of Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Upton and Mrs. Wiggin were in continental costumes acting as ushers and distributed photographs of Martha Washington as souvenirs.

The meeting was full of interest and the chapter gave a rising vote of thanks to the hostesses and entertainers.



THE FISKE HOUSE IN CHELMSFORD CENTRE.

Historical Committee Holds an Interesting Meeting in Old Colonial Mansion.

On Wednesday afternoon the historical committee of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., were the guests of Mrs. Joseph Warren at her paternal home, the Fiske house, Chelmsford Centre. The Chelmsford members of the committee, with the hostess and Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman, received the members. The exercises commenced with the secretary's report of the previous meeting and in closing Mrs. Joseph Smith said: "The historical committee, while anxious at all times to make the outings incidental to its work pleasantly enjoyable, wishes to impress upon its membership that the social features of such outings are only incidental. The main and serious purpose of its being is its efforts to garner such historic data concerning the political, social and religious past of the communities of which Lowell is the natural centre, as will be useful to the historian who in the future may attempt to give that life a literary presentation; as well as to give our members, and the community in which we live, a just estimate of the work and sacrifice of those who in this section aided in the establishment of this republic, and of a government founded for and by a free people. The chairman, Mrs. Charles Griffin, has so imbued the committee with her enthusiasm and zeal for the work that thus far the results are most gratifying. Compiling the list of the names of soldiers who served in the war of the Revolution from the various towns visited has been an important feature as well as the history of these towns, copies of which are recorded in the secretary's book, containing the transactions of the historical committee. Tyngsboro sent 36 soldiers to the war of the Revolution, Westford 250, Billerica 316, Tewksbury 177, and Chelmsford 301. This is the first time the list from Chelmsford has ever been compiled, and it is still incomplete. There are probably 100 more names to be added. Unless we view the work of our body, the D. A. R., in a serious way and are willing to live up to our responsibilities by research and work, there is no legitimate excuse for our existence. American history means more than a record of resolutions passed, declarations made, constitutions adopted and battles fought; the record can only be truly understood by knowing the life of the communities from which the events sprung, and by understanding the conditions under which American freedom came into being. It is the duty of the D. A. R. to supplement the written record, by giving an example of loyalty to the principles laid down by the fathers, and by imparting through education those principles to the community we live in."

This was followed by a most interesting descriptive paper of the old home by Mrs. Joseph Warren, the daughter of the house. She said: "The house was built in 1798. The land now occupied by the present house once belonged to her great-great-grandfather, John Minot, who was a captain and major in the Revolutionary war. In 1784 he sold it to Elijah Proctor, who in

1785 sold it to Simeon Spaulding, who in 1798 built the house as it now appears. In 1812 it was sold to Azariah Spaulding and Joseph Bailey, who in 1818 sold it back to Simeon, who kept it until 1830, when he sold it to Matthias Spaulding, who made it over to Wm. Fletcher, who in 1833 sold it to John Foster; four months later it was purchased by Joel Adams, and five years later it was bought by Thomas Moore, who converted it into a tavern, called "The Lafayette House." The room on the southwest corner was then used as the barroom, and the shelves which once contained the glasses and stimulating beverages have since been filled with books. The old bar is still in our possession and the little money drawer is just as Mr. Moore left it 64 years ago. In April, 1839, her grandfather purchased the house, which has ever since been in possession of the family."

Mr. Henry Perham spoke entertainingly of some of the old topographical features of the town. A pleasant addition to the programme was two piano solos, finely executed by Miss Greenleaf. Miss Abby E. Crosby read a poem with great spirit entitled "One Hundred Years Ago." She wore a white satin bonnet and black velvet cloak lined with white broadened silk, black mitts and the inevitable bag on her arm. These were purchased for and worn at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument by Mrs. Joseph Warren's grandmother. The Reverend Mr. Wilson Waters spoke of the "Dead Heroes of Chelmsford." It is through his efforts the S. A. R. have placed markers at the graves of Chelmsford Revolutionary soldiers. He presented the committee with a chart, giving the location of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. He told of the men clad in home-spun and skin of animals, leaving their work and assembling at the alarm-post or stone, the site of the present boulder erected by the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R.; and their march to Concord and Lexington. Nearly every home sent some one; the young men went from spirit of adventure, the older from patriotism. He spoke of the great work of the patriotic societies, which thus far has not abated, and which teaches the fundamental principles of our great American republic. A rising vote of thanks was given the hostess and all who participated in the afternoon's entertainment. A tour of the house was then made. It contains untold treasures in china, pewter, furniture, portraits, old commissions, etc. We learned that the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Parker, the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Dr. Howard, and Miss Martha Warren, and the wife of Col. Walker walked from Chelmsford to Boston, to visit their husbands, who were wounded on the 17th of June at the battle of Bunker Hill and taken prisoners. Upon their arrival they were not allowed to see them and they returned to their home. Both men died on the 4th of July.

Refreshments were served and this delightful meeting brought to a close.

The Historical committee of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., which has done so much good work during the past year, in placing on record the interesting facts connected with historical sites and buildings in and around Lowell, held another of its delightful meetings yesterday afternoon, with Miss Mary S. Robinson, at Middlesex Village. The house in which the meeting was held has considerable historic interest, having been built in 1823 by Mrs. Rebecca Warren, widow of Joseph Warren.

Several invited guests of the committee were present, and on arrival they were met by the receiving party, comprising the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens and Mrs. O. B. Ranlett, and presented to the hostesses, Mrs. Bent, Miss Abbie Smith and Miss Robinson. Mrs. Griffin called the meeting to order and an interesting programme was given, the records of the preceding meeting having been read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith. The music for the occasion consisted of songs by Mrs. Josie Powers MacDonald, who gave "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and "My Own United States," singing in excellent voice and with much power and expression; and little Miss Elaine Abels, aged 12 years, a pupil of Miss Stevens, who showed unusual ability as a pianist, for one of her years.

It was Lowell's day in the regular outline of work in the committee, and the papers read were of great local historic interest. Judge S. P. Hadley referred particularly to historic sites and buildings in Middlesex Village, including the old hat and glass factories, the Middlesex Tavern, the canal, and many others. His paper abounded in reminiscence, and was very enjoyable as well as valuable.

Solon W. Stevens, read an interesting paper on the historic buildings of Lowell. He included in his sketch, not only the dwellings of historic interest, but the public buildings, among them being the old Lowell Institution for Savings, and the old City Hall building. St. Anne's, the First Baptist and First Congregational churches received special mention.

Mrs. Crawford Burnham, who was to have read a paper on the General History of Lowell, was detained at home by sickness, the ladies deeply regretting her absence, as her papers are always full of interest.

In the dining room, where refreshments were served after the programme was finished, the table was set with some rare pieces of old china, and bore an abundance of delicacies, many of which had a Colonial flavor. The centrepiece was a high stand piled with bright red apples, and mulled cider was passed, in old silver cups, which circulated in loving-cup fashion. Mrs. Joseph Smith and Miss Ella Hildreth poured coffee and chocolate.

Taken all in all, the meeting was among the most memorable of the many pleasant occasions on which the members of this enterprising committee have been cordial and graceful hostesses.

The success of the afternoon was mainly due to the efforts of Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Ranlett, the sub-committee for the day.

guests were served with a most bountiful collation in the town hall.

On the boulder is inscribed this inscription: "Here on the 19th of April, 1775, the minute guns summoned the men of Chelmsford to the Concord fight. Erected by the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., A. D., 1892."

Two very pleasant receptions were tendered the chapter during this year, one by the regent to meet Miss Sara Duggett, at that time the State regent, and one by Mrs. Solon Stevens to meet Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham and Mrs. Titus.

Also two historical outings were planned and carried out by the chapter. One most delightful one to the Whittier home at Amesbury where every one was made most welcome by the ladies of the Whittier Home association. After a dainty lunch had been served, the chapter adjourned to the favorite garden spot of Whittier and listened to a stirring address by Mrs. Donald McLean on "Barbara Fritchie" who had been an old neighbor of Mrs. McLean. At a later date, as a partial return for the hospitality received, the chapter donated a flag to the Whittier Home association. Another interesting outing was to the historic battle grounds of Lexington and Concord.

The donations of the chapter during the year were two hundred dollars to the Cuban teachers' fund and portraits of Washington and Lincoln to the different public schools.

The work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the past year has been principally along educational lines, including lectures, presentations to several schools of patriotic mementoes, and the establishment of a valuable library in an adjoining town.

Under the auspices of the committee on schools, two lectures have been given, to which the Lowell public, especially those interested in the work of the schools, have been cordially invited. One lecture was given by Mr. Paul A. Dutton of Boston on "Patriotism in the Public Schools," and another by Mr. Ross Turner of Salem on "School Room Decoration." These lectures were very much appreciated by a large and representative audience of the best people of Lowell, and with doubt, the influence of Mr. Turner's lecture may be seen in the beautiful decorations that now adorn the walls of the high school hall.

Also under the auspices of this committee, a bas-relief of "Paul Revere's Ride" has been presented to the Bartlett school and a fac-simile of the "Declaration of Independence" to the high school at Chelmsford, and through the efforts of the members of this committee aided by public-spirited citizens, the janitors of the public schools have been placed on the civil service list, thus ensuring to the schools faithful and efficient janitors.

The Molly Varnum chapter is named for the wife of Gen. Joseph Varnum, a renowned Revolutionary soldier, of Dracut and descendants of Gen. Varnum are numbered on its list of members. In view of these facts, the chapter decided to aid the town of Dracut in raising a fund for a library, and through the efforts of the chapter, two hundred dollars have been donated to the fund, and two hundred and fifty-seven books have been contributed to the library, and the committee on this work has arranged and completed a most excellent library catalogue.

The social life of the chapter has not been neglected in the midst of its educational and philanthropic work.

A talk by Mrs. Gozzaldi of Cambridge on "A Colonial Dame's Corner Cupboard," commemorative meetings held at the residences of Mrs. E. N. Burke and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, a reception tendered Mrs. Charles Allen at the home of Mrs. Franklin Nourse, historical outings to the quaint old town of Quincy, and the old Manning homestead at Billerica, have been very pleasant events.

During the past year the chapter has published a year book and has made donations to the Wolcott Memorial fund and to the vacation schools of Lowell.

The sixth State conference of the National Society of the D. A. R. was held in Lowell, this past year, by invitation of the Molly Varnum chapter, with a large attendance of delegates from the various chapters in the state. The conference was held in Highland club hall which had been most artistically decorated for the occasion.

Business reports occupied the morning hours but the public were cordially welcomed to the afternoon session, and as the speakers on this occasion represented not only the patriotic spirit but the culture of New England, the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by appreciative listeners. The whole affair was very successful and reflected great credit on the various committees in charge.

A memorial service in honor of our martyred President was recently held by the chapter, at its regular place of meeting. The address on this occasion being made by the Rev. Warner L. Ward and was very eloquent and impressive.

In this brief review of the work of one of our local chapters, an effort has been made to show that the province of the societies of the D. A. R. is to deal with historic matters pertaining to Revolutionary times and to present patriotic needs, and in these lines of work attended, the interest of the members of this chapter seems to be steadily growing. And that the work of the D. A. R. appeals to the public generally, is shown by the new chapters that are being formed in all the states, and in the increasing list of members of established chapters. The membership of the Molly Varnum chapter being at present one hundred and fifty-seven, including a "Real Daughter."

Surely it is wise that the coming generations shall be taught the purposes and ideals that give strength and unity to the nation, that, as far as possible, the immense foreign population among us should be instructed in the principles of this country's institutions, and that the old landmarks shall be preserved from oblivion before it is too late.

May there not be new energy and inspiration given us as a chapter as we look over the local field and see the opportunities before us?

Perhaps we may not accomplish all the results for which we see the need, but Browning strikes the key-note of all endeavor when he says—

"What I aspired to be
And was not, comforts me."

agement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results,—by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries, and to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

It has been thought wise by the board of management of the Molly Varnum chapter of the D. A. R. of Lowell, that a brief review of its work be given as an illustration of the methods pursued and the general lines of work attempted by the various chapters in the National Society of the D. A. R. throughout the United States.

The Molly Varnum chapter was organized Oct. 30, 1894, with Mrs. F. T. Greenhalge as regent, and a membership of thirty; the first year of its existence was spent by holding commemorative meetings in a very modest way and in listening to historical essays written by different members of the chapter.

The second year the chapter took its first step out into the world and petitioned the city for the use of Memorial Hall for a place of meeting, and has continued there to the present time, having furnished a room after the style of "ye olden times." The chapter at this date joined forces with the Sons of the Colonial Wars in endeavoring to prevent the desecration of the American flag. During this year the first regent, Mrs. E. T. Greenhalge, resigned and Mrs. Thomas NeSmith was chosen to preside. Under the new regent several commemorative meetings were held, but the crowning event of the year was a public reception in Association hall; as this was the first experience of the chapter in so prominent a way the appreciation manifested was very gratifying.

This year also the chapter issued its first Year Book, containing the names and addresses of members.

The same general lines of work were followed the ensuing year; commemorative meetings were held at which addresses appropriate to the days were given, one of especial interest being an address by Mr. Abram English Brown at Chelmsford. The social event of this year was a reception tendered Mrs. Donald McLean of New York at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club and was attended by representatives of all the well-known patriotic societies in this and adjoining cities. The reception was considered a very brilliant affair.

The donations of the chapter this year were twenty-five dollars towards the preservation of the Hancock Clark house at Lexington and a life membership in the Mary Washington Monument fund.

The beginning of the fourth year of the existence of the Molly Varnum chapter was signalized by a very successful "Loan Exhibition," but this year plunged our country into the Spanish war and the chapter devoted all its time and energy towards the alleviation of the sufferings of our soldiers, and the noble work done by the Molly Varnum chapter during the war with Spain is still fresh in the memories of the public. Beginning

charitable work as a chapter of the D. A. R., but afterwards co-operating with other local charitable organizations, the women of Lowell raised over twenty-three hundred dollars, a part of which was sent to the naval hospital ship Solace, a part to Fort Myers, and a portion sent monthly for needful supplies.

The "Bay State," a floating hospital ship that had been fitted up by the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association to be used in transporting to the North the sick and wounded from Cuba, Porto Rico and the southern camps, needed a steam launch to carry the soldiers from the shore to the ship, and fourteen hundred dollars were sent from Lowell for that purpose.

The Molly Varnum chapter also led the way in the formation of a branch of the Volunteer Aid association, and its members solicited over eighteen hundred dollars directly for that work; also twenty cases of assorted supplies, besides four thousand articles of clothing and bedding were shipped from Lowell to the different camps.

Besides these donations this society pledged itself to take the sick and wounded soldiers of this city under its care, upon their return to Lowell, and two hundred and fifty men received aid from this association. The medical director of this charity reported that "The thorough and systematic work done by these ladies under the very able direction of their president, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, will ever serve as a model."

The patriotic work of the Molly Varnum chapter during the war in Cuba and in the Philippines is but an illustration of the loyal and devoted spirit that inspires the societies of the D. A. R., and that is called into action by any appeal from their country.

"So high is grandeur to our dust,
So near is God to man;
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can.'"

At the beginning of the fifth year of the work of the Molly Varnum chapter, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson was chosen regent.

Several pleasant commemorative meetings were held during this year, at the residences of Miss Ella Hildreth, Mrs. Solon Stevens, Mrs. Walter McDaniels, at which Miss Marion Brazier of Boston read a paper on "Paul Jones," and one at the residence of Mrs. Nelson Whittier.

The central object of this year, however, was the dedication of the Chelmsford boulder which marks the spot from whence the "Minute Men" of Chelmsford on April 19, 1775, marched towards Concord and Lexington.

This celebration will always be a red-letter day in the annals of the Molly Varnum chapter, proving as it did to be an object of interest to so many and bringing as guests, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Gen. Francis Appleton and Mr. Wood of Buffalo. The residents of the historic town of Chelmsford showed their appreciation of the event by decorating public buildings and private residences with the national colors, and at the close of the out-door exercises, the

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Outline of the Work of That Society Since its Organization.

(By Sara Swan Griffin, Historian.)

Though the Society of the D. A. R. is comparatively young, it having been organized less than ten years ago, it has accomplished much along its chosen lines and is one of the best known associations of women in the country. The sentiment of patriotism associated with its name, the personnel of its membership, and its undertakings, make it of interest to every American. From the closed lips of one who has been silent for over half a century, comes a direct message to the D. A. R., and Macaulay's words are still eloquent with truth: "A people which takes no pride in the achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants."

Our organization is certainly achieving that which will be worthy of remembrance by generations to come. Yet it may not be amiss to quote here from the national constitution, the grand and glowing words which embody the object of our societies, and which cannot fail to be a constant inspiration to all who are familiar with them: "This body is now created for patriotic, historical and educational purposes;—to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence,—by the acquisition and preservation of historical spots and the erection of monuments,—by the encour-

sts, etc., which ex-
lare is unobtainable
her leavening agent.

ghest in strength

DO WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

NEAGLE BURIED.

Funeral at Lawrence of Man Killed
Friday in Collision.

The last rites of earth were performed yesterday over the body of the late James E. Neagle, the motor-man who was killed in last Friday's terrible electric car accident on the Lowell road. Since the sad catastrophe the remains have lain at the family residence, 10 Cedar street, Lawrence, where they have been viewed by many sorrowing relatives and friends.

Yesterday at 8 o'clock the body was taken to St. Mary's church where high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Maurice Murphy. At the offertory John Daly rendered DeDoe's "Ave Maria" and at the close of the services "Beyond the Gates of Paradise" was sung by Mr. Daly, and "Jerusalem" by Joseph A. Gibbons, a conductor on the local division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co.

At the services delegations were present from the street railway employees, the Foresters, and the Economical club. Among the street railway employees' delegation, about 75 were from Lowell, 40 from Haverhill, and 50 from the Lawrence division.

The pall bearers were Motorman John J. Callahan and Conductor Andrew P. Gibbons from the street railway employees, John McCarthy and Patrick Devlin from the Economical Social club and James Ryan and P. J. Finn from the Foresters.

The services at the church over, the funeral cortege, headed by a drum corps, wended its way to St. Mary's cemetery where the remains were consigned to earth.

Among the floral tributes were the following: Pillow inscribed "Husband," from the bereaved widow of the deceased; sickle and wreath, James Cunningham; spray of pinks, Motorman John J. Curtis of Gloucester; cross and wreath, motorman of the Lowell division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co.; basket of roses and pinks, Medec Cloutier; pillow beneath arch and star and bearing the inscription, "Motorman 1122, B. & N." from the street railway employees of the local division of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Co.; sickle and wreath, Economical Social club, and bouquets and baskets from friends.

The wily Sultan is likely to find out before his "brigands" are disposed of, that the life of a woman counts for rather more, in America, than it does in Turkey.

COMPARISON
is the Supremacy of the
AND Courier,
the Essentials Which Make
Newspaper Value.

Ending October 12.

CITIZEN	contained	420	Cols
COURIER	contained	378	Cols
SUN	contained	336	Cols
MAIL	contained	336	Cols
NEWS	contained	336	Cols

LIVE READING MATTER.		
R printed	4488	Inches
printed	3934	Inches
printed	2919	Inches
printed	3401	Inches
printed	3285	Inches

WHICH
IS
LOWELL'S
BEST NEWS-
PAPER?

Ending Oct. 12.

DISPLAY HEADS.		
CITIZEN	had only	391 Inches
COURIER	had only	332 Inches
SUN	had	990 Inches
NEWS	had	648 Inches
MAIL	had	281 Inches

ADVERTISEMENTS.		
had	3900	Inches
R had	2391	Inches
had	2350	Inches
had	2687	Inches
had	3025	Inches

WHICH IS
THE POPULAR
NEWSPAPER
FOR AD-
VERTISERS?

tor of the Channing Unitarian church of Newton were held at 8 Monday evening. The exercises began with an organ prelude, followed by the singing of the anthem, "Pleasant are Thy Courts, O Lord," and an invocation and Scripture reading by Rev. Walter P. Greenman of Watertown.

The singing of the "Magnificat" preceded a sermon by Francis G. Peabody, D. D., of Cambridge. An installing hymn was sung by the congregation and an installing prayer offered by James DeNormandie, D. D., of Boston.

The charge to the minister was given by Rev. Samuel A. Elliot, D. D., president of the American Unitarian association; the right hand of fellowship was extended by Rev. Julian C. Jaynes of West Newton; a welcome from the congregation was extended by Abraham Lyfield, chairman of the standing committee of the church; a welcome from other Christian churches was extended by Rev. William H. Davis, pastor of the Eliot Congregational church, and the charge to the people was given by Rev. Francis B. Hornbrook.

Congregational singing followed, and benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. L. Hudson.

WEST CHELMSFORD.

Historical hall was well filled Saturday evening when an interesting debate was held upon the question, "Can one learn more from reading than observation." Messrs. Fred Snow and Reuben Taylor plainly demonstrated that more could be learned from books, while Messrs. Taylor and McNaughton tried to prove to the contrary. Rev. Mr. Hiller filled his place as "Critic" quite satisfactorily. At the business meeting Samuel Taylor was elected president, Mr. McNaughton, vice president and J. Arthur Mallalieu, secretary.

Rev. Mr. Nicklin, the Granterville minister preached Sunday morning in exchange with Rev. Mr. Hiller.

While on a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. E. Spaulding in Springfield, Mrs. F. W. Spaulding was taken quite ill, necessitating the services of a trained nurse more than a week ago. Mrs. O. C. Johnson, her younger daughter, who went to Springfield the last of last week found her improving and all hope she may be able to return to her home here in a few weeks.

Mrs. Shepard and daughter of Boston spent several days as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parkhurst last week. John Jeffroy sustained a shock of paralysis about a week ago which confined him to his bed.

—USE—
OUR RED CROSS DISINFECTANT.
Large Bottle 25 Cents.
No odor. The Best Disinfectant and Deodorizer.
Carter & Sherburne's, Low Price Druggists.
Merrimack, Cor. Bridge St.

High School, 1881-1882, 1883-1884, 1885-1886, 1887-1888, 1889-1890, 1891-1892, 1893-1894, 1895-1896, 1897-1898, 1899-1900, 1901-1902, 1903-1904, 1905-1906, 1907-1908, 1909-1910, 1911-1912, 1913-1914, 1915-1916, 1917-1918, 1919-1920, 1921-1922, 1923-1924, 1925-1926, 1927-1928, 1929-1930, 1931-1932, 1933-1934, 1935-1936, 1937-1938, 1939-1940, 1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 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2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 2685-2686, 2687-2688, 2689-2690, 2691-2692, 2693-2694, 2695-2696, 2697-2698, 2699-2700, 2701-2702, 2703-2704, 2705-2706, 2707-2708, 2709-2710, 2711-2712, 2713-2714, 2715-2716, 2717-2718, 2719-2720, 2721-2722, 2723-2724, 2725-2726, 2727-2728, 2729-2730, 2731-2732, 2733-2734, 2735-2736, 2737-2738, 2739-2740, 2741-2742, 2743-2744, 2745-2746, 2747-2748, 2749-2750, 2751-2752, 2753-2754, 2755-2756, 2757-2758, 2759-2760, 2761-2762, 2763-2764, 2765-2766, 2767-2768, 2769-2770, 2771-2772, 2773-2774, 2775-2776, 2777-2778, 2779-2780, 2781-2782, 2783-2784, 2785-2786, 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3515-3516, 3517-3518, 3519-3520, 3521-3522, 3523-3524, 3525-3526, 3527-3528, 3529-3530, 3531-3532, 3533-3534, 3535-3536, 3537-3538, 3539-3540, 3541-3542, 3543-3544, 3545-3546, 3547-3548, 3549-3550, 3551-3552, 3553-3554, 3555-3556, 3557-3558, 3559-3560, 3561-3562, 3563-3564, 3565-3566, 3567-3568, 3569-3570, 3571-3572, 3573-3574, 3575-3576, 3577-3578, 3579-3580, 3581-3582, 3583-3584, 3585-3586, 3587-3588, 3589-3590, 3591-3592, 3593-3594, 3595-3596, 3597-3598, 3599-3600, 3601-3602, 3603-3604

Historical Committee of Molly Varnum Has an Interesting Session.

Neither the nipping cold, nor snow drifts mountains high, and hold imprisoned the enthusiastic historical committee of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., when duty calls them to visit some historic site with the purpose of placing on record facts of interest and value in connection with local history, hitherto left unrecorded. Yesterday was Dracut day for this committee and notwithstanding the fact that several of its members, who are suburban residents, had to be officiously dug out following closely in the wake of the man with the shovel employed by the town to perform this office—there was a good attendance at the meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. Nathaniel Peabody, at the Dracut Navy Yard. Mrs. Charles D. Palmer and Mrs. Fred Fox were the special committee appointed for Dracut day, and to their enterprise is due, in large measure, the success of the meeting. As usual, the house selected by the committee for this meeting is of historic interest. It is the old Goodhue homestead, and was built in 1685 by an ancestor of Mrs. Peabody, who was Miss Goodhue, daughter of Mr. Henry Goodhue. The house has descended in direct line to its present occupants, never having left the possession of the Goodhue family. Naturally, it contains many things of interest to lovers of the antique, and these were all inspected and duly admired by the patriotic committee and their invited guests, before the meeting was formally opened.

The chairman, Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, called the meeting to order, and Mrs. Joseph Smith, secretary, read the records of the previous meeting. Mrs. Charles D. Palmer, whose ancestors were so prominently identified with the early history of the town of Dracut, then read carefully compiled and admirably presented paper, which she called "Sketches of Homes of Old Dracut, With Reminiscences." The territory covered, comprised all of the Dracut that existed before Lowell was—the territory bordering on the Merrimack, between Tyngsboro and Methuen.

Mrs. Palmer's paper is of great interest and value to historians, and should be preserved, with others of similar nature that have been written by members of the committee or through their agency, where it will be available for reference in future years.

Mrs. Fred Fox of Dracut, followed with a paper on the old ferries and old cemeteries of Dracut. This also was of absorbing interest and of great value to compilers of historic data, and deserves a place in the archives of some society whose place it is to cherish such documents.

Both ladies were given a rising vote of thanks for their valuable and interesting papers. The hostess, Mrs. Peabody, was also included in this rising vote.

Mr. Silas Colburn, whose ancestors were frequently referred to in the papers, and who with Mrs. Colburn was present as a guest of the committee, was called upon and expressed his appreciation of the work done by the ladies, in the preparation of the papers and by the committee generally.

Many interesting discussions arose during the afternoon, concerning family history and matters of tradition.

At the close of the programme, supper was announced, and the guests were served to substantial refreshments in the low-sanded dining room and kitchen. The tables were beautified with candles set in old brass candlesticks, and at each place was a souvenir in the shape of a heart, made of sugar and stamped with the name "Dracut." The paper napkins, also, were decorated as valentines.

After supper the guests departed with many expressions of appreciation to the hostess, and fortunately succeeded in catching the first car that had left Collingville for Lowell since 2 o'clock, reaching the square at about 6 o'clock. With unanimous consent, "Dracut day" was voted to be one of the most enjoyable and profitable events held under the supervision of the historical committee.

BOSTON'S EVACUATION DAY.

Social and Patriotic Meeting, a Pleasant Event, With Music, a Well-written Paper, and Refreshments.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., celebrated Evacuation Day, in a social meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. A. G. Walsh, in Andover street. Mrs. Walsh and Miss Brabrook welcomed the members and friends in a charming manner, and shortly after 4 o'clock the regent, Miss M. Ida Howe, opened the meeting in the usual way, "America" was sung, and the records of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Chas. E. Howe.

The proposed amendment, limiting the membership of the chapter to 200, was voted upon and passed, after discussion. The present membership is about 180, and those who favored the amendment thought that on account of the social meetings, it was desirable to prevent the chapter growing so large as to become a burden upon the hostess.

The two nominating committees, one appointed by the regent and the other chosen from the floor, reported their lists of nominations for officers for the coming year, according to the usual custom. Mrs. Lambert reported for the regent's committee, Mrs. Williams for the committee from the floor.

There was some discussion on a motion for two separate ballots, but the motion was amended, and the vote, as passed, provides that the letters "F" and "R" shall designate the candidates of the two parties, upon the Australian ballot.

This completed the business, and a pleasing programme followed. Miss Agnes Williams played a violin solo, giving two movements of the First Concerto, by DeBeriot. She was accompanied by Miss Josephine Boynton. Miss Etta M. Rutherford sang two numbers, "An Open Secret," (Spring Song) by Huntington Woodman, and an Irish Love Song, "Mavourneen," by Margaret Ruthven Lang. Mrs. James J. Kerwin accompanied.

Mrs. C. M. Williams read a remark-

able well written and interesting paper on "The Siege of Boston." It was a historical review of the incidents that culminated in the evacuation of Boston by the British soldiers, but it was told in a manner so original, that it was a new story vivid and real, to the listeners. Mrs. Williams is an artist in the use of local color, and this gift gives her written work a distinctive charm.

Reference was made in the paper to the propriety of giving passing mention, on St. Patrick's day, of the work done by Irishmen, during the siege, in the interest of the colonists. Mrs. Williams paraphrased a well-known saying, remarking that if you scratch an American, you will likely as not find a Frenchman, a German or an Irishman. There is a peculiar appropriateness, she said, in our celebration of Evacuation Day, identically with the celebration of the Irishman's holiday, St. Patrick's. General Washington himself recognized the loyal service given by Irish men during the siege, by making "St. Patrick" the countersign.

A vote of thanks was extended to the entertainers, at the close of the programme.

Cake, ices and coffee were served, the refreshment table being exquisitely decorated.

Historical Committee Entertains Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R.

The historical committee of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., entertained the chapter, yesterday afternoon, at the home of Miss Hildreth in Anne street. This was the last meeting of that committee. The members of the historical committee, which has done such efficient work along the line of awakening interest in local history, are: Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman; Mrs. Joseph Smith, secretary; Mrs. Crawford Burnham, Miss Frances E. Brabrook, Mrs. Fred Fox, Miss Ella F. Hildreth, Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. Walter Parker, Mrs. C. S. Proctor, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens, Mrs. Daniel Varnum, Mrs. O. B. Ranlett, Mrs. Amasa Howard, Mrs. Henry Perham, Mrs. Jos. Weston, Miss Warren, Miss Abby F. Crosby.

This committee has had no appropriation from the chapter, and all expenses incurred have been defrayed by the members, as they were upon this occasion. Mrs. S. W. Stevens had general charge of the arrangements, and Mrs. O. B. Ranlett attended to the decorations. Mrs. Joseph Smith had charge of the music.

The hostesses, the members of the historical committee, occupied special seats and wore gowns out after the Colonial fashion, with white kerchiefs, powdered hair, high combs and other accessories. Many of the costumes were rich and rare old heirlooms.

Miss M. Ida Howe, regent of the chapter, opened the meeting, and explained that the chapter was the guest, on this occasion, of the committee. Mrs. Griffin then took charge of the meeting, explaining in brief, what has been the committee's object, and how it has succeeded in its work.

Seven papers, occupying ten minutes each, were then read. The committee, for more effective work, has been subdivided, the sub-committees working in the towns to which they were assigned. Each of these sub-committees was represented in a paper by one of its members. Mrs. Charles S. Proctor represented the Tyngsboro committee, and other towns were represented as follows: Westford, Mrs. Joseph Smith; Billerica, Mrs. Amasa Howard; Tewksbury, Mrs. Daniel Varnum; Chelmsford, Miss Abby Crosby; Lowell, Mrs. Crawford Burnham; Dracut, Mrs. Charles D. Palmer.

During the exercises, the "village choir," consisting of the musical members of the committee, appeared in ancient costume, and sang "Cousin Jedediah," giving, for an encore, "My Grandma's Advice." They made a decided hit, being loudly cheered and freely complimented at the close of the exercises, for the pleasant surprise so well planned and executed. At the close, Mrs. Stevens sang "Auld Lang Syne," the company joining in the chorus.

The dining room was attractively decorated, and the refreshments, served in paper plates with paper doilies in the centre, and paper napkins, consisted of sandwiches, graham mince pies, sponge cake, pound cakes in paper and tins, and coffee in mugs. The souvenirs were rolls of lozenges tied with red, white and blue ribbons, the lozenges having the old-time flavors, peppermint, cinnamon, clove and sassafras. These were passed in an enormous pewter platter.

OBITUARY

HOMER—In Boston, March 5, Mrs. Alice Patch Homer, wife of Arthur B. Homer, aged 52.

Funeral will be held at the residence of Henry J. Fay, 70 Lawrence street on Tuesday morning, March 5, at 11 o'clock. Friends invited.

ALICE PATCH HOMER.

There was one who went from this life to another during the last week of whom more than a passing word should be spoken.

Alice Patch Homer was born in Lowell a little over fifty years ago, and spent nearly half of her life in this city. Left while still young without a mother, she poured out her affections upon the father and through a happy girlhood surrounded by every care, she grew to be a noble woman.

Reserved in her general manner, to those who were her friends she was loyal to an unusual degree and no one whom she cared to win could resist the fascination of her personality. Neither time nor absence could shake the friendships of her early years, and in her last sickness she said there were no friends like old friends.

After her marriage her home was in a southern city, but each year she came for a short time to her old home to seek out and give pleasure to those whom she had loved in years gone by.

Her devotion to her family was singularly strong, and she was, at all times the center of the home and its every interest to her husband and sons.

After nearly thirty years of absence she was brought to lie for a little time among us and the love which was borne her was shown by the large number who gathered to pay respect to her memory and by the great quantity of beautiful flowers with which she was surrounded.

She will long be remembered by those who knew her best, and after a little her friends will be made to say: "This letter to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

The beautiful memorial book, in which are recorded the names of Dracut's revolutionary soldiers and sailors, presented to the Dracut public library through the efforts of the historical committee of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., has arrived from Boston, where it has been on exhibition for some time at Doll & Richards's, and will soon be placed in its case in the Dracut library.

The volume, as has previously been stated, was designed and executed by Ross Turner, in illuminated text. It is also artistically bound, in green morocco, with brass mountings and gold embossed lettering. The fly-leaves are of white watered silk. The book was bound by the Boston Book-binding company.

On the title page which is handsomely decorated with flags and shields, is this inscription:

"To commemorate the valor and patriotism of the soldiers of Dracut in the War of the American Revolution, their kith and kin present to the Dracut library this register, through Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., June the twenty-fifth, 1903."

Each page of parchment, upon which the names are printed in hand text, has an individual style of decoration. The wild flowers of New England, very much conventionalized, are used as the basis of decoration, interspersed with Colonial emblems, flags and shields. Each page is bound in paper partout, like a photograph album, which protects and appropriately frames the delicate, artistic work. On each page is one or more decorative capital letters, the initial letter to each section of names, alphabetically arranged. These initial letters are done after the style of the illuminated text as found in the old missals. It is apparent that Mr. Turner has enjoyed his work. It is done by the hand of an artist who loved the task upon which he was engaged.

The first page embodies the old Roman idea of binding together the battle axes and other weapons of war with the emblems of peace. Among the national flowers recognized in the decorations upon the following pages, are the pine, the woodbine, the laurel, the aster, the swamp pink, forget-me-not, corn, wild rose, peppergrass, arbutus, lupine and apple.

The page devoted to the Varnum family, who were largely represented in both the army and navy, is especially distinguished in its decoration by the use of the chevron, and an anchor.

Among the tail-pieces are the powder horn, the triumphant eagle and the lion rampant, bound together with the emblems of peace and war.

The final inscription is as follows:
"Finem Scriptori Liceat Posuisse Labori."

Ross Turner, Painter and Decorator. There is added the name of F. Edgar Norris, who did the lettering.

The idea of the memorial volume originated with Mrs. H. M. Thompson, and was worked out by the members of her committee, who solicited contributions from the descendants of the soldiers and sailors of Dracut. The thought was an original one, and it has given a memorial worthy of the valiant deeds of the Revolutionary heroes of Dracut. It is a gift which any city library might feel proud to possess.

It has been well suggested, that a public exhibition of the book, in the Lowell library, with the sanction of the Dracut library committee, would not be amiss.

Gallery and Studio Notes

A volume of distinct historic and artistic merit has been presented to the Dracut (Mass.) Library by the Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This is a complete register of names of soldiers from Dracut who fought in the War of the American Revolution, and the entire body of the text has been finely illuminated on parchment by Ross Turner, whose remarkable taste, invention and delicacy of execution, so conspicuously manifested in his other illuminated manuscripts, have made of the work a very beautiful and valuable memorial.

*First Friday in April
1904.*

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell, at its annual meeting elected the following named officers: Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; vice regent, Mrs. George L. Richardson; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles Howe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edward Y. Revell; treasurer, Miss M. Blanche Farrington; registrar, Miss Lenea Y. Merrill; historian, Mrs. Sara Swan Griffin; board of management, Mrs. George F. Richardson, Mrs. John C. Irish, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Miss Ella Hildreth.

Mrs. James J. Kerwin was hostess yesterday afternoon at the meeting of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., held at her home, 239 Fairmount street, in celebration of Patriots Day. It was purely a social meeting, under the auspices of the hospitality committee, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson chairman. The programme consisted of music, and a well written and very interesting paper on "The Pioneer in American History," by Mrs. J. C. Irish. Mrs. Irish departed from the beaten path pursued by most patriotic literary tourists in the realm of national history, and wrote of the discoveries and adventures of the early explorers and patriots, Lewis and Clark, Boone and Fremont, and Kit Carson. She found there a fertile field, and one comparatively unfamiliar to the present generation.

The music was furnished by Miss Mabel Gerrish, pianist. Mrs. J. L. Sherburne and Mrs. Kerwin.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson, the newly-elected regent, presided at the meeting.

In the dining room, where refreshments were served, were attractive decorations in the national colors. Mrs. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Dickinson presided at the tea and chocolate urns, and assisting the hostess were Misses Grace and Jennie Hyman. Mrs. Kerwin was also assisted by Mrs. Plnder, Miss Hattie White and Mrs. A. J. Murkland.

MOLLY VARNUMS

Celebrated Bunker Hill Day at Camp

Members of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., were the guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Spalding at their beautiful and picturesquely situated cottage on the bank of the Merrimack ten miles distant from the Vesper boat house. The chapter was celebrating Bunker Hill day and went up the river in the steamer Governor Allen. The weather was perfect and the sail up the river was delightfully refreshing. It was 2 o'clock when the captain said "all aboard" and the Governor Allen steamed away from the Vesper boat house. There were those on board who could point out all the historic landmarks and tell of old traditions.

Exercises were held out of doors and were thoroughly enjoyed. Mrs. George L. Richardson, the vice regent, presided and a historical paper that flashed with interest, historical and otherwise, was read by Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin.

When Mrs. Griffin had finished her very interesting paper, Whittier's poem of the Merrimack was read by Mrs. George L. Richardson and Mrs. Charles M. Williams sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The chapter ate from boxes beneath the trees and having had their souls filled with the wealth of historical reminiscence and their hearts lightened by song and story they sat on the green beneath the green boughs and enjoyed their open air meal. At about six o'clock the whistle of the little steamer notified them that they soon would have to leave the little beauty spot and return to the hum, rattle and bustle of the ever nervous city. The sail down the river was a most enjoyable one and every member of the chapter expressed herself as being thoroughly pleased with the day and its pleasures.

UP THE RIVER

Molly Varnum Chapter Observes Bunker Hill Day.

EXERCISES UNDER THE TREES

Bungalow and Grounds of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Spalding Placed at Disposal of Their Guests.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., celebrated Bunker Hill Day, yesterday, by an excursion up the river, in the steamer Governor Allen. The objective point was the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Spalding, which occupies one of the most beautiful sites on the Merrimack, ten miles from the Vesper boat house. Through the courteous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Spalding this most delightful outing was made possible to the members of the chapter and their invited guests, the invitation to hold this meeting at their summer place having been extended to the chapter by the host and hostess. The "Governor Allen" was accordingly chartered by the chapter, and the weather being perfect, a delightful afternoon was the result. The boat left the Vesper boat house shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and followed the winding curves of the beautiful stream, past the historic "Tyng" house, so dear in its associations to all lovers of local history, past the stately Brinley mansion, also a connecting link in the historic chain which encircles Dunstable and Tyngsboro, around the Tyngsboro bend and under the railroad bridge, and up still further, winding in and out among the green hills and wooded banks, until village sights and sounds were lost to the eye and ear. There, in a slightly spot, commanding a fine view of the river, stands the Spalding bungalow, so picturesque, and so convenient and roomy, that the admiration of the visitors was unbounded. Nor was there lacking the cordial welcome that was necessary to put the guests wholly at ease, for they were met on the grounds by Mrs. Spalding, who gave them the freedom of the cottage and surrounding grounds.

Within the cottage were flowers, presented to the hostess by Miss Martha Scripture, a descendant of Revolutionary ancestors, in recognition of the day and the event.

Exercises in keeping with the spirit of the holiday were held out of doors, Mrs. George L. Richardson, the vice regent, presiding. After opening, she presented Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, who read an excellently prepared historical paper. She first called attention to the fact that throughout the length and breadth of the land, Daughters of the American Revolution were holding patriotic meetings, commemorating the day that is distinctively a Massachusetts holiday. She then connected the town of Dunstable, and the part of that town that is now Tyngsboro, with the events of the day, telling, from the historic records of the town, what part its own sons played in that decisive battle.

The early history of the town, with its part in the Indian war, and the connection of Colonel Jonathan Tyng with the picturesque events of that time, were gracefully interwoven, by the historian of the chapter, into an intensely interesting story. Reference was made, of course, to Wannalancit and his wonderful loyalty to the white settlers and to the last four years of the chieftain's life, which were spent with Col. Tyng at the old place, where a boulder with a tablet, erected a few years ago by the society of Colonial Dames, marks as nearly as can be ascertained the last resting place of the old chieftain.

As the company of thoughtful, appreciative women sat under the shadow of the trees, looking down upon the winding river, and listened to the historian while she told them of the visit paid by Hannah Dustin to the Tyng house, after her thrilling experience, as she passed on her way down the river to her home; of the visit of George Whitfield, who, it is recorded, once preached there, using the old boulder that now commemorates the name of Wannalancit, for his pulpit; of the wraith of the stately Judith Thompson, pursuing her murderer and haunting the spot for many years afterward; of the erection of the Brinley mansion by John Pitts, who married Mary Tyng, great granddaughter of Col. Jonathan Tyng, and whose daughter married Sir Robert Brinley. As she related these events, in language that brought them home to the imagination of her listeners, it was easy to forget the present, to forget the busy city down the river, with its many spindles, and to thrill, through and through, with live interest in the historic past.

At the close of the paper, Mrs. Geo. L. Richardson read Whittier's poem of The Merrimack, and Mrs. Charles M. Williams sang, as she alone, of all Lowell's singers, can render that particular song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

A box luncheon, eaten under the trees, was not the least enjoyable feature of the afternoon, and shortly after 6 o'clock the shrill whistle of the "Governor Allen" reminded the members of the party that they must return to the commonplace, and they reluctantly obeyed the summons. The trip down the river in the cool of the afternoon, just preceding sunset, was a fitting close to an afternoon of rare enjoyment.

In Memorial Hall of Lowell, Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., of that city met on Thursday, Jan. 10, The regent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, presided. During the afternoon Rev. Charles T. Billings read of the Textile School told about the work of that institution and invited the ladies to visit the school, W. T. Reed sang a fishing song, Ross Turner of Salem gave a talk on art, and Miss Etta M. Rutherford and Mr. W. T. Reed contributed songs for which Mrs. James J. Kerwin played the accompaniments. Molly Varnum Chapter, in cooperation with Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen, made more than \$150 at their textile bazaar at the D. A. R. Memorial Hall Fund. The Lowell chapter has appointed the following named members as its representatives at the next Continental Congress: Delegates, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Mrs. George L. Richardson; alternates, Mrs. Solo W. Stevens, Mrs. O. B. Randlett, Mrs. Charles Paige, Mrs. C. E. Howe, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Miss Abbie Davis, Mrs. Walter Parker, Mrs. Albert Plnder, Mrs. John 'I'orner, Mrs. Henry Lambert, Miss Helen Lambert, Miss F. E. Brabook, Mrs. William Andrews, Miss Marion Keyes.

MOLLY VARNUMS

Celebrated Anniversary of Battle of Yorktown

The anniversary of the battle of Yorktown was celebrated by Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., yesterday afternoon by a reception which was held at the home of Mrs. C. A. Brown in Middlesex street.

The window shades had been drawn and the gas lighted and the pretty toilets of the ladies amidst the palm and chrysanthemum decorations made a very pleasing picture.

The receiving party included besides the hostess Mrs. C. A. Brown, Mrs. Charles A. Masury of Danvers, state regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. J. A. Pike, regent of Epping, N. H., chapter, and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell. The ladies who assisted in entertaining and who ushered were Mrs. C. E. Howe and Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, who also poured; Mrs. George F. Richardson, Mrs. George L. Richardson, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens, Mrs. Harry Reed, Miss M. Ida Howe, Mrs. John C. Irish, Miss Ella Hildreth, Mrs. Charles Griffin, Miss Abbie Gates, and Miss Blanche Farrington.

A veritable Daughter of Revolution, Mrs. Rhoda W. Chick, was present.

Very dainty refreshments were served in the dining room from a table with a large centre-piece of Lawson pinks and maiden hair ferns. Petals of the pinks and tiny sprays of the ferns were scattered profusely over the lunch table.

The young ladies who served were Miss Nellie Peters of Boston, Miss Harriet Sargent of Graniteville, Mrs. Frederick Wood, Miss Edith Russell, Miss Lena and Miss Etta Merrill.

About the rooms were patriotic decorations and bouquets of pink roses, pink, yellow and white chrysanthemums and ferns.

The Ladies' Lyceum orchestra gave selections at intervals.

After the serving of lunch Mrs. Masury made a brief address in which she mentioned the coming conference to be held in Boston, which she urged the ladies to attend. She spoke of the Continental Hall which is to be erected in Washington, D. C., as a memorial to the Revolutionary heroes, and she said neither Greece nor Rome had anything to compare with the proposed structure.

It has been decided to hold a bazaar in Copley hall, Boston, during the second week in December, to raise money for the building fund. Mrs. Masury urged all the D. A. R. members to contribute something to the bazaar tables.

Mrs. Thompson, regent of Molly Varnum Chapter, mentioned the fact that a business meeting will be held next Saturday afternoon at Memorial hall, to elect delegates for the coming conference.

Mrs. Charles A. Brown of 1131 Middlesex street, tendered a reception, yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6, to the members of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R. Superb chrysanthemums decorated the rooms and the Ladies Lyceum orchestra played during the reception hours. Receiving with the hostess and Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the chapter, were the State regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, and Mrs. J. A. Pike, regent of the Epping, N. H. chapter. The presence of the chapter's "real daughter," Mrs. Rhoda Mills Chick, was a source of much pleasure to the members, and Mrs. Chick bore her honors gracefully and with gracious courtesy returned the kindly greetings of her many friends.

Among the members of the chapter, and other friends of Mrs. Brown, who assisted her in entertaining, were Miss Peters, of Boston; Mrs. C. J. Glidden, Miss Abby Gates, Miss Sargent of Graniteville, Misses Lena and Etta Merrill, Miss Edith Russell, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Miss Ella Hildreth, Mr. Charles Griffin, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mrs. George F. Richardson, Miss Blanche Farrington, Mrs. J. C.

Irish, Mrs. C. E. Howe, Mrs. George L. Richardson.

At the refreshment table, Mrs. C. E. Howe and Mrs. W. A. Dickinson were the pourers.

WITH REDUCTION

Recognition of the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown was taken last week by Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell, where a reception was held at the home of Mrs. C. A. Brown in Middlesex street. The house was elaborately decorated for the occasion, which brought together a large company of notable people. The receiving party included besides the hostess, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Charles A. Masury of Danvers, State regent of the D. A. R.; Mrs. J. A. Pike, regent of Epping, N. H., Chapter, and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of Molly Varnum Chapter. Other ladies served as ushers and assisted in the tea room. A woman's orchestra played throughout the reception. Mrs. Masury made a brief address in which she spoke of the coming conference to be held in Boston, in behalf of which she urged full attendance. She told of the Continental Hall project to erect in Washington, D. C., a memorial to the Revolutionary heroes, and she said neither Greece nor Rome had anything to compare with the proposed structure. Mrs. Thompson, the regent, also spoke briefly. Among those present was a veritable Daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Rhoda W. Chick. An executive committee from the chapter has been appointed to help in the D. A. R. bazaar in Boston in December, to include Miss Abbie Davis, chairman; Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Paige, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Varnum, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Horner, Mrs. French, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. George F. Richardson, Miss Harriet Hovey and Miss Marion Keyes.

Nov. 11, 1904

At this month's regular meeting of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell, which was held last Friday, Rev. George F. Kenngott addressed the members on "Lowell as a Field for Patriotic Work." He spoke with special reference to the foreign population, relating incidents that have come under his personal observation, where foreigners in that city have shown the true spirit of patriotism. Previous to the address, Mrs. C. T. Upton read patriotic selections. A delegation was present from the Samuel Adams Chapter in Methuen to consult with the Molly Varnum committees on the joint work of the two chapters, at the D. A. R. bazaar in Boston next month.

The Samuel Adams chapter, D. A. R., of Methuen, which chapter in conjunction with the Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell, has charge of the table of "Manufactured Articles" in the coming fair to be held in Boston, very pleasantly entertained the regent and members of the fair executive committee of the Lowell chapter, at the club house in Methuen, Saturday afternoon (Nov. 19). On arriving at the club house, the Lowell party were very cordially received by the regent and other members of the Samuel Adams chapter. Afterwards a bountiful spread was enjoyed; also entertainment of music and readings.

Good progress was shown in the work in hand and a continuance of the energy and interest so far displayed will insure a very successful table for the two chapters. The Lowell ladies returned more than pleased at the warmth of their reception. The regent desires that those who are on the working committee continue their work energetically to insure a good return for the chapter. Those who have not paid the bazaar assessment are requested to send the amount, 50 cents, at once, to Mrs. Solon Stevens, Tewksbury Centre, the treasurer of this fund, who will be at store of Miss N. M. Whitten, Monday and Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 5.

ing raised in the North, South, East and West, to build a beautiful Colonial hall as a memorial to the soldiers of the revolution. In it will be kept the historical library of the D. A. R. already acknowledged to be one of the best in the country—receiving as it does constantly, contributions from all parts of the United States. Each state will have a place for relics, etc. while there is to be an immense auditorium specially designed for conventions or other large gatherings.

At this bazaar the Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell and the Samuel Adams chapter of Methuen are to have a table of American manufacturers. It is the aim of the Lowell chapter to collect a sample of everything manufactured in Lowell.

As the D. A. R.'s come from all portions of the state the advertising of these manufactures should not be lost sight of. Any manufacturer desiring to either assist the good cause or advertise his products, will send his name or a sample of his goods to the Janitor of Memorial hall, Mr. Quimby the bazaar committee will be very grateful.

LOWELL INDUSTRIES.

Molly Varnum Chapter Encourages
Home Enterprise.

The coming D. A. R. bazaar to be held in Boston, December 13, 14 and 15, at Copley hall, merits the support of all patriotic citizens. Money is be-

BAZAAR RECEIPTS

Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell Makes Report.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., wishes to make grateful acknowledgment of the assistance given them in preparing the exhibit of manufactured goods for their table at the bazaar held in Boston, in aid of the Continental hall fund. The Lowell manufacturers who contributed were:

Mr. Swanton, of the Sterling mills; Mr. Stott, Belvidere Woolen mills; Mr. Southworth, Massachusetts mills; Mr. Bowen, Appleton mills; Mr. Chadwick, Tremont & Suffolk mills; Mr. William White; Mr. Nourse, Lawrence Manufacturing company; Mr. Dimmock, Collinsville mills.

The table at the recent D. A. R. fair held in Boston, which was managed by Molly Varnum chapter of Lowell and Samuel Adams chapter of Methuen, attracted its full share of attention from the visitors to the fair. The samples of manufactured goods from the city of Lowell proved of great interest and, incidentally, they were of value in advertising our local manufactures. The total receipts of the bazaar are not yet known, as the books are to be kept open until April; but it is known that the table in which the Molly Varnums were interested was one of the most successful.

The name of the chapter, "Molly Varnum," above the table, was the cause of several inquiries from women representing chapters throughout New England, and who were, either nearly or remotely, related to the Varnums of Dracut. One lady in particular, who was regent of a children's patriotic society in Rhode Island, said that the name of her chapter was the "General James Varnum." She wished to know whether or not the two names were derived from the same family, and there seemed to be no one who could give her information as to the relationship between them. It may be that her further inquiries will lead up to an interesting link in the family history of the Dracut Varnums.

Mrs. J. P. Horner, secretary, made the following report on the work of Molly Varnum chapter D. A. R. at the recent bazaar held in Boston, at the last business meeting of the chapter:

I think it would be useless for me to make any lengthy statement in regard to the recent D. A. R. Bazaar (of Dec. 13, 14 and 15), as so much has been said in the papers relative to it.

However, Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was to open the bazaar with an address, owing to a storm she was unable to be present the first evening. But she addressed the assembly on the evening of Dec. 14 in a most charming manner. She described the new hall, as it will appear when complete, costing \$400,000 of which about one-third has been raised.

It is expected the D. A. R. organization will probably hold their next annual congress in the part, which is hoped to be finished, so as to be used for that occasion of April 19, 1905.

Later a rather informal reception was tendered Mrs. Fairbanks, and Mrs. McLean, regent of New York city chapter (who by the way was one of the ablest speakers present, and to one who is dear to old and young). Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, 84 years of age. Mrs. Masury, State Regent of Massachusetts also addressed the daughters, in her usual able manner.

Rev. Mr. Horton's address was received with much pleasure. The first evening Mrs. Masury opened the bazaar officially in the absence of Mrs. Fairbanks.

The tables were arranged around the hall, and one booth in the center was used as a bureau of information.

The tables were loaded to overflowing, with both pretty and useful articles.

The "Samuel Adams" chapter of Methuen and the "Molly Varnum" chapter of Lowell having a table together, had an abundance of useful goods, of which, most met with a ready sale. Those that remained the last day, were sold at reduced prices, rather than keep them to be auctioned off at a sacrifice. Our sales "Samuel Adams" and "Molly Varnum" combined were \$153.01. There also was sent a check of \$97.80 which was credited to "Molly Varnum" chapter alone.

In reply to a letter to Mrs. L. E. Barnes, treasurer of the bazaar, she makes the following statement:

"You may consider your chapter as ranking among the 'banner ones.' She regrets she cannot as yet give the amount made at the bazaar, as the money is still coming in and will most likely until April (the stated time for the books to be kept open), they have at present received over \$3400. About 40 chapters were represented and nearly every chapter did something in the way of sending money or articles.

Now there are quite a number who have left unpaid their 50c. assessment. However after diligent work Mrs. Stevens has been able to get the assessments of 141 members amounting to \$70.50.

There were many who assisted us in various ways.

One thing I wish to speak of is "Our grandmothers' Cook Book" which contains receipts taken from a very old wood covered book, which belonged to the grandmother of one of the members. Those, with other contributions from different members of the chapter make it a valuable collection of receipts. We realized quite a little sum from them and hope to be able to dispose of more, as I understand we still have some on hand.

Quite a little was realized on the quilt, which was made by our real daughter, Mrs. Chick.

The following is a summary of receipts.

RECEIPTS.

Assessments of members, (141)	\$70.50
Donations	17.50
Sales of merchandise	17.90
Sales of cook book	5.00
Sales of quilt	3.79
Sales of tickets	5.50
Goods from Armour & Co.	3.00

Total\$123.10

EXPENDITURES.

Merchandise	\$19.20
Express	.60

Total\$19.80

\$123.10

19.80

\$103.30

Mrs. Barnes, treasurer, informs us that Samuel Adams chapter and Molly Varnum chapter together netted over \$153.

CHAPTER MEETINGS.

Molly Varnums Will Hold Two Interesting Sessions This Month.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., will hold a business meeting on Friday of this week, Jan. 6th, to elect delegates to the continental congress, which convenes in Washington in April; also to hear the report of the committee on the bazaar recently held in Boston.

On Thursday, the 19th, a meeting will be held in Memorial hall, to which members may invite friends. There will be a program of musical selections and addresses by Rev. C. T. Billings and Principal W. W. Crosby of the Lowell Textile school.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A Chapter From Dracut Family History



Punch Bowl Presented to General James M. Varnum by Lafayette.

The woman's department is greatly indebted to Mrs. Griffin, historian of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., for the following interesting facts from the family history of the Dracut Varnums. The communication is the outcome of the incident recorded in this department on Tuesday, relating how the regent of a Rhode Island chapter named the "James M. Varnum," wished to know whether or not their name was derived from the Dracut family of Varnums, from whom the Molly Varnum chapter derives its name:

To those who are familiar with the valuable services rendered by Gen. James Mitchell Varnum during the Revolutionary war, it seems most fitting that a D. A. R. chapter in Rhode Island should bear the name of the gallant general. But Massachusetts, as well as Rhode Island, may share in the honor and distinction won by this brilliant officer in both military and civil life.

James Mitchell Varnum was born in Dracut at the old Varnum homestead, and was a brother of Joseph Bradley Varnum, the husband of Molly Varnum, for whom one of the D. A. R. chapters in Lowell is named. He spent his boyhood in Dracut, enjoying to the full the educational facilities offered by the town or neighborhood, but aspirations for a college training inspired him, and, leaving his country home, he entered the college at Warren, R. I., from which he was graduated at the early age of 20. Deciding to adopt the practice of law as his profession, after being admitted to the bar, he settled in East Greenwich, I. I., and his ability and brilliancy as a lawyer won him both fame and clients throughout the state.

At the beginning of the struggle for

independence by the colonies against Great Britain, James Mitchell Varnum was one of the first to offer his services to his country, and I have found the following record of his military life during the Revolutionary war:

"James Mitchell Varnum was appointed colonel in May, 1775, and his regiment marched at once to the headquarters of the American forces then in Cambridge. He was appointed by congress a brigadier general in 1776. He was engaged at Bunker Hill and lost two of his regiment during that battle. When Burgoyne approached Ticonderoga, Washington ordered General Varnum with his brigade to Peekskill on the Hudson and in 1777 he was detached to Red Bank, where he commanded all the American troops on the Jersey side of the Delaware. General Varnum continued in active service from the beginning of the war until 1779, when he resigned. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, commanded a brigade in Gen. Sullivan's expedition in 1778 and participated in all the hard fought battles in the Revolutionary war up to the time of his resignation."

It was during the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the British in Rhode Island, to whose assistance Gen. Varnum came with his brigade from the Continental army, that Gen. Varnum formed the friendship with the Marquis de la Fayette and Col. De Maresquelles, aid-de-camp to Gen. Sullivan, and the friendly tie between Gen. Varnum and the two noble Frenchmen is said to have been strong and enduring. Certainly, family tradition claims that when the Marquis de la Fayette visited his old friend and comrade-in-arms, Col. De Maresquelles, at his home in Dracut in 1784, he pursued his journey along the winding Merri-

mack to Deer Jump Ferry, and crossing over, went to the Varnum homestead, where Gen. James Mitchell Varnum was then a guest of his brother, Capt. Joseph Bradley Varnum, and his fair wife, Molly. Indeed, it is said that the old window-seat is still shown to strangers as the one on which La Fayette rested.

A handsome punch bowl is still preserved in a branch of the Varnum family, as one of the mementos of affection bestowed by the Marquis de la Fayette on his "good friend, Gen. James Mitchell Varnum," and certainly the same brilliant qualities which have made both Massachusetts and Rhode Island proud of the brave and efficient officer would appeal most strongly to the gallant Frenchman.

After the resignation of Gen. James Mitchell Varnum from active military service in the Revolutionary war, the legislature of Rhode Island elected him major-general of militia, which office he held during his life. He was also elected to the United States congress, serving two terms. But in 1787 Gen. James Mitchell Varnum received an appointment from Washington as judge of the United States superior court in the Northwestern territory. He held this office but two years, dying in Marietta, Ohio, in 1789, at the age of 40 years. Surely

"Death loves a shining mark."

SARA SWAN GRIFFIN.

HOSPITAL AID.

It Should Become an Art Centre, Says Mr. Ross Turner.

Jan 19

Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has always been, as an organization, devoted to the art interests of Lowell, as well as in promoting many other movements looking toward civic improvement. Yesterday afternoon, the chapter held a meeting in Memorial hall, to which friends were invited, and the speaking was devoted exclusively to the subject of artistic development through textile industries.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the chapter, presided, and the program was varied by the introduction of musical solos and one duet number, Mrs. Kerwin accompanying. Mr. Fred E. Hayward, manager for M. Steinert & Son Company, demonstrated the possibilities in technique, of the planed with melodious results.

Rev. Charles T. Billings read Ralph Waldo Emerson's essay on "Individuality in Art," from the first series of essays. He said by way of preface, that in a city so closely connected with Whistler, it would seem that we sorely need instruction on the subject of individuality in art; but he thought that this particular essay would perhaps be helpful, by way of stimulus.

In introducing Principal Wm. Crosby of the Lowell Textile school, Mrs. Thompson said that recently while in one of the best stores in Boston for the purchase of hand-made articles, she gave her address, in Lowell, and was immediately met with a burst of enthusiasm from the salesman, relative to the Lowell Textile school. He said that one of their designs, was furnished by a graduate of this school.

Mr. Crosby spoke on "The Practical Work of the School, in Relation to American Art." The problem that confronts the school, he said, has to do with its support. We like to think that on one corner is art, on other physics, and on the third, chemistry. We have not been satisfied here in America, to have our art designs shut up in museums. We want them spread about. Hence the mechanical problem, embracing the scientific side in a broad way, comes prominently to the fore. Before we can place a frieze or dado for mental purposes, we must have a foundation on which to put it. The engineering problem is a very real one. Unless we have our picture cloth, we cannot beautify it. We must have our machinery for handling

cotton all the way through the preparing processes, until it is yarn. Then we must have our weaving processes, for making it into cloth. It is found that the artist is hampered, all along the line, by the scarcity of adequate mechanical devices for carrying out his designs.

The work of the school, then, is intended to bring the mechanical parts of the problem into sympathy with the artistic parts.

At the present time, the school is sufficiently complete to take cotton in its natural state, or wool, and give it to you as finished goods. We have not all of the possible processes, but we have the principal ones ready in working order. We have before us the fact that the American public is demanding a better designed article than has been the case before. Our facilities for producing these articles are better than ever before. We are no longer dependent upon Europe, though it is a fact that most of our designs for prints have come from France.

We appreciate thoroughly, the importance of the art work; but we also appreciate the importance of putting it out in a tangible and practical form. The mechanical part has therefore been built up first, to form a foundation, later, for our artistic endeavor.

Mr. Ross Turner of Salem, the artist, who has on other occasions assisted the chapter by speaking the right word at the right time, was presented, and spoke briefly. He presented, and spoke briefly, all that that he cordially endorsed all that Crosby had said, of the relations between art and industry. If we take view, we shall be very safe. At the same time, it is possible to assist organization like the textile school in its work. Like all organizations of a similar character, they need money. If we are not able to give practical advice, we can give artistic advice, and it is within the possibilities of the Lowell Textile school, to contribute, through exhibits, etc., it does necessarily follow that the gift be large.

The Textile school should be an art centre for Lowell, to help from different organizations give them power to extend their work along

Were Entertained By Mrs. A. C. Russell of Wilder St.

OBSERVED HOLIDAY.

The Program Was Varied and Greatly Enjoyed By the Guests Present.

The Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was entertained yesterday afternoon at the handsome and commodious residence of Mr. Asa C. Russell in Wilder street, in commemoration of the historic and patriotic event which the day symbolized.

The hostesses for the day, Mrs. Russell and her daughter, Miss Edith, were assisted in receiving by Mrs. George L. Richardson, the vice regent of the chapter, and by Mrs. Geo. Miller.

The spacious rooms were most beautifully decorated with the national colors in an elaborate profusion of flags and bunting, the artistic effect of which had been produced, under the direction of Mr. Clark Nichols.

After the guests, who included the Molly Varnum chapter, the Bay State chapter, and personal friends of the hostesses, were seated, a most delightful and interesting program was furnished. The vice regent, Mrs. Geo. L. Richardson presided in the absence of the regent.

"America" was sung. The records of the previous meeting were read by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Chas. Howe, who also read the report of one of the nominating committees in the absence of Mrs. E. N. Burke. Mrs. Eben Marshall read a report of the committee of which she was a member.

A musical selection was next artistically rendered by Mrs. Fred Howe. Mrs. Crawford Burnham, who was to have given a talk on the battle of Concord and Lexington, was unable to be present on account of serious illness in her family.

Mrs. Burnham is one of the most brilliant and gifted speakers who appear before the chapter, and her absence was much regretted.

A selection entitled "New England's Chevy Chase," written by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, was most dramatically rendered by Mrs. Charles Upton.

Miss Edith Russell, who spent a year or more in the flowery kingdom of Japan, gave a most vivid and realistic account of several experiences in that faraway land. It is impossible in this limited space to more than hint at the most interesting points in this most charming and informal talk. One could almost see the cherry blossoms of the spring and the wonderful chrysanthemums in the fall. All the varieties of which are found in Japan have been transplanted to the emperor's garden. The real social season in Japan begins in November, which is the birth month of the emperor. Miss Russell took her audience to a flying trip to Yokonama and to Tokio in which is the most famous Japanese theatre, and finally to Nikko, the magnificent, with its temples, its gardens of the gods, its water falls, lakes and fertile valleys. The descriptions of Miss Russell were most picturesque and artistic and one's heart was drawn to this beautiful country now the scene of so much sorrow and suffering.

Another musical selection was given by Mrs. Howe, which was most acceptably received. A rising vote of thanks, on motion of Mrs. Joseph Smith, was given the hostesses and those who had entertained the chapter, after which the guests were invited to the dining room.

The tables were most beautifully decorated and laden with dainties, creams, sherbets, home made confections, cakes, candies, tea and chocolate, were served, the ladies pouring being Mrs. Daniel Varnum, Miss Ida Howe, Mrs. John Harmer, Miss Cora Parker.

Miss Maybelle Russell, who is at home from Wellesley for the holidays and Miss Juliette Bostwick and Miss Harriet Ludlow, from Wisconsin, also students at Wellesley, assisted in the dining room. Miss Alice Stickney from Wellesley and Miss Ruth Eaton from Simmons college were also among the fair and dainty assistants.

This reception of the Molly Varnum chapter by Mrs. Russell and daughters may well be accorded rank among the most successful social affairs of the

A BOSTON TEA PARTY

Clever Sketch Presented Before Molly Varnum Chapter

Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated the birthday of Washington by holding a meeting at the home of Mrs. Adelbert Ames, the General Butler homestead in Andover street, yesterday afternoon.

For entertainment, an original one-act dramatic sketch was presented by members of the chapter. The piece was entitled, "A Boston Tea Party," and was written by Miss Helen Lambert, Mrs. Bertha Allen Logan, and Mrs. H. M. Thompson. It was a bright little bit of humorous and patriotic suggestion depicting a social tea drinking among the Boston dames, at the period of the historical tea party in Boston harbor.

The cast was as follows: "Hepzibah," Mrs. H. M. Thompson; "Penelope," Miss Blanche Farrington; "Barbara," Miss H. C. Sargent; "Gratification," Mrs. James Kerwin; "Tabitha," Mrs. Frederick Wood; "Deborah," the hostess, Mrs. George W. Bicknell.

After the play, refreshments were served.

The following ladies, who were ushers, looked charmingly quaint in Colonial gowns with powdered hair: Misses Elizabeth Lamere, Etta Merrill, Florence Young, Marion Keyes, and Martha Warren.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

An enjoyable meeting of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall. The regent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, presided. Miss Etta M. Rutherford sang "The Mission of the Rose." Rev. Charles T. Billings read Emerson's Essay on Art; W. W. Crosby of the Textile school told about the work of that institution, and invited the ladies to visit the school; W. T. Reed sang a fishing song; Ross Turner of Salem talked on art; Mr. Reid sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the audience joining in the chorus. Mrs. James J. Kerwin played the accompaniments.

and Frederick Shanahan. Funeral notice later.

Mrs. Mary C. McIntosh, who died at her home, 201 Wilder street, Friday, aged 39 years, was born in Peterboro, N. H., and came to Lowell while yet a small girl, and has since resided here. In 1892 she was married to Geo. A. McIntosh, who with a son, seven years of age, survives her. For many years she was a member of the Worthen Street Methodist church. She was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, to whom her high character and many lovable traits had endeared her. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Funeral services will be held from her late home Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock and will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Herick of the Worthen Street Methodist church.

mittee, made the presentation speech. After the speech of acceptance, by Mr. Richardson, it was found that there was a surprise in store for the library trustees. An envelope was quietly handed to Mr. Richardson, which he was forbidden to open at that time or to refer to in any manner. The news was too good to keep, however, and it was quietly whispered around by the Dracut people, that the envelope contained the deed to a strip of land lying between the library grounds and the new street opened up on the west side of the building. The deed was the gift of Mrs. Thomas Nesmith and Mrs. Charles D. Palmer of Lowell, and it is of great value to the town because it will enable the library trustees to beautify their grounds surrounding the building.

Before the close of the exercises in the library, the artist, Mr. Ross Turner, was presented, and spoke a few words in explanation of the book, which he said would be unique among books of this kind in the Commonwealth. The specimen pages were then placed in a glass-covered case prepared especially for the book, and were examined with interest by all who were present. It will certainly be an artistic volume, a worthy memorial to the names of the Dracut soldiers and sailors.

A social hour followed the exercises. Among the articles of interest in the library was a case filled with relics, collected by Mrs. Wm. P. Brazer. There were many interesting documents, such as army commissions and journals of Revolutionary times, kept by former Dracut soldiers.

At 3.30 a collation was served, by the Dracut people, in the chapel of the "old yellow" church. Here, again, a surprise was in store for those outside the committee, who were not aware that the occasion was to be made one of more than ordinary interest attending upon a presentation. At tables forming a cross, in the middle of the room, were seated the speakers and the few specially invited guests, while others were served without tables, as at a reception. Mrs. H. M. Thompson, who was toast-mistress, was at the head of one of the long tables, while Mrs. E. S. Hylan, vice regent of the chapter, occupied a seat at the head of another table, forming one of the arms of the cross. Grouped around them, were the honored guests of the chapter, interspersed with the other speakers. There were few men present, and among these were Messrs. C. E. Adams and Solon W. Stevens, Dr. M. G. Parker and Rev. F. I. Kelley. Mrs. Hylan called to order, and the first verse of "America" was sung standing, with Miss Agnes Williams at the piano.

After the collation, Mrs. Thompson opened with a characteristic speech, sparkling with wit and humor. She

called attention to the fact that all the addresses on the programme were to be delivered by women, and added that if, after the programme, the men were unable to resist the impulse to express their admiring enthusiasm, such a demonstration would be thankfully accepted. She said that the women would expect from the men, the same toleration that has been accorded to the men, by the women, on so many occasions. If their words came haltingly, and their speeches were uninteresting, it was expected that the men would consider the models that the women have had before them for so many years, and listen patiently, as the women have done over and over again. If, on the other hand, the speeches were found to be interesting, they were to be considered as entirely original.

She proposed as the first toast, "Dracut Historic Dracut." "May her boundaries never grow less; may her sons and daughters still love and protect her,—her adopted children bring her long life, riches and honor, so that generations to come may point to her with pride." Mrs. Arthur Hamblet of Dracut responded. She said that Dracut has ever been a natural home of patriotism, and referred to the ready response given by Dracut men to the call of their country not only in Revolutionary times, but during the war of the Rebellion.

"Our Chapter—God Bless her," was the next toast. Mrs. Thompson explained that the first regent of the chapter, Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge, declined to speak in public; the present regent is across the water; and in the absence of these two, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, an ex-regent, was called upon to respond. Mrs. Nesmith said that the chapter has a great interest in Dracut, not only because it is one of the towns from which Lowell was formed, but because many of its members are direct descendants from the settlers of that town. Molly Varnum (nuptial), she said, was named for a daughter of Dracut, at least a daughter by marriage. She then called attention to the fact that while Mrs. Thompson was regent, the chapter devoted itself largely to local work. To her was due the credit for the first idea of this memorial, and to Miss Irma Varnum. To Mrs. Palmer, she gave credit for soliciting money for the memorial fund. Mrs. Palmer, she gave credit for discovering many names of soldiers and sailors of Dracut that had been forgotten, and to Mr. Ross Turner, she accorded much praise for his approval of the plan and for his enthusiastic work in designing and ornamenting the book.

"Massachusetts and the Daughters of the American Revolution—May they all live long and prosper," was the next toast; and the speaker who responded

was Mrs. Charles H. Masury of Danvers, State regent of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Masury is a very forceful speaker. She said that to be called upon to respond for old Massachusetts would always stir the best drop of blood in any woman's body. How can there be anything grander or greater than our old State? "Yet," she added, "not long ago, when I was making some such statement, a lady at my right said, 'O, there is a better state than Massachusetts, and that is New York.' New York is grand, but dear old Massachusetts we think is grander. Plymouth Rock, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bloody Brook, and all the rest! The memories come GAL THREE WOMAN PAGE STORY crowding into our minds so that we are thrilled through and through. When I heard that they thought of sending Plymouth rock traveling over the country, I hoped that every one of the Daughters would rise up in protest. Let Plymouth rock stay where it is, and let the people from other states come to it. Better have let the liberty bell stay in the place where it belonged. As the throng passed by and touched it, what did it signify? It meant thousands of dollars, that might have been spent in teaching these foreigners the principles which that bell stands for.

"We hear sometimes that the D. A. R. is a fighting body. People say that we go to Washington and show our fighting blood. Well, the Apostle Paul said, 'Let the women keep silent all,' and we have kept silent many thousands of years; but now we have an opportunity, and we are using it right well. We go up to your Senate and House of Representatives, and take our kindergarten lessons. If you do occasionally hear that we have differences of opinion in Washington, it is only what we have learned in our kindergarten school up at the capitol. "A celebrated Confederate general said to me the other day, 'If this D. A. R. organization could have existed before the war, there never would have been any war.' While we are making mistakes, we are doing our best; and what we are doing for our country is exemplified in what you see the D. A. R. doing around you here."

"The Dracut soldier of the Revolution—May we emulate his faith in God, his sturdy sense of duty and his sturdy independence." Such was the toast to which Mrs. Charles D. Palmer was called upon to respond. Mrs. Palmer gave a most interesting review of the historic facts which she has discovered in connection with her work of finding the names of Dracut soldiers and sailors. Unfortunately, space will not admit of its publication in full. Dracut, in 1776, had 1173 inhabitants. During the eight years of the Revolution, she sent to the war 424 men, in number more than one-third of her entire population. The descendants of the early settlers are very fully represented, the Coburns alone numbering 33. Next in number are the Varnums, Richardsons, Parkers, Jones and Foxes. Then come, by sevens, sixes, fives and fours, Hall, Sawyer, Bradley, Hildreth, Wood, Bowers, Barron, Clement, Harvey, Flint, Kelly, Goodhue, Marshall, and other names not less familiar, even though some are now extinct. Material for a score of historical romances, Mrs. Palmer added, is to be found in Revolutionary Dracut; and she cited some incidents that ought to be suggestive to the aspiring young novelist.

Mrs. Calvin Richardson responded to the toast, "The Women of Dracut—Those who know them best love them most." She referred to the grave of General Varnum and of his wife, for whom the chapter was named, and spoke of the hardships endured by the women in the days of the country's struggle. She also recalled the work of the women of Dracut during the

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

From the Beginning

of the smoke, when you touch the lighted match to the

MARKSMAN

5 Cent Cigar

you will congratulate yourself upon having the best 5 cent smoke ever sold, and you will not want to get done with it until you have smoked it

to the End.

Union Made. Sold everywhere.

JOS. F. MCGREENERY,
Maker, Boston.

esses. She said that they had seen the trouble. Investigation shows that the attention of these men was not attracted to the alley until several minutes after the assault was committed.

The woman was released on bail and will appear before Judge Hadley in the police court tomorrow morning on the charge of assault and battery. In the meantime, if the girl should die, the Kozlot woman will be re-arrested and charged with manslaughter.

The girl is the daughter of Joseph Petrault, who lives at 29 Bridge street. Mrs. Kozlot's husband is employed in the Prescott mill. The woman weighs at least 200 pounds.

At 1 o'clock it was stated that the child had recovered consciousness and could live.

SALE AT WOOD'S.

One of the big sales of the season that now in progress at Wood's jewelry store, 137-151 Central street. Green trading stamps are given to customers and in addition discounts ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. are allowed on goods purchased. Wood is noted for the business innovations he has introduced, and this one is sure to prove a drawing card to those who are selecting wedding gifts, as well as to all who wish to add to their silver service. In an advertisement printed in his paper prices on standard goods are quoted that will give an idea of the values to be had at this sale. Mr. Wood has a large stock and he is determined to turn a part of it at least into cash; hence this mark-down-discount-trading-stamp sale.

OBITUARY.

Michael Daily died at the home of his brother, 7 Cady street, yesterday. He leaves two brothers, William and Thomas, and a sister Mrs. Mary, all of Lowell. Deceased was a member of the Pressmen's union and had been employed at C. L. Hood's for the past years.

Mary L. Roach, aged 22 years, died yesterday, at her late home, 241 Broadway. She was the daughter of James and Margaret and a prominent member of St. Patrick's parish.

Michael Daily, a well-known press-

There are 105 of Rogers-Peet's most expensive suits imported cheviots and worsteds, in qualities and patterns new

These splendid suits are in every detail, including fit, by merchant tailors who charge \$60 for their work—our own—and at these figures we have done an excellent business "clean house," and to do this quickly and to do it effect it a money saving investment for you we put a sweep Rogers-Peet's suits that have sold up to \$30. Take the

\$10 for men's summer suits, the more

a few days ago at higher figures. There are fashionable brown shades, that have been among the best black worsted cheviot suits and our equally well-known bl trimmings are fully guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. out a whimper.

\$7.50

for men's
blue serge suits.

The standard blue serge, made by the Washington mills, known everywhere that clothing is sold—would be fairly priced at \$10, and for the same price, \$7.50, between forty and fifty strictly all wool suits, of neat cassimeres or pure fancy worsted—suits that are marked down from lots that sold for \$10, \$12 and \$14. All now at one price,

\$7.50



Men's Summer 9
Shirts at

is not a job—the shirt is as good as the majority best and most attractive these colored goods are good taste—they are the all are detached cuffs—

Very Fine \$1
Necktie Shirts

eparti

Word 6 Days; 5 Cen

ost, Found, Wants, Real Estate, and sn
Courier. No charge less than 15 cts.

HELP WANTED-FEMALES.

WANTED-Experienced girl for general housework. Apply 791 Broadway St. f21 3t

WANTED-Woman to do washing. Apply 24 West Sixth street. f24 3t

TABLE GIRL WANTED-At La Pierre's restaurant, 873 Middlesex St. f24 1t

WANTED-An experienced second g'l. Apply at 229 Andover street. f23 3t

WANTED-Girl for general housework. Apply at 19 Nesmith street. f23 1t

WANTED-Young girl for light housework in small family, one child, no washing. Address with references J 6, this office. f23 3t

WANTED-Table and chamber girl at 749 Middlesex street, Highland house. f23 3t

WANTED-Table girl, 29 Webster street. f22 3t

WANTED-A girl or middle-aged woman to go to Farmington, Maine, for general housework. Apply immediately, at 103 Broadway. f20-6t

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG LADY with some experience would like a few more pupils on the piano. Terms moderate. Address H3, at this office. f24 6t

WANTED-Copying work of all kinds, pen or typewritten, envelopes to address; moderate charges. Address Typewriter, 986 Lawrence street. f19-12t

LADIES' SKIRTS neatly rebound and repaired at 13 East Merrimack street, suite 2. f19-6t

WANTED-To buy, good rubber tired runabout in good condition. Must be cheap for cash. Address X-4, this office. f18-12t

CASH paid for second hand furniture, carpets and ranges. Send postal. Will call. Telephone 843-5. A. A. Parent, Merrimack and Tilden streets. f27 1m

WANTED-To buy stable manure in large or small quantities. Drop postal to H. W. Foster, R. F. D., No. 1, or telephone. f12m

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-Cheap, five St. Bernard pups or their mother. Apply 131 Colburn St., City. f24 6t

FOR SALE-Two automobiles, one Stanley, chainless with latest improvements, and one Rambler. Inquire of G. H. Good, the jeweler, 143 Central street. f24 3t

FOR SALE-Copying press, good as new, one-half price. Also fine Chickering square piano. Address M 3, this office. f24 3t

FOR SALE-A wood yard for sale; doing a rushing business. Terms reasonable. Apply at 349 Broadway. f19-6t

FOR SALE CHEAP-Miller square piano, very little used; also Singer sewing machine almost new. Can be seen at 44 Bridge street, Feb. 24 and 25, from 1 until 6 o'clock. f19-6t

FOR SALE-Fine, large horse, black hawk breed, a worker or driver, and a good one. Enquire 79 Hastings street.

FOR SALE-Edison Standard phonograph, nearly new, with 40 records. Address Phonograph, box 317, P. O., Lowell. f18 6t

FOR SALE-On Merrimack street, first class drug store, doing good business. Address, L. 2, this office. f13-12t

FOR SALE-Dry, hard wood, cut stove length, \$6.75 cord; 1/2 cord \$3.50. Address Frank I. Carter, Tewksbury. f1-1m

FOR SALE-Cheap. Fox Terrier pups. Apply 192 South street. f2-1m.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters, boarding houses, without security; easy payments. Largest business in 42 principal cities. Tolson, room 25 Associate building.

MONEY ON CREDIT without security. Teamsters, boarding houses, retail merchants and salaried people. Easy payments; lowest rates in city. Merrimack Loan Co., room 25. Associate building.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RUBEROID ROOFING

As a ready roofing, can be applied by anyone, costs but half as much as tin. Taylor Roofing Co., sole agents for Lowell and Lynn. On or about March 10th the above concern will begin filling their many orders for Ruberoid and Gravel roofing. Taylor Roofing Co., 140 Humphrey St., Telephone 608-13. f23-1t

MURDY GURDYS of all descriptions for sleigh ride parties, dances and all merry making occasions. M. Grosse, Malloy's court. f10-1t.

MRS. FLETCHER-Trance business medium and card reader, 769 Gorham street. f4 1m

MME. WATSON EMERSON-Clairvoyant and psychological readings at 474 Central street, also instruction in elocution and physical culture. f29-1m

PEOPLE desiring concreting or roofing one to telephone to J. W. Robinson, 1333 Gorham street. Best work at reasonable prices guaranteed. c25-1t

AGENTS WANTED.

JAPAN-RUSSIA War Book by Murat Halstead. Will be complete, official and thrillingly illustrated. Remember the Spanish-war-book bonanza and send today 10c. to help pay postage on free outfit. Best book, and terms guaranteed. H. Newey Co., 216 S. 3d street, Philadelphia, Pa. f11 12t

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

WANTED-Situation for general housework, good cook. Can furnish references. No objections to place in country. Apply at 562 Lawrence street. f22 6t

WANTED-A woman would like housework in American family, or will work by the day or hour. Call at 5 Fernald street. f20-8t

WANTED-Maine man and wife would



A QUIET

Father-Well, and what has Bobby
Mother-He beat the butcher's boy
chicken and chopped down some of the
Father-Is that all? He has been

PATRIOTS ALL.

Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

HONOR WASHINGTON'S NAME.

Rev. Dr. Horton One of Several Good Speakers Heard in Memorial Hall Last Night.

The birthday of George Washington was fittingly celebrated last night in a largely attended meeting held in Memorial hall, under the auspices of Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Uniting with the Sons, by invitation of Old Middlesex Chapter, were the three local chapters of Daughters of the American Revolution, the Molly Varnum, Lydiah Darrah and Old Bay State chapters; and other guests were present by invitation of members.

The address of the evening was by Rev. Edward A. Horton of Boston, and other speakers were Hon. George A. Marden and President C. E. Adams of the State society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Mrs. C. M. Williams and Mr. Warren Reid, soprano and baritone soloists, Miss Agnes Williams, violinist, and Miss May Stevens, pianist. Mrs. Williams sang "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Marseillaise" and "My Own United States." Mr. Reid sang "The Flag of the Free" and a stirring song of eulogy of the soldier. Miss Williams and Miss Stevens contributed instrumental variations on patriotic airs. The exercises were opened with the singing of "America," and at the close Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, Mr. Reid singing the solo, Miss Stevens at the piano.

Mr. Solon W. Stevens, president of Old Middlesex chapter, presided. In a characteristically eloquent introduction, after welcoming the guests, in behalf of the chapter, he reminded them that the contest now going on in the distant East is a conflict between ideas which belong to the 16th century, and 20th century ideas—a conflict between civil freedom and absolute despotism—that it is the brilliant secretary of our American republic that has said to the belligerent powers "thus, far and no farther, shall grim visaged war show his rugged front—that the glimmering light in the Old North church tower, which sent Paul Revere on his memorable ride, has grown so intense as to penetrate the corners of Asiatic darkness,—that the little tree of civil freedom which the fathers planted on this rough Atlantic coast has grown to such proportions as to shelter beneath its benignant shade 100 millions of free and prosperous people,—and that this gigantic monarch of the forest is now shooting out its roots to attach itself to the earthy substance of distant climes, to the end that ultimately, the heavy laden air of the Orient may be planted by the products of American soil. And as the American citizen of today thinks upon these things, he naturally and logically centers his thought upon the man who was the leader in accomplishing these magnificent results.

acter, wise vision, and true statesmanship, the name of Theodore Roosevelt.

"It is but one flag, among many flags. Flags of other countries are loved by those who occupy those lands. But we love that flag because it waves not only for ourselves, but for humanity. We are told that in the hamlets of the Black forest, you can find a picture of Abraham Lincoln, and secreted, oftentimes, in Russia, you will find a picture of Washington. It is coming to pass that when that flag goes into foreign ports, it stands first and foremost, for liberty, for justice, for brotherhood. And so may it ever stand."

Hon. George A. Marden, the next speaker, did not fully agree with Dr. Horton, in his views of Fourth of July celebrations. We want enthusiasm, he said, but a good deal of the Fourth of July noise is not patriotism, nor is it even enthusiasm. We do not want to make a sick chamber of the Fourth of July; neither do we want to bring the Fourth of July into a sick chamber; and that is what is the matter. The small boy is all right, but you want to take him by the scruff of the neck, the night before the Fourth, and keep him within bounds.

Mr. Marden also commended the work of the patriotic organizations. We should not be able, he said, to take that mass of European savagery which Dr. Horton seems to enjoy, and assimilate it and make American citizens of it, except through the agency of such organizations.

President Adams expressed the sentiments of the State society, in appreciation of the work that is being done in Lowell, along patriotic lines; and he congratulated Old Middlesex chapter on its prosperity, it being one of the largest constituent bodies in the State organization.

who was born in the state of Virginia, on the 22d day of February, 172 years ago.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, introduced as the first speaker, spoke in patriotic vein, many spontaneous flashes of admirable humor. He said in part, that what we want, in the patriotism of today, is a wholesome, sane, Benjamin Franklin estimate. "I go to a lunch counter, sometimes. I found two men there once, eating oyster soup. One of them said, 'I would like to find a pearl in this soup.' 'Great heavens!' said the other, 'How much do you want? I would be satisfied, if I could find an oyster.' We want the purpose and the plan to mine and delve and get out of the dross and the gold that which will turn into fine metal for citizenship, for character, for civilization. I do not expect too much, when human nature comes; but I do expect a great deal for human nature, when it is touched by the magic possibilities that belong to a government of the people where freedom ennobles mind and purpose as never before on the face of the earth."

"Why is it that John Hay is a match, today, for your trained diplomat, a man in the open, a man of the public schools, a man of simplicity, frankness and common sense? Because he is simply carrying out the ideas which he learned of Abraham Lincoln, when he was his secretary. With a diplomacy which is really a bit of finesse, he gets at the goal of his desire quicker than your diplomats, who use language to veil their thoughts."

"Russia learns slowly, that publicity is the thing. It was Emerson who said that the little gas jet in the bank was worth a dozen policemen. Let in the light, is an American principle; and it will be operative in this great conflict of the Orient."

With reference to America's power of assimilating the foreign elements that come to our shores, Dr. Horton said, "If you want to find patriotic voices, go to the North End and not to the Back Bay. You will find more flags fluttering on Salem street, on Washington's birthday, than on Commonwealth avenue. We want to go back, if we have lost it, to a faith that with patience, with attention, with the appliances that belong to the privileges of our present life, we can mould these different elements into a composite type which has never been seen before."

On the subject of a patriotic celebration, Dr. Horton said, "I believe that patriotism is entitled to a little exuberance. If you try to turn it into philosophy, it becomes soporific and dull. Some of my best friends went up to the State House and attempted to put the Fourth of July into a sick chamber. I am for the small boy. I remember creeping out of the window at midnight, to fire off that little cannon. You need not fear that we shall make soldiers out of them, but it is the true inspiration." He sympathized with G. Stanley Hall, who wanted to join the Kickapoo tribe when he saw so many jaded youths coming to the college at Worcester.

"We do not wave flags tonight that war may break forth; but we can remember George Washington's utterances with profit, and in times of peace quietly and reasonably look out for war. May this land never bristle with bayonets; may there never be a standing army to take from the people the joy of the home. We do not need to blow bubbles, like Hobson, about a billion navy. His Southern imagination has run away with him. But a navy of reasonable size is a dignified expression of our national life, as well as a protection against the uprising of a foe."

"I want to thank the women who represent these patriotic organizations, for creating a climate. A climate of reverence and loyalty is more than anything else, in a republic like this."

After paying a tribute to our foremost statesman of the past, Dr. Horton continued: "I am free to say, with all deference to different opinion, that when time shall give its proper perspective, there will stand in radiant acknowledgment of strength of char-

THE MOLLY VARNUMS' PETITION OPPOSED.

Aldermen Refer it to the Committee on Lands and Buildings—The Lower Board Votes Leave to Withdraw—Appropriations Report Is Accepted.

The city council met in joint convention last night to give a hearing upon the petition that the trustees of the public library be given full control of the Memorial building.

At the present time the public buildings department has charge of the upper floors of the building; and at the close of the hearing the aldermen, with deep innocence or fine irony, referred the petition to the committee on lands and buildings, which is hardly likely to vote itself out of power.

The hearing was attended by fewer women than had been expected, but this was due to a patriotic meeting in progress in Memorial hall; and there was a large attendance of veterans, young and old, who viewed the petition with some suspicion.

The gallery was filled with spectators and a large number of chairs had been placed upon the floor for the accommodation of those more directly interested in the hearing.

It was 8:35 o'clock when Alderman Miskella, chairman of the joint convention, read the petition of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., for action that should place the control of the entire Memorial building in the hands of the library trustees.

Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, representing the Molly Varnum chapter, was the first speaker. She said that there was little to add to the petition. It was not aimed to deprive the G. A. R. of any of its rights, or to interfere in any way with the other organizations but the library building was a thing to be cherished, and what was everybody's business was nobody's business in the care of it. There was now a divided responsibility, and the building should be placed under one control.

Walter Coburn said that the frequent changes in the office of superintendent of public buildings was not of benefit to the proper safe-guarding of Memorial hall, which contained almost priceless relics.

Charles H. Coburn said that he was a member of Post 120, and that it was the sentiment that if the post was represented it should be in favor of the change proposed. The building should be placed in the hands of a responsible party, and the rights of the Grand Army would be preserved if the library trustees were given control, since Hon. George F. Richardson, the chairman of the board, was the father of the Richardson Light Infantry, and a man deeply interested in the Grand Army.

Hayes Advocates Museum.

Representative W. H. I. Hayes said that the time had come to take some step in the matter, and he believed, also that the city council should appoint a permanent committee to collect relics of the Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil and Spanish wars, to be placed in Memorial hall. The veterans who had occupied the building in part had cared for it; and none of them would come under the head of cigarette smokers. But there should not be such rules as would prevent the old veterans from holding their camp fires. The hall was built as a memorial to the veterans of the Civil war, and certainly no citizen would want it to become common, or to have its safety endangered.

Captain James P. Thompson said that he was in favor of the idea for the better protection of the building, but he hoped that Memorial hall would not be entirely taken from the control of the old soldiers. "There ought to be some veterans in Lowell great enough to have a place on the board of trustees," he said.

Councilman Barry asked who had charge of the Memorial building, and said that he thought that the superintendent of public buildings had charge, and that his department was competent enough.

As to Cigarettes.

A veteran in the rear of the room arose to remark: "The library trustees had better look on the first floor. I have seen three or four boys smoking cigarettes there. The trouble with these ladies is that they have to wade through cigarette smoke to get up stairs. There aren't any veterans smoking cigarettes."

By this time the opposition to the petition had opened. John F. Murphy said a few things, to wit:

"I'm not in favor of giving the entire building into the hands of the library trustees. Men who know all about books don't know much about buildings. The Memorial building has been a fire trap ever since it was built. The trustees have always wanted the control of this building. The ladies are probably honest, but there may be politics in this." He advocated the control of the building by a special committee of the city council.

Lieutenant Gardner W. Pearson said that the superintendent of public buildings, and not his committee, had

charge of the Memorial building. The building was for two purposes. On the one hand, the library was growing and the Grand Army was not; but the other patriotic societies were. He believed that all such societies should have the free use of the hall. Practical patriotism called for something livelier than a monument. "We don't care about Colonial wars or the war of the roses," he said. "The Civil and the Spanish wars are more important and their meetings more patriotic."

James R. Fulton, a well-known veteran, said that he was emphatically opposed to the library trustees. The latter had kicked some when the veterans had first talked of going into the hall. They had feared that the veterans would make too much noise. "The restrictions placed by the trustees would be so great that they would drive out the veterans, who created the building," he said, "this building was never intended for Revolutionary or Spanish war heroes. It was built for the veterans of the civil war, and we want our rights."

W. L. Dickey, a veteran, said that his post had instructed him to oppose the petition. "Nearly all the societies occupying the hall are females, and they do not smoke cigarettes," he continued. "The men who leave the Memorial building smoking are under 40 years of age, and not veterans. We protest against placing this building in the hands of the library trustees."

M. W. Harrington captain of the Spanish war veterans, said: "We meet only twice a month, and use the building for a reading room. There are very few of our members who smoke cigarettes. It is true that we have our smoke talks. If you prohibit those you deprive us of the right to hold social meetings, you would think from reading this petition that there are only a very few patriotic societies in Lowell, the Molly Varnums and others hard to find."

"I don't want to say anything against the Daughters of the Revolution. Our mustering officer is a prominent member of the Daughters of the Revolution."

Cemetery Trustees Suggested.

"There is a danger in letting the library trustees in. The Grand Army has got only a few more years to live. Why don't you put this building in the hands of the cemetery trustees, and then you could keep everybody but the dead out."

"There's some antique furniture in the building. I remember reading several years ago about a firm that manufactured antique furniture. This furniture looks like some of it."

"We don't object to the right sort of a committee, but give these petitioners leave to withdraw and give it to them good and hard."

Mr. Harrington remarks were very vigorous, and created laughter and some applause.

Mrs. Thompson, not as a Molly Varnum, but as a member of the Massachusetts State Aid association, arose to remark that she thought that the chapter had earned the right to be called friends of the Spanish war veterans, and she had never expected to hear a Spanish war boy say a word against it.

To which Mr. Harrington replied with fervor: "I never saw her, and I never heard tell of her."

The chairman declared the hearing closed. However, this did not have an immediate effect upon the hearing.

Councilman Barry arose on a question, but his remarks were interrupted by a councilman who had fallen asleep, and who tumbled out of his chair at this point.

Councilman Hayes of ward 1 advocated two or three remedies, proposing union tobacco as doing away with the cigarettes.

A motion to adjourn the convention was met with a discussion advocating that the petition be acted upon before the two branches dissolved.

The convention was finally dissolved.

88 Merrimack Street

GIFT DRACUT LIBRARY.

CONTINUED.

Civil War, and in the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. Charles Griffin spoke in response to the toast, "Stones of Dracut"—Stones which, welded together by a skilful hand, form a mosaic of history." She said that the stones that line the banks of the Merrimack, on the shores of Dracut and Tewksbury could tell of the footsteps of two heroes, Washington and Lafayette. There were other stones, as eloquent, that could tell of fierce struggles with savage foes, and of the friendly conferences of John Eliot and Wannalancit.

As an introduction to the next toast, Miss Blanche Dextra, a guest of the chapter for the afternoon, sang very beautifully, in French, "The Marselaise." "France in the Revolution" was appropriately responded to by Mrs. Charles M. Williams, who is a direct descendant of one of the French soldiers who came to America with Lafayette. Mrs. Williams spoke with all the eloquence and grace of the French people in oratory, combined with the fervid patriotism of the true American spirit. She surprised many of her friends who had never before realized her remarkable gift along this line. She was entirely absorbed in her subject, her words flowing freely and with easy grace, while she told of the noble support given to the American people in their struggle for independence, by the people of France, and placed side by side with the name of Washington, the names of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

"The Dracut Library—May its friends, its books and its money multiply exceedingly," was the next toast, and it was responded to by Miss Rose Peabody, a member of the board of trustees. She told of the foundation of the library and its growth, and referred to the assistance given by the Molly Varnum committee.

Mrs. G. C. Brock spoke on "The future work of the D. A. R., emphasizing the thought that patriotism, pure and simple, is altruism, professed and lived.

"The cultivation of True Patriotism" was the subject assigned to the last speaker, Mrs. Donald MacLean of New York, who, with her daughter, Miss Rebecca MacLean, is a guest of Mrs. H. M. Thompson.

Mrs. MacLean said, if she were asked now, how best to cultivate patriotism, she would be inclined to say, "Go to Massachusetts." She then took occasion to say that she was not the New York woman referred to by a former speaker, who thought that New York was greater than Massachusetts. "In the first place I am not so blind as to think so; in the second place I am not so stupid as to say so." In the course of her speech she paid graceful tributes, in an eloquent and witty manner, to all the preceding speakers, and to the town of Dracut, with its remarkable record of Revolutionary names.

At the close of Mrs. MacLean's remarks, Mrs. Masury said, "May I be allowed to state that the New York woman of whom I spoke, was Julia Ward Howe."

The event, so full of interest, was closed with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Thompson declared the work of the Dracut Library Memorial committee finished and the committee dissolved, and the Lowell visitors boarded their special car for Merrimack square, at a few minutes before 6 o'clock.

Among the Dracut people present, was Miss Margaret Fox, aged 93 years, the oldest living resident.

MEN'S

AFTER the tremendous
Spring Suits, and
to continue this
in broken sizes, that sold
grand bargains do not
About 112 suits in the

\$7.50

SEE

Ladies' Clo

ONLY a short time remains to
Department to the Street
pose of our Spring Stock of
These prices are enough to com
mean to sell the stock at once.

We have about ten or twelve
Spring Suits, in cheviots, venetians
and broadcloth, that sold for \$10,
\$12 and \$15. For this sale,

\$5.00

There are nine Ladies' Spring
Suits that sold for \$15, \$17.50,
\$20 and \$22.50. This lot com-
prises a variety of materials and
styles. For this sale at

\$7.50

D. A. R. CONGRESS.

Delegates Report to the Molly Varnum Chapter.

Mrs. Thompson Strongly Endorsed for Re-election as Regent.

A meeting of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was held yesterday afternoon in the chapter's room in Memorial hall. Besides the regular business of the chapter, reports were read by delegates to the tenth Continental Congress, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. C. M. Williams and Mrs. George F. Richardson. Mrs. Thompson reviewed the history of the movement to revise the constitution in certain matters of vital interest to the chapters throughout the country, and told how Mrs. McLean, the defeated candidate this year for president-general, became prominent among the chapters through her service as chairman of the committee appointed to find out and report the wishes of the chapters in these matters. By attempting to carry out the wishes of the chapters, Mrs. Thompson claims, Mrs. McLean brought upon herself the antagonism of the national board of officers, who were opposed, for reasons of their own, to the revision. Mrs. Thompson's report was quite exhaustive, showing, for the benefit of the chapter members, the system of manipulation that was used upon unsuspecting, green delegates, to carry the congress in the interests of the national board, and to defeat Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Williams treated the matter from a humorous standpoint, and her report was noticeably well presented, and entertaining. She agreed entirely with Mrs. Thompson in reference to the arbitrary rulings of the president-general, Mrs. Manning, and the personal abuse of Mrs. McLean, although she said that she was not a supporter of Mrs. McLean's candidacy. Having herself voted for Mrs. Fairbanks, she referred especially to Mrs. Manning's rebuke of Miss Williams, in the matter of the resolutions of condolence to King Edward, and explained that her daughter objected, not to the resolutions in themselves, but to the closing hours of the congress, which had many matters of importance to consider, being taken up with such platitudes. At the close of her report, the chapter was practically unanimous in informally endorsing Miss Williams' position. Mrs. Williams testified to the dignified and courteous bearing of Mrs. McLean throughout the entire proceedings.

Mrs. Richardson in her report also stated with emphasis that Mrs. McLean was treated with great discourtesy by the president-general. She

spoke of Mrs. McLean as a woman widely known and eminently fitted for the position, and of Mrs. Fairbanks as energetic, possessing many qualities of leadership, and a charming manner. Mrs. Roebling, third candidate, she said was a woman of exceptional ability. Mrs. McLean, she said, behaved during the trying ordeal to which she was subjected, with great dignity and astonishing self control. The conduct of the presiding officer, Mrs. Richardson said, was an ignoble sight.

On the whole Mrs. Richardson's conclusion was that the D. A. R. congress was conducted with as great dignity as was the Parliament of England, on one occasion not long ago. But the standards of women should be high, and their conduct above reproach. So far as the floor of the house was concerned, there was dignified bearing on the part of the delegates, and a disposition to yield unimportant points in the interest of harmony, without showing discourtesy to any candidate or member of a rival faction. The trouble was with the board of officers, representing the national organization, who manipulated the congress unfairly.

Two nominating committees, one appointed by the chair and the other chosen by the floor, reported lists of officers for the annual chapter election, in about two weeks. The nominations varied but slightly, both committees having named Mrs. Thompson as their candidate for regent. Mrs. Thompson addressed the chapter, asking for an expression of opinion. She said she believed this to be a critical time in the society, and she wished to be sure, before accepting a nomination for reelection, that she would have the support of the chapter in her somewhat aggressive attitude, as she termed it, with reference to state and national matters within the organization. There was a strong expression, without one dissenting voice, in favor of Mrs. Thompson, it being emphatically declared that the chapter wished to have a regent who is both progressive and aggressive.

Then appeared to be a pretty general feeling, that the work of the continental congress is not patriotic work, but is engaged in by the board officers who have gained the ascendancy for the purpose of social advancement. The local women seem to favor working, so far as possible, along local lines, in useful and patriotic ways, honoring, so far as may be, the national organization.

Relative to the Dracut Library Memorial fund, which the chapter has now in hand, Miss Varnum read a letter from Mr. James M. Coburn, a native of the town of Dracut and now a resident of Kansas City, in which he expressed his appreciation of the action of the chapter in taking up the work of assisting in securing a library for a historic town. He enclosed a check for \$10 to aid in the work, and also sent to the chapter a copy of the Missouri year book of the S. A. R.

not to jump.

Long ladders were raised as quickly as the network of electric wires over the street would permit but even before a ladder could be placed in position to relieve them the men had dropped through a sky light in the Woodbury building roof and reached places of safety. Except in the press room in the basement there was practically no fire in the building below the fifth story. Fortunately the press men do not begin work until about 11 o'clock and no one was in the press room at the time the fire started, as far as known except the fireman, who had not been seen up to a late hour. The three upper stories burned furiously and it was some time before a stream of water of sufficient force to do much execution could be brought to bear upon the fire.

The excitement during the fire was intense, and all manner of sensational reports were in circulation, it being reported at one time that five persons were dead, several missing and nearly a score injured. The three victims were suffocated before they had time to reach the fire escapes. Those who did find the fire escapes were obliged to jump several feet to the roof of the adjoining building and in this way quite a number of them sustained injuries more or less painful, though none is likely to result fatally.

Judson Craft, one of the victims, weighed over 250 pounds and this fact no doubt told against him in his efforts to escape.

On the northerly side of the Advertiser building is the large building occupied by the Boston Globe, but as a heavy brick wall separated the two structures the fire did not enter that building although it was filled with smoke from top to bottom. As soon as it was seen that the resources of the Advertiser and Record for issuing editions of their papers regularly were destroyed, offers of assistance were received from the proprietors of all the other newspapers in the city. Colonel Taylor of the Globe offered to Publisher William E. Barnet, and Managing Editor Underwood all privileges of its office and the offer was accepted so far as tomorrow morning's Advertiser is concerned.

The Advertiser force is tonight making up its paper in the Globe office and will print a four page paper from the Globe's presses. Mr. Stephen O. Mearns of the Journal offered the facilities of the Journal for printing Saturday afternoon's record and the offer was gratefully accepted. The Herald and Post also indicated their desire to do anything in their power to aid the Advertiser and Record in their misfortune.

Managing Editor Underwood said tonight that it was utterly impossible to estimate their loss until the actual damage to their presses is ascertained. He was of the opinion, however, that the presses were not so badly damaged but that they could be put in condition next week some time. He understood from Cashier Dunphy that the books and records in the office are not seriously damaged so that, barring

top of a pool table and down this was descended."

CLEVER FORGER.

Boston Police Round Up an Adroit Swindler.

Boston, March 15.—Perhaps the most adroit check forger and clever money swindler for alleged charitable institutions to be rounded up in recent years hereabouts, the police say they have in the capture of Louis V. R. Adams of Chicago, who was taken from one of the best hotels in this city this afternoon. The police say they have proof that he has operated in his home city, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Mich; Fort Wayne, Ind., Cincinnati, Buffalo, Toledo New York city, Worcester, Cambridge and this city. He is said to have worked, as best suited his interests, such charities as the "Home for Destitute Children," and the "House of Mercy." He took amounts ranging from \$5 to \$1000 and is said to have received a thousand dollars each from Marshal Field and S. B. French of Chicago. Judging from the list of victims found in his effects, the amount collected must have been large.

The police say that his plan was to get a small check and instead of raising it he would write another for a thousand or more. He would place it on deposit at some bank and by the aid of accomplices get the worthless paper cashed. Adams is well connected. His father is in the lumber business in New York. He is 30 years of age and resides at 37 Plymouth street, Montclair, N. J. It was only when he found it useless to deny longer that he admitted his identity. Letters of all descriptions were found in his room and pamphlets relating to charities of a variety of sorts were also found.

TWO MILLION SPINDLES.

This Number Will Be Idle During the Curtailment Period.

Fall River, March 15.—The curtailment plan will be more extensive than was looked for when the movement was inaugurated. Figures collected today indicate that about 2,000,000 spindles will be idle, thus showing that the production will be lessened during the shut-down period a full million pieces.

The Hargraves mill No. 1 will not curtail, nor will the Bourne mill, as orders will necessitate their running.

Buyers and sellers are discussing the probable effect of the curtailment, and it is stated here that the immediate effect will be a stiffening of the present prices, or at least a positive prevention of a decline to a basis of 2½ cents for regulars. The stock on hand is large enough to meet current needs during the curtailment period, and is roughly estimated at 2,500,000 pieces.

Wide goods are in a very weak condition, and the competition for the few orders obtainable is very keen. The fact has hastened the local demand for an agreement to curtail.

The selling committee met today, and

Mr. Fairbanks said to me: "We thought it was voted for our candidate (Mrs. Roebing) and we were voting against Mrs. Fairbanks and we did not vote for her."

Mrs. Fairbanks said: "The only fact of the matter is that I was not on the ballot. And if I were, I would have voted for Mrs. Roebing."

Mr. Fairbanks said: "I was not on the ballot either. And if I were, I would have voted for Mrs. Roebing."

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EILEEN STRAW THOMPSON,
Recent Male Vantage Club, D. A. R.

THE D. A. R. CONGRESS. Local Regent Gives Her Views On the Election Contest.

It is with great reluctance that the regent of the district comes before the public to give a statement relative to the "D. A. R. Congress," D. A. R., held last week in Washington.

Realizing only too well that any adverse criticism might appear to the uninitiated as being the "outlet" of defeat, and realizing also that this is neither the time nor the place for a detailed account of the principal events, the writer feels, however, that it is only just to the women with whom she was associated, to say that in no sense of the word was this congress a "success." One party held full sway from the time of the opening session, when the chair accepted a disputed vote from an unauthorized body, until the end, when that same presiding officer invited a nominee to leave the floor, because she had exercised her right to oppose to something the chair specially desired to have done. Not one opportunity was lost by our retiring presiding officer to place the weight of her non-displeasure upon the head of any chair holder, who aspired to place one of her own number in the presidential chair. Every pretence of impartiality as presiding officer was thrown aside and all her authority, with her power of speech, insults even were not spared to place if possible, Mrs. McLean and her supporters in the worst possible light before the public.

As an anti-suffrage argument, the gathering of women was an unequalled success, and the boast made months ago, that the "McLean party" were to be shown politics not dreamed of in their philosophy, was amply fulfilled. Secretary Fairbanks, who had long ago, passed the bill asking Congress to grant an appropriation of land to our senators, which to build their proposed memorial hall, withdrew his objections and the bill passed the Senate. As his wife is our newly-elected president, general comments are unnecessary. It is a fact that President McKinley, on his right of audience the night before the election and expressed a hope that she might win, means what it possibly means, a politician may see in this "simple act of courtesy" (?) food for thought.

The wives of scholars and repressives entertained and feted unsexed delegates, and the hotel party was a "success" in the "official life" till the close of the night, to the business of the day with wonder, and the Puritans from Massachusetts and Vermont fell victims equally with the Matrons from the Carolinas and the "Daughters" from the far West. It mattered little whether the "unofficial" candidates were tortured, maligned or shamefully abused, whether the delegates themselves were "pledged," "instructed" or "professed friends," everything gave way before the systematic attack, not only on the personal character of two of the candidates, but on the moral standing of the delegates themselves. Even the Moderation ties were strained and broken, so that Mrs. Roebing's claim of 125 pledged votes dwindled to 42 on the first ballot. They could not watch with her even one hour. Three of her allotted votes in Massachusetts went

98c WIN

have an immense quantity for our Christmas trade order to get the lowest price assortment left over. We kept these goods till this morning upon a difference of "overs" out at auction and the bother and upset down to about one-half of the large windows.

Article in window No. 1 for sale in window No. 2 for sale

values are not long

here are silver bread trays; silver butter dishes decorated, gold finished Christmas time they were

other articles, values full. We would be able to make more in this line. We are buying from the manufacturer because during several years all over the country

pay to every purchaser who asks for it, a gift of eight tools in one. This is a new one.

H. W. JEWELRY 45-149-151 CEN

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TEWKSBURY.

Warrant for Town Meeting.

1. To choose a moderator to preside at said meeting.
2. To choose all the necessary town officers for the ensuing year.
3. To hear reports of town officers and committees and act thereon.
4. To determine the manner of repairing the highways, townways and bridges.
5. To see what sums of money the town will vote to raise by taxation to defray the necessary expenses for the current year and make appropriation for the same.
6. To see if the town will authorize the treasurer to hire money for the use of the town when necessary upon the approval of the selectmen.
7. To see what compensation the town will fix for the collection of taxes the current year.
8. To see what action the town will take on the following question: Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquor in this town? The vote to be "Yes" or "No" as provided by the Public Statutes, Chap. 190, Section 5.
9. To see if the town will accept and revise the list of names for jurors as prepared and posted by the selectmen.
10. To see if the town will vote the money arising from the licensing of dogs the coming year to the use of the public library.
11. To see if the town will appropriate a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars to aid in the support of the public library.
12. To see if the town will vote to appropriate the sum of eight hundred dollars to be used at the discretion of the selectmen.

CARLISLE.

Dr. Francis Mansfield of Carlisle has forwarded to President William McKinley, through the courtesy of state Hon. John Hay, an original poem entitled "The Voyage of America's Stateship Ship." It was suggested by the poet's preaching inaugural ceremonies. Dr. Mansfield has received an autograph letter from Hon. John Hay, expressing his admiration and pleasure, also the President's interest and thanks for his "complimentary expressions," through his private secretary, Miss W. Carter. Dr. Mansfield has the poem copied and sung in a church service. He solemnly attributes it to the order, gratifying each honor and the service of the "Brown University General Thesis" of the "University of the States." He has also written a "Lullaby for the Stateship Ship" and also a "Lullaby for the Stateship Ship" and also a "Lullaby for the Stateship Ship." Mr. Warren H. Blackwell, formerly of his wife, but now a resident of his son's home, who returned from the Philippines, is now very ill in Washington, D. C.

Reverend Dr. Mansfield, of Carlisle, has just received a letter from Dr. J. B. Prescott, of New York, dated March 13th. Dr. Prescott, in his letter, has written:

The Christian Endeavor and church preparatory meeting will be held under the conduct of Rev. A. H. Ames, Friday evening, March 1st, topic, "Religious Barrenness." Luke, xiii 6-9.

The Republican caucus for the nomination of candidates for town officers for the ensuing year will be held in Union hall on Tuesday evening, March 5, at 7.30 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. William Barnett of Bedford, Mass., have moved into the Prescott tenement on Lowell street. Mr. Barnett has engaged to drive the milk team for Mr. J. B. Prescott, taking the place of Mr. Samuel Kenny.

Thursday evening, March 7th, is the date for another "Tea Party" under the management of the Unitarian society. It will be similar in features and attractions to like events of the past. R.

TYNGSBORO.

The stereopticon lecture which was to be given Sunday evening, March 3, by the Evangelical church has been postponed.

PASSED CIVIL SERVICE.

List of Young Men Eligible at the Lowell Post Office.

The postmaster has received the following lists of names of young men who passed the recent civil service examination for positions as clerks and carriers:

Clerks—Charles A. Clough, Henry Maguire, John J. Murphy, Edward Burns, Robert Bruce Wood, Frederick Reed, George B. O'Dwyer, James Finnerty, Henry J. Rogers, George Rollason, William H. Glavin, John Condon, Edward J. Boyle, Manfree H. Powers, Homer J. Gill, Albert E. Williams, A. Arnold, Walter James Kennedy, McDaniel J. Seare, Arthur S. Phil.

Carriers—John P. Sheehan, Patrick H. Rogers, Napoleon A. Provancher, Ann W. Wentworth, Patrick S. O'Neill, John W. Kennedy, John J. D. Dillon, Albert W. McQuesten, Fred W. Tilton, Ralph W. Clouston, Frank J. Kelley, Arthur E. Willman, David M. Gibbs, Richard Glavin, Edward H. Barnes, Patrick McHugh, Victor Turnau, John Butterfield, John P. M. Sorley, Edward B. Carr, William G. Morse, Bernard H. Riley.

A STORMY SESSION

Report Curtailing Power of State Officer Creates a Stir.

PRESENTED BY LOWELL WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

Threats of Withdrawal and the Form- ation of an Eastern Conference Are Made.

Worcester, Oct. 26.—The state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened a two days' session yesterday afternoon in Tuckerman hall at the Woman's Club house with about 150 delegates present. Mrs. John L. Orr, regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow chapter of Worcester, presided at the opening session.

The exercises were opened by the singing of patriotic songs, followed by prayer by Mrs. L. B. Hatch, the state chaplain. Mrs. Tryphosa Bates Batcheller sang two songs, accompanied by Miss Jessie Davis of Boston. The records of the last meeting were read by Mrs. I. N. Marshall and Mrs. Orr gave the address of welcome, to which Miss Marie Ware Laughton, regent of the committee of safety of Boston, responded.

Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-president-general of Massachusetts, spoke concerning Continental hall in Washington, explaining its needs and the money required for its completion. She also gave a message of regret from Mrs. Donald McLean, the national president, who expected to attend the conference, but found it impossible to do so. Mrs. Charles A. Masury, state regent, made a report consisting of statistics regarding the number of chapters and membership.

The report of the committee on by-laws, of which Mrs. H. M. Thompson of Lowell is chairman, caused a discussion that nearly disrupted the conference. The report, made by Mrs. Lucy E. Fay, Boston, curtailed the powers of the state officer and did not meet the approval of State Regent Mrs. C. H. Masury of Boston or Vice-Regent Mrs. George L. Munn. After discussion, it was set aside, and a set of amendments were presented by Mrs. George L. Fuller, Springfield. These were acceptable to Mrs. Thompson, and she said that unless they were passed she and her colleagues would withdraw and organize an eastern conference.

The by-laws were adopted and provide for greater representation of chapters in the national council. Under them the offices of assistant corresponding secretary, held by Mrs. Florence E. Holmes, and assistant historian, held by Marion H. Brazier of Boston, are abolished.

ADA

INDIA TEA

DO YOU LIKE

60c and 70c per lb. AT YOUR GROCERS

Obituary.

Samuel Handlen died yesterday morning at his home at Bleachery and Moore streets, aged 67 years. He leaves a widow. He was a veteran of the Civil war, and had long been a member of Post 42, G. A. R. For a number of years he had retired from active business. For some time he had been in falling health, but was able to be out. Yesterday morning he went out for a short walk, but on returning, collapsed and died a short time later. He was well known to many of the older residents of the city.

Miss Bridget Monahan died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Alice Hinchey, 21 Floyd street.

Alfred K. Bruce, a well known young man of Billerica Centre, died at his home in that town yesterday, aged 26 years, 6 months, 7 days. He was the son of Jasper and Caroline Bruce, and besides his parents, he is survived by three sisters.

Horace E. Magoon, for many years a furniture dealer in Middlesex street, died at his home, 70 Church street, last night, aged 59 years, 5 months, 14 days. He leaves a wife and three daughters, Mrs. Fred M. Day, Miss Eva Magoon, a teacher in the Agawam street school, and Mrs. Charles C. Fuller, formerly a teacher in the Varnum school and now a teacher in the Philippines.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Cox took place yesterday from 21 Warrant street, Haverhill. The body was brought to this city and a funeral mass was celebrated at the Sacred Heart church, Rev. Fr. Fletcher, O. M. I., officiating. The bearers were Wilfred Heathcock, Joseph, William, Samuel, Charles and Joseph Cox. The floral tributes were numerous. Burial was in the family lot at St. Patrick's cemetery, in charge of C. H. Molloy & Sons.

The funeral of Mrs. Bridget Reilly occurred yesterday from her late home, No. 47 Sixth street, at 3.30 o'clock and was largely attended. At St. Michael's church at 9 o'clock a funeral mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. Fr. Mullen. The choir under the direction of Mr. Thos. P. Boulger sang the Gregorian mass and Miss Caroline White presided at the organ. At the conclusion of

Its Reception to Mrs. Donald McLean
of the New York Chapter.

On the afternoon of Friday, May 28, the Molly Varnum chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Lowell, Massachusetts,) held a special meeting in honor of its guest, Mrs. Donald McLean of the New York city chapter.

A large and appreciative audience, consisting of members and of invited "Daughters" from other chapters, were assembled to greet Mrs. McLean, who had been requested to deliver an address upon the objects and methods of the society.

Mrs. McLean, upon her entrance, received enthusiastic applause, which she gracefully acknowledged. After expressing thanks for her cordial welcome she proceeded to her discourse, which was eloquent, forcible, convincing. Recognizing the duty of perpetuating the memory of those who achieved American independence in the past, she yet maintained that the society's most important work is to foster true patriotism in the present, for patriotism is our only sure defence against apathy on one side and anarchy on the other.

No report can do justice to Mrs. McLean's vivid portrayal of existing political and social conditions, or to her stirring appeal for a sincere and ardent Americanism as our national safeguard. When she retired from the platform she was repeatedly recalled, until yielding to the universal desire she gave a second address, describing the work of her own chapter in carrying out the objects of the society. The New York city chapter has founded a chair of American history in Barnard college, has given to that institution a scholarship for the study of American history and has recently erected the towering flagstaff at the tomb of General Grant.

In the evening, the Molly Varnum chapter gave a reception for Mrs. McLean at the rooms of the Middlesex Women's club—where the afternoon meeting had been held—which were beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers and plants and palms, with the national colors resplendent over all. In the supper room streamers of red, white and blue decked walls and table, and "the star-spangled banner still waved" in miniature over cake and fruit and ices, while the orchestra softly played patriotic airs to descendants of Revolutionary heroes.

All the well-known patriotic societies were represented at this gathering. There were Sons of the American Revolution, with Colonel Barrett, their president, Sons of the Revolution, likewise, and Sons of the Colonial Wars. Women were there who wore the badge of the Society of the Colonial Dames, or the star designating the Descendants of Colonial Governors. Regents of chapters in other cities came from Manchester, Lawrence, Charlestown, Gloucester, Fall River and Boston, to greet the guest of the evening, of whose ability and eloquence they had heard so much.

At the request of many "Daughters," Colonel Barrett made a pleasant little speech, in which he exalted the patriotic spirit and the heroism of the women of Revolutionary times. Mrs. McLean followed him speaking of the opportunities in patriotism awaiting the women of today. Mrs. McLean impressed those who had the pleasure of meeting her, as a woman uniting great charm of manner with sincerity of conviction and earnestness of purpose. She is a born leader, and leadership is her manifest destiny. Her words inspired with fresh enthusiasm the always enthusiastic members of the Molly Varnum Chapter.

This chapter was formed in November, 1894, by Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge, who was its first Regent. In the second year of her service other and more pressing claims upon her time compelled her to resign her office, greatly to the regret of all the members, whose affection as well as esteem had been won by her womanly sweetness and gentle dignity. She was succeeded by Mrs. Nesmith, the present Regent.

The Molly Varnum Chapter has its membership principally from towns in Middlesex county north and west of Concord, towns now included in or adjacent to the city of Lowell. It is a source of pride to the chapter that one of its earliest members is directly descended from that Concord yeoman who "fired the shot heard round the world." The majority of the members, however, do not derive their Revolutionary ancestry from the "embattled farmers" of Concord, but from the minute men of Chelmsford, Tyngsboro, Billerica, Tewksbury, Dracut and Westford, the country-folk who fought at Concord and at Bunker Hill. History tells us that when Paul Revere "sent his cry of alarm to every Middlesex village and farm," every Middlesex village and farm responded. It is not surprising then that patriotic societies flourish in Middlesex county, where the curtain rose on the great drama of the American Revolution, where the first blood was shed, where was made the first organized resistance to foreign oppression. Nor is it surprising that this Middlesex county chapter, not yet three years old, has already one hundred and forty members, with its numbers steadily increasing. It hopes to grow and prosper, and means to do its part toward maintaining and extending the institutions of American freedom, and fostering true patriotism and the love of country."

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Free Excu

STATE TROOPS FIRED.

A Lynching Bee in Ohio Temporarily Interrupted.

Urbana, O., June 4.—The grand jury last night reported an indictment against "Click" Mitchell for criminally assaulting Mrs. Eliza Gauder, white. Then Sheriff McLean and his Deputies brought Mitchell into court in a soldiers' uniform. As the militia were on duty about the Court House and the jail, this disguise of the prisoner worked perfectly.

The crowds that were about the grounds and in the streets did not know what was going on. The doors to the Court House were all guarded by the militia. With the militia about the building and the crowds outside, Mitchell was badly scared. He waived the reading of the indictment, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the extreme limit, 20 years in the penitentiary.

After Mitchell was sentenced and the Sheriff was ordered to take him to Columbus tonight there was trouble. The mob demanded the prisoner.

For two hours the jail was surrounded by a howling mob of at least 1000 to 1500 people. Advances were being made so close to the guards that they were ordered to fire on the crowd, and at last 20 shots were fired.

KILLED.

Harry Bell, shot through the head.
Hagins, shot through the body.

WOUNDED.

Dr. Charles Thompson of North Lewisburg, slight wound in forehead.

Wesley Bowen of Cable, shot in the hip.

Ray Dickerson, shot in the shoulder.

Dennis Grancy, shot in the right foot.

John Wank, shot in the foot.

Sherman S. Deaton, shot in the hip.

Ray McClure, shot in the arm.

Troops from Springfield arrived at 7.30 and immediately marched toward the Court House. Angry citizens, who were incensed over the killing of townsmen by the militia, were only further irritated by the appearance of more troops. Crowds gathered along the streets and greeted the soldiers with hootings and all sorts of insulting remarks.

Next, mud balls were thrown at the soldiers. The fever of excitement raged more and more fiercely. Women appeared on the streets in large numbers, and their presence seemed to be an incentive to the mob to avenge in some manner the outrage to Mrs. Gauder. The excitement was growing so fast that another clash between the troops and citizens seemed inevitable.

In this emergency Mayor Ganzoni took the responsibility of telling the troops they were not needed, and they returned to the depot. No sooner did the crowd perceive this apparent retreat by the soldiers than their fierce demand for the blood of Mitchell grew stronger. An immediate attack was made successfully upon the jail. Mitchell was in a moment in the hands of the mob, and the next minute he was hanging from the nearest tree. Hunt

ACTIVE IN PACIFYING CUBA



GENERAL ALEJANDRO RODRIGUEZ, who commanded the guardia rural under the Palma administration, has been of great service to the Americans during their work of pacification. He was one of the first patriots who, in 1895, united with General Maximo Gomez in his effort to drive the Spanish from the island. When the republic began business for itself, he was made first mayor of Havana. General Rodriguez has had all the experience with revolutions that he wants. His wife was a victim of the persecutions heaped upon the families of native Cubans by the infamous Weyler. She was seized and thrown into a felon's cell and subjected to the most cruel treatment by the vindictive Spanish commander.



ROBERT BACON, who went to Cuba with Secretary Taft while he was in charge of the state department during the absence of Secretary Root, is comparatively a new man in public life. Until about a year ago he was an active business man, a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan. President Roosevelt knew him at Harvard, where the assistant secretary won great renown as an athlete. When Mr. Root chose him for his first assistant secretary a good deal of surprise was expressed in various quarters, but the secretary was determined to have the services of a first class business man, and he wanted Bacon on that account. According to President Roosevelt, "Bob Bacon is one of the few eastern men who know how to ride a horse."



COLONEL LITTLETON W. T. WALLER, who was given command of the first marines sent to quell the Cuban outbreak, has had a remarkable record. He was prominent in the struggle for Cuban independence and distinguished himself in the fighting around Santiago. During the Boxer trouble in China Colonel Waller was in command of the American marines, and he displayed so much bravery under fire that he was promoted to the rank of major. Shortly afterward he made the famous expedition across the island of Samar, which brought him both praise and blame. He was court-martialed for unnecessary severity toward the natives, but he was acquitted of the serious charge and was restored at once to his old command.



EDWIN VERNON MORGAN, United States minister to Cuba, is by virtue of his office an important personage in the pacification. Mr. Morgan is one of the brightest men in Uncle Sam's diplomatic service, and he has had a good deal of experience for one of his years. He is an alumnus of Harvard and was a student at the University of Berlin. After graduation he became instructor in history at his alma mater and afterward taught the same branch at Adelbert college, Cleveland, O. He was secretary of the Samoan commission in 1899 and secretary of the legation in Korea the year following. In 1905 he was appointed minister to Korea, whence he was transferred to Cuba to succeed Mr. Squiers, the first American minister.



BRIGADIER GENERAL THEODORE F. WINT, who was put in command of the military base at Newport News, Va., is a veteran of the civil war, enlisting as a volunteer at the age of sixteen. He saw some of the hardest fighting in that great struggle and was an inmate of Libby prison for several months. He also distinguished himself in the Chinese rebellion, and at the head of the Tenth United States cavalry, a negro regiment, he stormed San Juan hill and was one of the first to reach its crest. General Joe Wheeler recommended Wint for promotion, complimenting him warmly. The general is a native of Pennsylvania and has been a soldier for so many years that he has surely learned the trade of fighter.



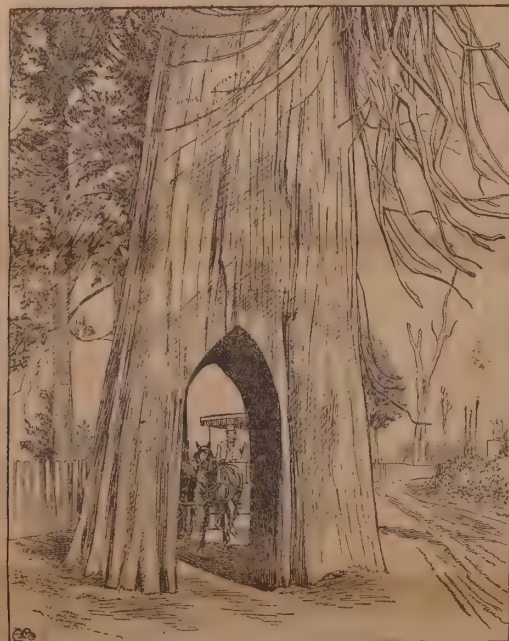
GENERAL FRED FUNSTON, the first head of the military in the island, is one of America's most famous fighters. He is especially well qualified to undertake the military oversight in Cuba, for he is familiar with Cuban warfare in all its phases, having enlisted in the insurgent army in 1895. He served eighteen months and was wounded. On his return to the States he went to the Philippines, commissioned as colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. His rise was rapid and most sensational. In 1899 he was made brigadier general of volunteers. He organized an expedition to capture Aguinaldo, accomplished the feat and became a full fledged brigadier over the heads of a host of seniors. In 1905 he went to the department of California.



CAPTAIN SEATON SCHROEDER, in command of the Virginia, was one of the first naval officers to land in Cuba. He was ordered ashore to select a proper point for a camp. Captain Schroeder has had quite a brilliant career in the navy, of which he has been a member since 1884. He has served on a good many of Uncle Sam's ships and in about all of the various squadrons. In 1871 he took an active part in Admiral Rodgers' expedition against the Koreans. In 1898 he was assigned to the command of the Massachusetts and served on board that vessel through the Spanish-American war. After that Captain Schroeder was governor of Guam for three years and acquitted himself creditably in that novel and ticklish position.

SELECTED FROM A HOST OF INTERESTING THINGS

A GIANT OF THE FOREST.



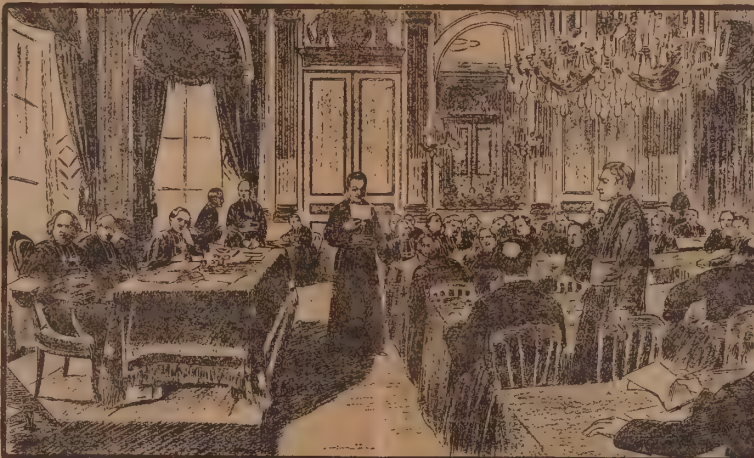
The big tree herewith pictured is all that remains to tell of a forest which once stood in its immediate vicinity. When the lumbermen devastated the region this solitary specimen was left standing and since that time a Gothic archway has been hewn through its massive trunk. The United States government has come to the rescue of the huge sequoias and other coniferous trees of California, but the scarcely less remarkable vegetable growths of the Pacific northwest are still the prey of the merciless lumberman.

A FRENCH PICTURE OF KING EDWARD VII.



This cut is from the latest photograph of the English sovereign, taken during his recent visit to Paris. Unlike many other celebrities, the king is not averse to being photographed and seldom refuses a request for a sitting. There are more photographs of him in existence than of any other European ruler.

FRENCH BISHOPS DISCUSSING CHURCH AFFAIRS.



The cut shows a recent meeting held in the palace of the archbishop of Paris. The object of the gathering was to discuss the difficulties which have arisen between the civil authorities and the ecclesiastical. The entire French episcopate was present on this occasion and an understanding was reached as to the future position of the clericals.

SKETCH FOR THE MONUMENT TO VICTOR EMANUEL II.



The cut shows the great memorial structure which will be erected between the Trajan column and the capitol at Rome in honor of Victor Emanuel II. When completed it will be the largest monument in the world. The original drawing was destroyed in the Milan exhibition fire of last August, but several photographs had been taken.

THE CZAR'S ALARM CLOCKS.

The picture shows two members of the Russian Imperial Horse Guards band, whose business it is to awaken



the czar each morning by blowing a fanfare beneath his window. In Russia they are dubbed rather appropriately "the imperial alarm clocks."

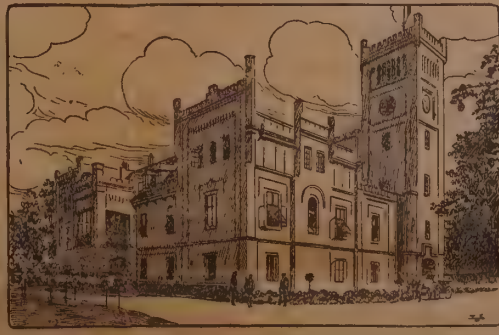
FAITH CURE IN BRITANNY.

The pious peasant of Brittany believes that if he is able to crawl beneath the sculptured tomb of St. Yves he will be healed of all physical dis-



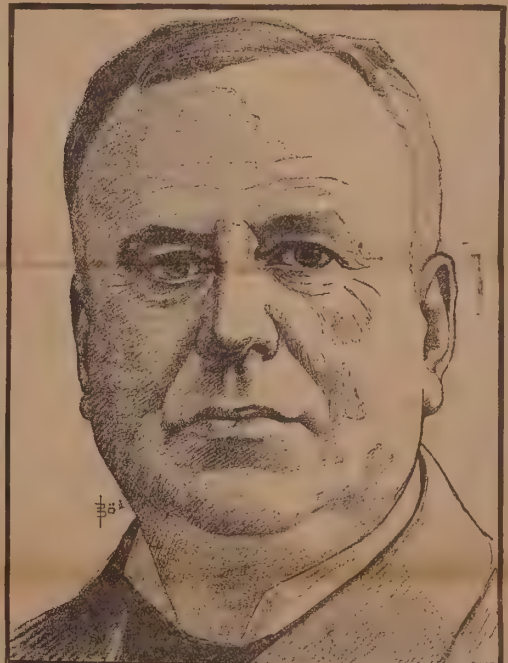
tress. The cut shows a Breton woman in the act of thus securing the miraculous interposition of the saint. Breton churches are full of votive offerings from those who have been successful in obtaining cures by their faith in the healing power of St. Yves.

JAN KUBELIK'S CASTLE IN BOHEMIA



The impressive structure herewith pictured is the residence of the famous Bohemian violin virtuoso, Jan Kubelik. This young musician is not only without a peer in his art, but he has had the good fortune to wed a woman of great beauty and a large estate. In addition to all this felicity he has recently become the father of twins.

AN ENERGETIC RAILROAD PRESIDENT.



Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Maine railroad, has been exceedingly active in the opposition which has succeeded in defeating Winston Churchill, the novelist, in his ambition to become the Republican nominee for governor of New Hampshire. Churchill has been especially critical of the political influence of Mr. Tuttle's road ever since he became a resident of the state.

A DEMONSTRATION OF NATURE'S STRENGTH.



The cut illustrates a remarkable example of the strength exhibited by the expanding roots of a fir tree. In the Lauterbrunnen valley in Switzerland a few years ago a fir sprang from a crevice in a great rock, and it has now become so strong that its roots have split the stone to the very bottom.

New York. N. Y.

SUMMER OUTING.

Molly Varnum Chapter in Chelmsford.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY MR. A. E. BROWN.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell held its second annual summer outing Tuesday afternoon at Chelmsford. It was the original intention to meet at Warren's grove as last year, but the excessive moisture of the past week compelled a change of rendezvous to the Unitarian vestry. The members of the Lowell chapter with a representation as guests from Mathew Thornton chapter, Nashua, Mrs. George W. Perham, regent, and Milford, N. H., chapter, Mrs. Susan Barrett, regent, left the city by special car at 12.15 and were received at their destination by the Chelmsford members of the order, Miss Abby F. Crosby, Miss Martha E. Warren, Mrs. E. R. Marshall, Mrs. Aradine Brown, Mrs. Louise C. Howard. The party carried their refreshments which were served soon after arrival. There were present 10 from Nashua, 6 from Milford, and about 50 members of the Molly Varnum chapter. In the vestry were numerous bouquets of wild flowers and several representatives of "Old Glory." The regent of the Lowell chapter, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, called to order at 2.15, and after a verse of "America," had been sung by the company, she read an invitation from Anna Stickney chapter, D. A. R., and the citizens of North Conway, N. H., to all members of patriotic societies to unite with them in a grand celebration on the Glorious Fourth, meetings to continue on the three succeeding days.

Next came the principal feature of the afternoon.

Mr. Abram English Brown of Bedford was the speaker of the occasion. Mr. Brown, by previous addresses here on historical subjects, had prepared the way for an attentive audience, which he received to the end of an hour's talk. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the New England Historic Genealogical society and an author of enviable reputation along historic lines, and he is recognized by the public as authority on New England history, and just at present is well up on the history of this locality, having spent much time here in the preparation of several chapters on Old Chelmsford for a book now being issued by Lee & Shepard, entitled "Beside Old Hearststones."

Beginning with the usual after-dinner story which Chauncy M. Depew declares to be the requisite for such occasions, Mr. Brown said: "This Flag day anniversary, like all similar occasions, reminds me that the time is at hand when every event of the Revolution should be gathered up and put in tangible form, so to speak, in order that the rising generation and all who may succeed us shall have a just appreciation of the cost of this glorious heritage to which we are born or into which we are adopted, and which we are bound to protect and maintain." He spoke of the general talk nowadays about good citizenship, and old-fashioned patriotism, scoffed at the idea of patriotism becoming old-fashioned, as a thing to be put one side with a cast-off garment or a '96 bicycle, and gave his own definition of good citizenship. He said: "It is patriotism in action," and it is not necessary to face the bullets of the enemy in order to evince it, but the person who loves his home, town, state, country and his God, and is ready at all times to sacrifice for their interests, is a good citizen, although he may never have smelled hostile powder.

To promote good citizenship, he said, was the aim in general of all patriotic societies. They have specific aims, but underneath it all is the object to raise up men and women, true, loyal and brave, who will defend the country which has cost so much to secure in its freedom and present standing among the nations of the world.

Mr. Brown then took up the special objects of the Patriotic societies. First, to perpetuate the memories of the men and women who by service and sacrifice secured independence. He said too little is said of the part woman took in the great struggle of our Revolution; saying "such women as Abigail Adams, Molly Varnum and the like have been accorded their place in history, but the women of these New England towns, who took up the hoe dropped by the men when they left, all on the Lexington alarm, who not only carried on the farms, but cooked, spun, wove and knit from morning to night for the soldiers in camp, on field or in hospital, are the ones who should be remembered—for without them—our grandmothers,—the Independence would not have been achieved. Mr. Brown illustrated this point by telling some most thrilling anecdotes gathered from old families, and which are to appear for the first time in the book now about to be issued.

To unite and promote fellowship among descendants was an object enlarged upon. Mr. Brown denounced the impression that ancestry meant aristocracy as is often stated and showed that every person must stand or fall on his own merits, but that descent from the heroes of the Revolution is something to be proud of if it is found with those who are truly doing all in their power to become as good citizens as those whose name and blood they represent.

To inspire a greater reverence for the principles of our government, was the third object dwelt upon. Here Mr. Brown showed how generally we value things according to their cost, and showed what our country with its blessed institutions has cost in blood and treasure. He gave it a local bearing by citing some of the sacrifices of the people of Chelmsford and other towns of Middlesex and southern New Hampshire.

To encourage historical research was a point enlarged upon. In this the speaker indicated many ways for stimulating work along this line. He cited several valuable documents brought to light through his efforts in Lowell, and showed some to his interested listeners. He had several original military orders bearing the signature of Thomas Henshian, a prominent citizen of Old Chelmsford before 1760. To see the value in such papers the speaker urged the need of a trained eye, and encouraged the members of the patriotic societies to take up this line of work as a most profitable manner of work for the great end of good citizenship.

To acquire and preserve the records of the individual service in the Revolution was the fifth division to the speaker's subject. This he illustrated by showing how in Milford, N. H., he had found the place of settlement of one of the soldier boys lost from the records of his native town of Bedford, the history of which he has written.

To mark scenes of the Revolution was urged as profitable work in that they tended to inspire the rising gen-

eration with a love of country and of its service.

To celebrate the anniversaries was enlarged upon, for the occasion observed was Flag day, although one day removed for convenience.

June 14, 1777, was the date of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our national emblem. After explaining the origin and development of the flag, the reluctance of our fathers to cut aloof from the mother country, Mr. Brown spoke of July 4 as our day of noise and confusion, but further showed that it was not at first observed after the Declaration of Independence, but that March 5—Boston Massacre—was the day of more general notice.

The last line of work indicated was to foster true patriotism, to maintain and extend the institutions of freedom.

In this summary of the whole, Mr. Brown depicted most graphically what our country would be without independence, and crouching still beneath the paw of the British lion, as is Ireland today, declining to take part in the great jubilee in honor of the reign of Queen Victoria.

The address was received with generous applause, especially the references to the patriotic services of the women of the Revolution.

Mr. Brown was tendered a vote of thanks for his interesting and instructive words. The exercises closed about 4 o'clock with singing the doxology.

Mr. Henry S. Perham, who addressed the chapter last year, and who is an authority on Chelmsford history, was present by invitation.

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BUNKER HILL

Anniversary Observed by the
D. A. R. Chapters.

MOLLY VARNUMS.

Held Their Exercises at the Home
of the Regent—Other
Meetings.

The members of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., were delightfully entertained Saturday afternoon, at the home of the regent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson, in Pawtucket street. Exercises appropriate to the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, were held, the program having been arranged by Mrs. Charles D. Palmer and Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin.

After the singing of "America" in opening, Mrs. Palmer read a quaint poem, a British soldier's version of the battle of Bunker Hill. Later, she read the American view, as described by Frederick S. Cousins, and the familiar "Warren's Address," by John Pierpont. Mrs. Palmer's reading, particularly in the last named, was admirable. In the address she dispensed with her book, and her well known dramatic power had full play.

The readings were interspersed with musical numbers, by Mrs. C. M. Williams, who was warmly welcomed by the chapter after her long absence abroad. She sang selections appropriate in sentiment, with artistic and patriotic fervor. Miss Agnes Williams accompanied.

The paper of the afternoon was written and read by Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, and was an excellently written, stirring resume of the principal events preceding and accompanying the great struggle which took place on Bunker Hill just 130 years ago.

In her closing pages, Mrs. Griffin gave the names of the soldiers of Chelmsford, Dracut and Tewksbury, who fought at Bunker Hill. A complete roster has never before been printed, the Tewksbury records, especially, having been incomplete, and the list is therefore of interest. It is as follows:

Chelmsford—Col. Ebenezer Bridge, Lieut. Col. Moses Parker, Major John Brooks, Adj. Joseph Fox, Quartermaster John Bridge, Surgeon Walter Hastings, Assistant Surgeon John Sprague. Twenty-seventh regiment, under Captain John Ford: Lieut. Isaac Parker, Ensign Jonas Parker, Sergeants Moses Parker, Daniel Keyes, Parker Emerson, Jonas Pierce; Corporals John Bates, Benjamin Barrett, William Chambers, Wm. Cambill; Drummer Wm. Ramestead; Fifer Barzilla Lew. Dracut: Privates John Keyes, Alexander Davidson, John Chambers, Samuel Britton, Moses Barker, Benjamin Pierce, David Chambers, Ebenezer Shed, Samuel Wilson, Nathaniel Foster, James Dunn, Isaiah Foster, Benjamin Parke, Benjamin Farley, Enoch Cleveland, Benjamin Butterfield, Samuel Howard, Moses Esterbrooks, Robert Anger, Elijah Haselton, John Glode, Jesse Dow, Joseph Spaulding, Francis Davidson, Oliver Cory, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Chambers, Joseph Spaulding, Isaac Barrett, Reuben Foster, Timothy Adams, John Parker, Wm. Rowel, Benjamin Hayward, Thomas Burckel, James Alexander, Nathaniel Kemp, Solomon Keyes, Noah Foster, Jonas Spaulding, Josiah Fletcher, James Chambers, Silas Parker, Robert Richardson, William Brown, Solomon Farmer.

Captain Benjamin Walker's company: Charles Fletcher, Joseph Blood, Zacheus Fletcher, Joseph Osgood, Joshua Durant, Thomas Marshall, John Adams, Robert Tier, Ebenezer Gould.

Lieut. Col. Moses Parker and Captain Benjamin Walker were fatally wounded.

Dracut—Captain Peter Coburn's company: Lieutenants Josiah Foster and Ebenezer Varnum; Sergeants James Varnum, Micah Hildreth, Phineas Coburn, William Harvey; Corporals John Hancock, John Taylor, Jesse Fox, John Barron; Privates Benjamin Barron, John Bradley, Daniel Clough, Timothy Davis, Wm. Emerson, Timothy Foster, Jesse Fox, Josiah Fox, Gardner Gould, Abijah Hills, Nehemiah Jaquist, Solomon Jones, David Lindsey, Jonathan Richardson, John Roper, Barnabas Stevens, Elijah Tuttle, John Varnum, Joshua Varnum, Henry Barron, Moses Clement, Benjamin Crosby, Seth Didson, Zebediel Fitch, Abijah Fox, Thomas Gardner, Jonathan Hamblett, John Holt, Samuel Jenness, Nathaniel Kittredge, Wm. Parker, Moses Richardson, Amos Sawyer, John Thissel, Joseph Tuttle, Jonas Varnum, Wm. Varnum, Jonas Whiting, Solomon Wood, Samuel Whiting, Thomas Wright.

In other companies were: Moses Barker, Moses Barker, Jr., Barzilla Lew and Chester Parker (colored), William Brown, Smith Coburn and Joseph Hibbard.

Three men from Dracut were mortally wounded or killed: Benjamin Crosby, John Thissel and Joseph Hibbard.

Tewksbury—The men from Tewksbury were in the companies of Captain John Harnden of Wilmington and Captain Benjamin Walker of Chelmsford.

Captain Harnden's company: John Burt, Moses Gray, Wm. Harris, Samuel Manning, Joshua Thompson.

Captain Walker's company: Lieut. John Flint; Sergeants Luke Swett, Ellakin Walker; Corporals Philip Fowler, David Bayley, Peter Hunt; Drummer Phineas Annis; Fifer Isaac Manning; Privates John Nayley, Jonathan Beard, Samuel Bayley, John Dandely, John Dutton, Timothy Dutton, Amos Foster, Jacob Frost, Jonathan Frost, Joseph Frost, Jonathan Gould, Jonathan Gray, John Hall, John Howard, Nehemiah Hunt, Paul Hunt, Josiah Kidder, Asa Laveston, Elliphalet Manning, Daniel Merritt, Joseph Phelps, Hezekiah Thorneike.

Taken prisoners or killed: Phillip Fowler and Jacob Frost.

After the exercises, refreshments were served, the board of managers assisting Mrs. Thompson and the following ladies: Mrs. Alvah Baker, the Misses Merrill, Miss Farrington, Miss Earle, Miss Cople, Mrs. Frederick Wood, Miss Peavey, Miss Mary Sargent, Mrs. George Bicknell, Miss Edith Russell.

In the evening, Miss Agnes Williams en-

SOCIAL EVENT

D. A. R. Chapters Give Lunch
in Honor of Pres. General.

MRS. McLEAN THE GUEST.

An Unusually Pleasant Occasion in
Kitson Hall, in Which Methuen
Daughters United.

A delightful social event, was the luncheon, Saturday afternoon, given by the three local chapters, D. A. R., uniting with the Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen, in honor of the president general of the national society, D. A. R., Mrs. Donald McLean of New York. The luncheon was spread in Kitson hall, Y. W. C. A. building, which was charmingly decorated with flags, under the direction of Mrs. E. J. Neale, regent of Lydia Darrah Chapter, with the assistance of a committee chosen from her chapter.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent, of Molly Varnum Chapter, was chairman of the reception committee, and in the receiving line, with Mrs. McLean, were the regents of the four chapters entertaining, and several vice regents and other officers.

All of the ladies in the receiving party were handsomely gowned. Mrs. McLean wore a stunning costume of violet chiffon velvet, her hat matching the gown, with a cluster of pale violet ostrich feathers on one side. Mrs. Thompson wore a handsome white costume, with white hat trimmed with violets. Mrs. Neale, regent of Lydia Darrah Chapter, was in black velvet and white lace. Miss Agnes Williams, regent of Old Bay State Chapter, was charming in a costume of golden brown, with touches of pale pink and pale blue in the trimmings, and a hat of pale blue chiffon trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. Lewis Barnes, of Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen, wore a handsome gown of white silk with black trimmings, and black hat with white feathers.

Others in the receiving line were: Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Miss M. Ida Howe, Mrs. G. L. Richardson, Mrs. Arthur Bartlett, Miss Hortense Tabor and Mrs. S. J. Barker of Methuen.

Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin was chief usher, and her assistants, chosen from the four chapters, were: Molly Varnum Chapter, Misses Lucy Parker, Charlotte Cole, Julia Pevey, Alice Pevey, Lena Merrill, Etta Merrill, Susie L. D. Watson, Heleah Lambert; Lydia Darrah Chapter, Mrs. Nelson Dennis, Mrs. E. K. Humphrey; Old Bay State Chapter, Miss Bernice Jewett, Miss Josephine Webster; Samuel Adams Chapter, Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, Mrs. J. D. Burley, Mrs. Stephen Smith, Miss Mabel Prince.

The ushers were distinguished by becoming shoulder knots of red, white and blue ribbon.

The music, during the reception, was furnished by a guitar, mandolin and banjo club composed of pupils of Mr. W. P. Hovey, and directed by Mr. Hovey. Miss Agnes Williams was chairman of the music committee.

The table decorations were exquisite. The tea table, in a corner of the hall, near the entrance, had a profusion of yellow jonquils. In front of the platform and at one side, was the frappe table, which held a large basket wreathed with smilax and filled with red carnations, while tiny, colored electric lights were half concealed among the blossoms. On the opposite corner was the chocolate table, also decorated with red carnations, and with candleabra shades of the same color.

Among the invited guests presented to Mrs. McLean, was Dr. M. G. Parker, state president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

After the presentation and the serving of luncheon, Mrs. H. M. Thompson called the assembly to order and introduced Mrs. McLean from the platform. Mrs. McLean spoke with her characteristic brightness. Her opening was, "My dear regent, my dear daughters, and my one distinguished and dear son." She expressed her special kindness of feeling toward the Daughters of Lowell, who were among the very first to support her for the office of president general.

The platform of the society, Mrs. McLean said, is one of independent American principle. The outward and visible sign of these principles is Continental hall. The president general

Referring again to her affection for Lowell, she said that, all over the country she has boasted of Dracut, which sent such a large proportion of its men to the Revolutionary war.

Mrs. L. W. Fowler, Dedham, founder and for many years regent of Old South Chapter, Boston, was introduced, and spoke briefly. The formal exercises were then closed, with the singing of The Star Spangled Banner. Mrs. C. M. Williams leading, with Miss Williams at the piano.

Among the out-of-town guests present were the following: Mrs. Edgar Van Etten of New York, formerly a member of Mrs. McLean's Chapter; Mrs. Ralph Kirtland, regent of the Minute Men Chapter, Boston; Mrs. Wood, regent of Danvers Chapter; Miss Floretta Vining of John Adams Chapter; Mrs. Appleton, regent of the Pepperell Chapter; Miss Martha Dodge Billerica; Mrs. George Fairburn, member of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge; Mrs. Joseph Auld, Burlington, Vt.; Mrs. George H. Hobbs, Dorchester, and Mrs. Henry A. Harmon, Rutland, Vt., the last three formerly of Lowell.

The D. L. Page Company catered at the luncheon, and the serving committee was as follows: Mrs. Cyrus Barron, chairman; Mrs. Ella S. Dickinson, Mrs. Walter Parker, Mrs. John P. Turner, Mrs. George W. Miller, Mrs. Fred Maxwell, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Amasa Howard, Mrs. J. W. Perham, Mrs. Eben Marshall, Mrs. Edward Mark, Mrs. Andrew Liddell, Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Heald, Mrs. W. Bodwell of Methuen, Miss Frances Brabrook, Miss Abbie Davis, Miss Martha Warren, Mrs. C. S. Sheridan.

WORTH KNOWING.

DEATHS.
WOOD—In this city, Sept. 18, Abigail Abbott, widow of Rev. Horatio Wood, aged 90 years, 11 months, 26 days. Residence, 114 Liberty street. Burial, Thursday, September 21, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited. Burial private.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of Ida Barrett Adams, wife of Charles E. Adams, and president of the Middlesex Women's club of Lowell, brings heavy bereavement to an unusually large circle of friends in this community and elsewhere.

A native of Lowell, the daughter of Isaac and Mary Breed Barrett, her education was obtained in the Lowell schools and later at Abbot Academy, Andover. Since her marriage she has resided continuously in Lowell, and has been prominently identified with the social life of the city, but she has also travelled extensively in this country and in Europe and was widely known in Boston and other cities.

Besides the interests of an exceptionally happy home, Mrs. Adams found time to engage in many activities which brought her into working relations with organizations of women. She was interested in the formation of the Ladies Aid Association of the Lowell General hospital and was actively engaged in its management for several years. As a member of Molly Varnum chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, she was led to an enthusiastic study of genealogy and of New England Colonial history, and became a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

As a clubwoman of spirit and ability, Mrs. Adams was very widely known. Besides her membership in the Middlesex Women's Club, she belonged to the Tuesday Club of this city, and was a charter member of the Abbot Academy Club of Boston, serving as recording secretary and later as president of the club for two years. For three years she was a director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, working on several important committees, and for two years she filled the position of General Federation secretary of Massachusetts. By virtue of service on the State Federation executive board, Mrs. Adams became a member of "The Ex," a social club, in which her cheery spirit and ready wit met cordial appreciation.

To Mrs. Adams, perhaps more than to any other individual, can be traced the first inception of the movement which led to the formation of the Middlesex Women's Club of Lowell, and from the date of its organization in 1894 until her death, her enthusiastic loyalty to the club and its ideals never flagged. Almost continuously a member of the executive council, serving as director, as chairman of finance, and as vice-president, her service to the club was of such quality, her executive ability was so apparent, that inevitably the choice fell upon her when a year ago, a new president was to be selected.

Accepting the office reluctantly and with much distrust of her own powers, Mrs. Adams brought to the work, such intimate knowledge of details, such familiarity with parliamentary procedure and such evident desire to do justice to all, that her policy instantly commanded the admiration of her associates on the executive council, and her brief administration will be remembered as one of the ablest in the history of the club. "The greatest good of the greatest number" was the keynote of her policy, and by it she tested every measure that was proposed, promptly rejecting any plan however plausible, that favored the few at the expense of the many.

Her genial and winning personality grew even more attractive with the added responsibilities of leadership, and her popularity in the club was very great. This was especially shown by the loving tokens and messages showered upon her during the serious illness which clouded the last weeks of the club year, and by the strong pressure brought, during her convalescence, to induce her to accept a re-election as president. Her death coming so unexpectedly at the beginning of her second term, is a sad blow to the Middlesex Women's Club, and especially to that large number of members who will mourn her loss as a beloved personal friend.

To everyone who knew the charm of her unique individuality, and the warmth of her loyal friendship, her passing brings heavy sorrow, with heartfelt sympathy for the indescribable loss in the grief-stricken home.

H. A. W.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

our endeavors, that you are reaching out for something more and something better. I want to speak to you upon the possibilities of your work. In the first place, it seems to me

owed in submission to continental supremacy. The War of Independence, which began at Lexington in 1775, and which substantially closed at Yorktown in 1781, was peculiar in this respect.

If ever democratic institutions are overthrown in our country it will happen not because of the strength of the government but rather because of its

lice blue" ribbon, belt and top of the
me tint in glove kid—white canvas
oes and embroidered hose of the
ue, white linen parasol beautifully
mbroidered and lined with blue, com-
eted the costume and supplied the
ecessary protection from the sun, and
most becoming screen or back-
round, as suited the lady's mood.

In the afternoon the drives to the
lake and other points of interest are
ay with vehicles, horseless or other-
ise, and dainty costumes of summer
ery emerge from the wrappings of
mart, long coats of cravanetted mate-
als that are universally adopted to
protect the toilet from dust or sudden
owers. The princess gown of pas-
l embroidered broadcloth, vies with
e same in embroidered linen for su-
emacy and both have much distinc-
on. The cloth is so light and supple
at with transparent chemisette and
ice sleeves, it is quite as summery in
pearance as a silk gown. Parasols
f embroidered or hand-painted taffe-
a, of hand-made lace, or chiffon with
harrings and frills, accompany these
fternoon toilettes, and long gloves
ive finish to elbow sleeves.

This handsome gown, for the illus-
tration of which we are indebted to
e McCall Co., designers and publish-
ers of Fashion, is of shot taffeta, em-
bodying the stylish surplice waist and
divided robe skirt. Trimming of Ven-
e lace, finished with soft, lingerie
ills. Hat of black mohair braid with
and of Tuscan in natural color.
breath of shaded coral roses. Para-
sol of tuckered taffeta. Belt and hosiery
n the coral shade.

There is as yet little interest dis-
played in dancing; at the same time
many costumes of soft, flexible taffetas,
dainty mulls, or organdies, are promi-
nent, the latter frequently made up
over fine cotton linings, the sheer, fluf-
fy effects being especially admired, as
this is distinctly a season of sheer
fabrics. Yet there is a larger pro-
portion of silk gowns than has been
noticeable for many years. Flowered
chene silks in pale tints, pekin stripes
and glaze or chameleon taffetas figure
extensively in all the gay assemblages
of le beau monde.

Not only entire gowns of silk with
abundant garniture of lace, but silk
coats in endless diversity of form are
worn as an integral part of the toilette,
the skirt being of lace or flowered
housseline. Crepes de chine, plain,
roche and pompadour, voile union,
voile sublime and other semi-sheer
silken fabrics of high lustre form ele-
gant evening costumes. Chiffon retains
its supremacy, amiably serving either
for a gown or wrap, and its furnishing,
or as accessories of all kinds.

Lace coats are in extreme favor, for
either afternoon or evening attire, and
are suitable for any handsome skirt.
The linen and lace combinations are
out one of the many varieties, and in
addition there is a bewildering variety
of small shoulder throws and scarfs,
and frivolous little wraps, each of
which in its style represents consider-
able thought, and is smart, chic, or
captivating, as the case may be.

Mrs. Kate Mathews: "For 25 cents
you can obtain a box of Bathsweet from
any first-class drug or department
store. If you will shake a little of the
powder into the water used for bath-
ing, your trouble will be ended. The
most 'hopelessly hard' water is trans-
formed and becomes soft and delicately
perfumed, refreshing as well as bene-
ficial to the skin."

Miss Ella Lee: "You can have an
elegant coat by using alternate rows of
wide pompadour ribbon and silk cluny
lace. Have it tight-fitting at the back
and the vest arranged at the front to
give an Eton effect, the fronts of the
coat skirt turning back. A white lace
skirt is most appropriate, with a band
of the same ribbon around the skirt."

Mrs. Vernon: "One of the novelties
in dress displayed here is a silk skirt
of any color or weave, worn with a
fluffy, chiffon waist, exactly matching
the color of the skirt, or the predom-
inating shade. The effect is very pret-
ty."
ROSALIND MAY.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS - ON THE MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH.

I have received from the publishers,
Leypoldt & Holt, New York, a neatly
printed page of questions, with blanks
for answers, and I am requested to fill
those blanks. These questions are so

HISTORY OF WESTFORD WAS ABLY DISCUSSED.

Historical Committee of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., Meets With Miss Hildreth.

The historical committee of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., held a committee meeting at the residence of Miss Ella F. Hildreth in Westford Tuesday afternoon. The family of Hildreth is so prominently connected with both the past and present interests of the town of Westford that there could be no more appropriate meeting place for the historical committee than the Hildreth homestead.

The committee is divided into groups of ladies, chosen as far as possible from the descendants of the early settlers in the adjacent towns near Lowell who are members of the chapter.

The particular group of members chosen to collect historical data from the town of Westford and under whose auspices this committee meeting was held, consists of Miss Ella F. Hildreth, Mrs. William P. Brazer, Miss Martha Dadman, Miss Elizabeth Heyward and Miss Marian S. Keyes.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman, who emphasized the object of the work of the historical committee. The records of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith, and historical papers were read by the following ladies:

"Some Colonial and Revolutionary Sketches," compiled by Mrs. William P. Brazer, and read by Miss Marian S. Keyes, "Old Houses and Landmarks of Westford," compiled and read by Miss Elizabeth Heyward; "Life and Services of Lieut. Col. Robinson," prepared and read by Miss Martha Dadman; "Founding of Churches, Schools and Westford Academy," prepared and read by Mrs. George T. Day of Westford.

These papers were very valuable and showed the thorough work of historical research that had been necessary to their compilation.

Besides the literary work, this special committee has placed tablets on three of the historic houses in Westford, feeling that it is particularly patriotic work, to mark in some manner the few remaining relics of former days.

The houses marked bear these inscriptions:

"Home and Birthplace of Major Jonathan Minot, Born 1723. Died 1806."

"Home of Capt. Peletiah Fletcher. Served in the Revolutionary War."

"Home of Lieut. Nahum Wight. Erected in 1717."

The Westford ladies present were: Mrs. Sherman Fletcher, Miss Emily Francis Fletcher, Miss Rebecca Luce, Miss Miranda Luce, Mrs. Willis Hildreth, Miss Elizabeth Hildreth, Mrs. Geo. Heyward, Mrs. Geo. T. Day, who brought an old original map of Westford, before it was set off from Chelmsford, and Mrs. Hiram Whitney, who exhibited a large collection of photographs of old historic spots in Westford.

A social hour followed the literary exercises, which were of unusual interest historically, emphasizing the prominence the town of Westford had in the Revolutionary war.

DRACUT LIBRARY

Gets Portrait of Col.

Louis Ansart

The Historical committee of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the public library at Dracut. The meeting was a very important and very interesting one, and was under the auspices of the Dracut branch of the working committee. The members of the Dracut branch are: Mrs. Nathaniel Peabody, Mrs. C. D. Palmer, Mrs. Fred Fox, Mrs. John Trull and Mrs. Thomas Underwood.

The meeting was opened by Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. Joseph Smith read the records. Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the chapter, gave a resume of the work of the Dracut library memorial committee, of which she was the chairman. Historical papers were read by Mrs. Thomas Underwood and Mrs. Ella Goodhue Peabody.

The most important feature of the meeting, however, was the presentation to the Dracut public library of a framed portrait of Col. Louis Ansart. In a corner of the portrait is this inscription: "Marie Louis Armand de Marasquelle, Colonel of Artillery and Inspector General of Massachusetts Foundries in the War of the American Revolution. Naturalized, 1793, by the name of Louis Ansart. Born in France 1742, died in Dracut in 1804."

Mrs. John Trull gave biographical sketches of some of Dracut's early settlers; Mrs. C. D. Palmer read a paper on "Dracut in the Revolution" and presented the portrait of Ansart. The acceptance was by Mr. Silas Coburn.

Supper was served in the vestry, and supper over Mrs. Griffin called to order and a number of toasts were responded to; the first toast was "Molly Varnum Chapter," and the regent, Mrs. Thompson, was called upon. Men present responded to the following toasts: Dr. M. G. Parker, "Sons of American Revolution"; "The Lowell Historical Society," "Solon W. Stevens"; "The Sons of Truth," "Mr. George B. Coburn"; "The Town of Dracut," Mr. Silas Coburn.

WOMAN DOCTOR

THE MOLLY VARNUMS.

Chapter Holds Interesting Meet to Aid Continental Hall.

In celebration of the birthday of Washington, Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., held a birthday party yesterday at the home of Mrs. Walter Coburn in Wannahatch street, from 4 to 6 p. m.

The entertainment consisted of a series of "Colonial" portraits, very cleverly and picturesquely represented by members of the chapter, as follows: Molly Varnum, Miss Etta Merrill; Martha Washington, Mrs. C. E. Adams; Abigail Adams, (Mrs. John Howe).

and the costume was historically accurate, as well as elegant, making a series of very charming portraits. After the pictures, dairy refreshments were served. In a style characteristic of the chapter, the refreshment table in the dining room was tastefully decorated, and the ices were decorated with cherries and miniature hatchets. Other patriotic favors were also distributed, in the serving. Mrs. Cyrus Barton was chairman of the entertainment committee. Each member of the chapter attending was asked to bring a contribution to the fund in aid of Continental hall, in Washington.

Dolly Adams, Mrs. O. B. Ranlett; Louise Madison, Mrs. Joseph Smith; Catherine Adams, (Mrs. John Quincy Adams), Mrs. C. M. Williams; Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Mrs. H. C. Fuller; Mrs. Martin Van Buren, Mrs. K. Warren; Mrs. James K. Polk; Mrs. John P. Horner, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, Miss Blanche Farrington; Betty Washington, Miss Helen Lambert; "Columbia," Mrs. Charles S. Proctor.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson announced the portraits, with brief explanation of their historic value, and character. The characters were carefully studied, by those who represented them.

WESTFORD

Miss Hildreth Entertains a Lowell Party.

Miss Ella Hildreth entertained on Tuesday afternoon, at her log cabin, on Prospect hill, the historical committee of the Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., of Lowell, with a few invited guests. Miss Hildreth was fortunate in having an ideal day for her hospitality, the heavy rains giving Westford a freshness which with the magnificent view from the hill left nothing to be desired, in the minds of the guests.

The first of the afternoon was spent in listening to the following interesting essays:

"History of the early churches and schools and academy," by Mrs. George S. Day, Westford; "Old houses and land marks," by Miss Elizabeth C. Heywood, Westford; "Sketches of Col. Robinson's Life," by Miss Martha Dadman, Chelmsford; and "Life of Dr. Asaph Fletcher," by Mrs. Mary Brazer, Lowell. After these able discourses a dainty lunch was served and a very delightful social hour was passed.

The stormy weather Monday evening under the great

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER

Officers Elected for the Year and Other Business Transacted.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall, and elected the following officers:

Regent, Mrs. H. M. Thompson; vice regent, Mrs. G. L. Richardson; treasurer, Miss M. Blanche Farrington; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Howe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Burton Wiggin; registrar, Miss Lena T. Merrill; historian, Mrs. Charles Griffin; board of management, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Mrs. Prentice Webster, Mrs. Nathaniel Peabody, Mrs. Franklin Nourse.

Mrs. Thompson, the regent, read to the chapter a letter from the secretary of the state civil service commission, informing her of a change in classification which puts all of the janitors of school buildings in Lowell, under the civil service rules. The chapter has been conducting a crusade with this end in view, since 1900.

The usual reports of officers were read, from which it appeared among other things that the chapter has added 29 to its roll of membership during the year. The report of the treasurer showed a good balance in the treasury.

Reports on the Continental Congress in Washington, were made by Mrs. H. M. Thompson, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith and Miss Frances E. Brabrook.

Reports were also made for the visiting committee, patriotic school committee, historical committee and education committee.

An outing committee for the year was chosen as follows: Miss Frances E. Brabrook, Mrs. John Trull, Miss Emma L. Hazen, Mrs. Cyrus Barton, and Mrs. Natt W. Peabody.

MRS. H. M. THOMPSON IS CHOSEN REGENT.

Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.
Elects Its Officers.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., at its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Memorial hall, elected the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; vice regent, Mrs. G. L. Richardson; treasurer, Miss Blanche Farrington; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Howe; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Rowell; registrar, Miss Lena Merrill; historian, Mrs. Charles Griffin; board of management, Mrs. Geo. F. Richardson, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Miss Ella Hildreth, Mrs. J. C. Irish.

Voting was by the Australian ballot system. The two parties represented on the ballot had exactly the same nominations, with the exception of the office of regent. For that office, Mrs. E. J. Hylan was the nominee of the "regents committee," while Mrs. Thompson was nominated by the committee from the floor. The vote was very close, and when the announcement was made, Mrs. Hylan moved that it be made unanimous, which was done.

Preceding the election, the usual reports were read, as follows: Report of the recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Howe; the corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. T. Rowell; the registrar, Miss Blanche Farrington; the treasurer, Mrs. Geo. F. Richardson; historian, Mrs. H. M. Thompson.

While the ballots were being counted, Mrs. G. C. Brock reported for the patriotic committee, and Mrs. Charles Griffin for the historical committee.

A resolution was adopted, congratulatory to Miss M. Ida Howe, for the unfailing courtesy with which she has presided at the meetings, during her term of office, and the deep interest she has shown in the work of the chapter. It was stated by Mrs. Hylan that the State regent, Mrs. Masury, on a public occasion congratulated Miss Howe on the good work done by the chapter during her management.

Miss Howe, who was vice-regent, went into office upon Mrs. Thompson's retirement, preceding her European trip.

MRS. IDA BARRETT ADAMS.

Many friends paid the last sad tribute of respect and expressed by their presence their profound sympathy with the bereaved, at the funeral of Mrs. Ida Barrett Adams, wife of Mrs. Chas. E. Adams, yesterday afternoon. The services took place at the home, now so desolate, in Wilder street, at 2 o'clock. Among the many present, besides neighbors and associates of the departed, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Glidden, who traveled from the White mountains to attend the service; Miss Helen A. Whittier, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Charles Brown of Martha's Vineyard; and the council of the Middlesex Women's Club. The service took place at the casket, which was literally buried in fragrant blossoms. Rev. George E. Martin, D. D., pastor of the Kirk Street Congregational church, spoke with tender sympathy of Mrs. Adams, and referred in touching words to her steadfast loyalty to her friends and to all the enterprises in which she engaged for the uplifting of humanity. The service was brief and at its close the body was borne from the house by Messrs. Walter Coburn, Solon W. Stevens, Charles I. Hood, Harry R. Rice, Arthur T. Munn and Thomas Stott. Mr. Arthur G. Pollard was in general charge. The burial was in the family lot in the Lowell cemetery, where Rev. Dr. Martin conducted the committal service. Thus in her last resting place was laid away one of

IN MEMORIAL OF MRS. IDA BARRETT ADAMS.

THE CIRCLE IS BROKEN.

The circle is broken, one seat is forsaken,
One bud from the tree of our friendship
is shaken,
One heart from among us, no longer
shall thrill
With joy in our gladness, or grief in our
ill.

Weep! lonely and lowly are slumbering
now,
The light of her glances, the pride of
her brow
Weep! sadly and long shall we listen in
vain,
To hear the soft tones of her welcome
again.

How true to our hearts, was that
beautiful sleeper;
With smiles for the joyful, with tears
for the weeper,
Yet evermore prompt, whether mournful
or gay,
With warnings in love, to the passing
astray.

As a cloud in the sunset, slow melting
in heaven,
As a star that is lost when the day-
light is given,
As a glad dream of slumber, which fades
with the dawn,
She has passed to the world of the
souls endless morn.

-G. W. B.

age street or telephone 444. m14-tf

FOR SALE—Small farm. Inquire of W. Coburn, New Boston, Bracon. m14-lm

FOR SALE—A modern cottage with in basement. Will sell on easy terms. on St. Wigginsville. Price \$1000. Also new up-to-date, two-flat house with lot of land, one minute's walk from Erie cars. Epping street, Wigginsville. \$2600; easy payments. To be built by purchaser, one 2-tenement and one large house on Wilder street, near North school; easy payments. Inquire of H. Wiggins, 1010 Middlesex St. m23-lm

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, seven in cottage, all modern, furnace heat. \$1900. Terms easy. Inquire George Davis, 51 Starbird street, Pawtucket. m26-12t

FOR SALE—To settle estate will sell up four good houses in Centralville (head, second and third streets, M. I. ac, administratrix, 84 Methuen street. m10-lm

FOR SALE—About 14,700 square feet of on south side of Westford street, corner of Wilder street. Inquire of H. Conant, 53 Central street. jy10-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, land on West street, at 55 Bridge street. m22-6w

FOR SALE—House and barn, 8 rooms, set tubs, furnace, sewer; lot curbed fenced; 10 minutes' ride on cars to ere, on line; \$900 sq. ft.; great sacrifice. Health. G. L., this office. m21-lmo

FOR SALE—To settle estate of Cahill ac, land with buildings on Market St., 50-100; 50 feet front by 50 feet deep. railroad track in rear. For particular M. J. Cahill, 131 Market St., H. J. O'Dowd, 20 Arch St. m21-12t

FOR SALE—Thirty acres good land, with good buildings, forty from B. & M. R. station; near ches, schools and stores; electric pass house; free delivery of mail. Address 45, North Wierica, Mass. m15-lm

FOR SALE—A small farm with good se, henhouse, barn and fruit orchard, mile from cars, in town of Tyngs- o. Call 24 Blossom street. m29-6t

SON CEMETERY LOT FOR SALE

of the finest lots in the cemetery; chapel; graded last year; will sell ap. Address, Box 46, Lowell. m31-tf

RMS AND HOUSES FOR SALE

more buying a house or farm, call see our list of 500 houses and 50 for sale. Fine barg. this sea-

FOR SALE—A 17-foot Old Town canoe in good condition, at reasonable price. Can be seen by applying to R. V. Thomas, Lowell Textile school. m3-6t

FOR SALE—A set of twenty-five volumes of Werner's Encyclopedia Britannica. 106 Church street. m3-6t

FOR SALE—Fancy pigeons, 10 pairs helmets, all colors, three pairs white homers, also buff cochin bantam eggs. Inquire evenings or Saturday afternoon, 2 Epping street, Wigginsville. m2-6t

PANSY PLANTS.

Extra large flowers, rich colors, 29 cents a dozen. Plants, 53 South Walker street. m2-6t

FOR SALE—Bed couch, nearly new, at a bargain. Gardner Bros., 75 Pine street. m3-6t

FOR SALE—Cheap. Two-ton safe, 36 cabinet drawers. Almost new. Diabold. Bingham, 158 Merrimack street. m3-6t

FOR SALE—Good gravel for road building. G. F. Garland, Clark Road, Wameet Station, Tewksbury. m2-1w

FOR SALE—Steam launch 22 foot, just the thing for camp or club. Enquire Wm. D. Adams, 4 Grove street. m2-1w

FOR SALE—Lady's high grade bicyc cle, nearly new. Price very low if taken at once, 215 Parker street, Lowell, Mass. m2-6t

FOR SALE—A very fine—steel range, No. 8, hot water front, large broiler, top oven, almost new. It is guaranteed perfect. 103 School street. m2-6t

FOR SALE—A printing press at a bargain, almost new, with a good outfit. The size of the chase is 11x11. 103 School street. m2-6t

FOR SALE—One small National cash register, 1 Oliver typewriter, 2 safes. Mellen, Central, Cpr. Charles, Sts. m29-tf

FOR SALE—Superior rhubarb roots.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pas. and Tkt. Agt.

New York, New Haven Hartford Railroad

and after June 11, all trains will the Lowell, (Bradlees Street Depot)

follow:
for Taunton, New Bedford, Newport, Providence, Pawtucket, Marlboro, South Wingham and way stations at 7.05 a. m.; 5.22 p. m. Trains connect South Framingham with Boston & any R. R. for Worcester, Springfield, any and the West; also at Concord action with the Boston & Maine R. R. he 5.22 p. m. train connects with the and line for New York City, the South West.

SUNDAYS—For South Framingham, nsfield, Pawtucket, Providence and stations, 7.07 a. m.; 4.22 p. m.

C. KENDALL, Gen. Pass. Agent.
M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

STERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The Favorite Tourist Routes to
the Ideal Vacation Grounds of

PICTURESQUE MAINE

— AND THE —

ARITIME PROVINCES

turning to 419 Chelmsford street. jy24-3t

LOST—Friday morning near Western avenue freight depot, a pocketbook containing large sum of money. Finder liberally rewarded by returning same to M. V. Bridges, New American hotel. j22-3t

LOST—Between Merrimack street and the Highlands, a Boston trip book. Finder please return to 15 Bellevue street and receive reward. jy21-3t

FOUND.

FOUND—Mackinosh cape, which owner can have by paying for this advertisement. 6 Epping street, Wigginsville. j22-6t

FOUND—A cow, which owner can obtain at 1019 Varnum avenue by proving property and paying charges. jy21-3t

The Courier-Citizen

IS PREPARED TO FURNISH
ALL KINDS OF

Office Stationery

MOLLY VARNUMS' GIFT TO DRACUT

The Historical committee of Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., held an interesting meeting at Dracut Centre, Tuesday afternoon. The literary part of the program took place in Dracut library building. Mrs. Charles Griffin, chairman of the historical committee presided. Mrs. Griffin briefly outlined the work of the historical committee which is to awaken interest in the patriotic history of this locality.

To facilitate the work, the surrounding towns of Chelmsford, Westford, Tyngsboro, Billerica, Tewksbury and Dracut together with Lowell, have each a historical committee for research in the several localities, with the purpose to collect data and facts relating to the early history of this part of the country.

The records of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Mrs. Joseph Smith.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of Molly Varnum Chapter, spoke interestingly of the preparation and presentation of the Dracut library memorial.

Mrs. Thomas Underwood, a lineal descendant of Edward Colburn, one of Dracut's first settlers, read an instructive paper on "The Early History of Dracut."

Mrs. Natt. Peabody read a carefully prepared paper on "The Early Churches of Dracut." Thomas Parker was the first settled clergyman; when 19 years old he was ordained pastor of the Dracut church, and he continued in that pastorate 44 years.

Mrs. John Trull read a biographical sketch of some of the early settlers. Mrs. Trull is a descendant of Samuel Varnum, the earliest settler of Dracut.

The subject of Mrs. Charles Dana Palmer's excellent paper was "Dracut in the Revolution." The town has a

record of which it may well be proud, for out of a population of 1173, 423 men were in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Palmer made reference to the patriotic work of Lewis Ansart, and Mrs. Fred Fox unveiled a framed likeness of the gentleman, which was presented to the library by Molly Varnum Chapter. Mr. Silas R. Coburn received the picture, and made response for the library trustees. The picture bore the following inscription: "Marie Louis Armand Ansart de Marasquelle, colonel of artillery, inspector general of Massachusetts foundries in the War of the American Revolution; naturalized in 1793 by the name of Lewis Ansart; born in France in 1742, died in Dracut in 1804." In behalf of the chapter, Mrs. Palmer also presented three tablets, which are to mark the homes of three of the Dracut patriots. The tablets read: (1) "The ancestral home of Captain Peter Coburn, who led the yeomen of Dracut at Concord and Bunker Hill." (2) "Built in 1680, the birthplace of Captain Stephen Russell commanding Dracut Company at Concord and at the surrender of Burgoyne." (3) "Homestead of Joseph Bradley Varnum, captain of Dracut volunteers in the War of American Independence. After the Revolution, Major General of Massachusetts militia."

The papers read were very interesting and showed much research, care and thought in the preparation, and the ladies deeply appreciate the efforts of Mrs. Natt. Peabody, Mrs. Fred Fox, Mrs. Charles Palmer, Mrs. Thomas Underwood and Mrs. John Trull.

The literary exercises being finished the ladies and their guests were invited to the vestry of the Dracut Centre church, where a dainty lunch had been spread. The ladies who served were Mrs. Bert Smithson, Mrs. Granville Coburn, Mrs. C. G. Udell, Mrs. T. W. Hill, Mrs. G. H. Stevens, Mrs. G. R. Fox, Miss Edna Peabody and Miss Gertrude Varnum. After lunch Mrs. Griffin acted as toastmistress. Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the chapter, responded to the toast, "Molly Varnum;" Dr. Moses G. Parker, president of the state D. A. R., spoke for that organization.

"The Lowell Historical Society," was responded to by its president, Solon W. Stevens, Esq. Mr. George B. Coburn's toast was, "The Sons of Truth." The last toast "Dracut" was responded to by Mr. Silas R. Coburn. Dr. Parker presented to the historical committee a facsimile of the most interesting page in Worcester's town records, which was a protest against disloyalty to the king of England dated August 4, 1774, when the writer was compelled to blot out his written words of protest.

There were patriotic decorations in the library building and in the church vestry.

Samuel Eubank

BOSTON TEA PARTY DULY COMEMORATED.

Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was pleasantly entertained yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Crawford Burnham in Fletcher street, when the interesting programme given was commemorative of the celebrated Tea Party in Boston harbor. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and holly, and the American flag was hung in the doorway between the parlor and refreshment room. Miss M. Ida Howe, regent of the chapter, opened the meeting with the usual formula, after which the special programme for the day was given. Mrs. James J. Kerwin was the soloist, and sang three charming songs, playing her own accompaniments. She was suffering from a severe cold, but this was but slightly perceptible in her singing voice, and her solos gave genuine pleasure.

Mrs. C. T. Upton gave a pleasurable reading of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party," and Miss Blanche Farrington read an admirable paper on the subject of the Tea Party, giving an amusing and picturesque account of the event.

"One Hundred Years Ago," the poem read by Miss A. F. Crosby at the Chelmsford meeting of the Historical committee, was repeated by her, by request. She recited in costume, wearing the velvet circular cloak that was worn by the grandmother of Mrs. Joseph Warren, at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, with bonnet and gown also of ancient date.

The refreshments served comprised many dainties such as our grandmothers used to make. There was pound cake, wedding cake, sponge drops, cranberry tarts, peppermints, stick candy, nuts, olives, ice cream and tea. Mrs. Solon W. Stevens and Mrs. O. B. Ranlett poured, and other ladies assisting in serving the refreshments were Mrs. Joseph Warren, Miss Warren, Miss Crosby, and Mrs. Burton Wiggin. All were dressed in the costume of Colonial times. Mrs. Warren wore an exquisite hand-embroidered

white gown, an heirloom, and Mrs. Ranlett was very becomingly attired in a pink and white brocade of priceless value as an heirloom wearing also a number of beautiful ornaments of the early period. Mrs. Stevens, Miss Warren and Mrs. Wiggin, with Miss Crosby, all wore charming costumes, and the dainty tea table, with its choice viands and tasteful floral decorations, completed a charming picture.

Social chat, with refreshments, completed an afternoon of rare pleasure.

house was divided the request was refused by a majority of both clergy, and lay delegates.

In the House of Bishops today, Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, chairman of the standing committee on the relations of capital and labor, presented a lengthy report which touched upon certain evils the committee found, and discussed the industrial situation at great length.

Boston, Oct. 12.—Both houses of the Episcopal general convention, which was opened here on Oct. 5 have voted in favor of final adjournment on Tuesday next. There is still much business to be considered, but some of it will not be disposed of until the next convention, which is to be held at Richmond, Va., in 1907. It is understood that several resolutions bearing on the divorce question will be referred to that convention, although some of them will be passed upon during the next week. Several changes in the direction of strengthening and more clearly defining the regulations concerning divorced persons have already been made, although the House of Deputies has thus far declined to adopt a canon forbidding the remarriage of the innocent person in a divorce for infidelity. The deputies have yet to act upon the question of concurring with the bishops on their resolution which seeks to prevent the remarriage of the "innocent party."

Bound books for boys and girls—25 cents. Lawler's.

CEMENT

ance to the Lowell Public that I

MERRIMACK ST., LOWELL.

the company's funds. Rowe fainted when his sentence was pronounced.

IN THEIR HOME.

Mother and Two Children Burned to Death.

Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Harry L. Smith and her two children, Harry, aged three years, and Albert, aged three months, were burned to death early today by a fire which occurred in their home at Oak Lane, a suburb. They were asleep when the fire started. Mrs. Elizabeth Shellmire was badly burned while endeavoring to awaken them. The cause of the fire is unknown.

OFFERED TO BLACK.

Head of the Grand Army May Be Civil Service Commissioner.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The President has tendered the position of civil service commissioner, made vacant by the death of John R. Procter, to Gen. John C. Black of Chicago. Gen. Black is commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

DAILY HINT FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—According to advices received at the world's fair headquarters Russia will have the most extensive exhibit which that country has ever made at a foreign exposition. The exhibit space will cover more than 50,000 square feet, which will be occupied by more than 2500 individual exhibitors.

Russia's national pavilion will be constructed on native soil and brought to St. Louis in sections and erected by Russian carpenters.

No violet is sweeter than Hood's Lotion, no lily is purer. This delicately fragrant, perfectly stainless preparation for keeping the skin smooth, soft and healthy, is a luxury within the reach of all. Large bottle, 25c.

Holiday books, all kinds. Lawler's.

Mrs. Charles A. Brown of 1131 Middlesex street, tendered a reception, yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6, to the members of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R. Superb chrysanthemums decorated the rooms and the Ladies Lyceum orchestra played during the reception hours. Receiving with the hostess and Mrs. H. M. Thompson, regent of the chapter, were the State regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, and Mrs. J. A. Pike, regent of the Epping, N. H. chapter. The presence of the chapter's "real daughter," Mrs. Rhoda Mills Chick, was a source of much pleasure to the members, and Mrs. Chick bore her honors gracefully and with gracious courtesy returned the kindly greetings of her many friends.

Among the members of the chapter, and other friends of Mrs. Brown, who assisted her in entertaining, were Miss Peters, of Boston; Mrs. C. J. Glidden, Miss Abby Gates, Miss Sargent of Graniteville, Misses Lena and Etta Merrill, Miss Edith Russell, Mrs. E. T. Rowell, Miss Ella Hildreth, Mr. Charles Griffin, Mrs. W. A. Dickinson, Mrs. George F. Richardson, Miss Blanche Farrington, Mrs. J. C. Irish, Mrs. C. E. Howe, Mrs. George L. Richardson.

At the refreshment table Mrs. C. E. Howe and Mrs. W. A. Dickinson were the pourers.

MOLLY VARNUM CHAPTER.

Daughters of the Revolution Entertained by Mrs. Stevens.

Mrs. Solon W. Stevens received the members of Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., at her home in Tyler Park yesterday afternoon. The reception was given by Mrs. Stevens in honor of her guests, Mrs. Grace LeBaron Upham of Boston, an honorary member of Molly Varnum chapter, and Mrs. Nelson V. Titus, also of Boston. The officers of the chapter assisted in receiving, and the following ladies poured: Mrs. Thomas Nesmith, Mrs. E. M. Burke, Mrs. O. B. Ranlett, Mrs. Franklin Nourse. The young ladies who assisted in the dining room were the Misses Merrill, Miss Lancaster, Miss Earle, Miss Lambert, and Miss Farrington. Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Day and Miss Mae Stevens served *frappe*.

The D. L. Page company did its proudest in the decoration of the dining room, and the result was a beautiful bit of brightness and artistic arrangement. In the centre of the table was a large dish of red and white carnations, heaped in mound-shape, giving the keynote of color. The candelabra were red, and on one side of the table, draped in the centre, was a silken flag, the blue field rising in pyramid shape above the table and giving just the right suggestion of patriotism, in the midst of the red and white of the table decorations. The effect was beautiful.

Among the invited guests were the officers of Old Middlesex Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

After greetings had been exchanged and all had partaken of refreshments, Mrs. Upham was introduced by the host, Mr. Solon W. Stevens, and made a brief address. Mrs. Upham was a Lowell girl, and she does her native city the honor to be proud of her birthplace. "I was born," she said, "in a little old-fashioned cottage in Wamesit street, and was christened in the old Unitarian church, while held in the arms of good old Dr. Miles. I did not stay long enough here to have many school companions, but I still consider myself a Lowell girl, because there is no home like that first home, our birthplace."

Mrs. Upham made reference, in her remarks, to her mother, who was at one time known as Lowell's poet, Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke. She had with her some clippings from the *Vox Populi*, printed in 1841. There were several poems written by Mrs. Locke for special occasions, and reference was made to a presentation of colors, on the Fourth of July, when Mrs. Locke made the presentation speech, to which Capt. J. M. Varnum responded. Mrs. Upham gracefully disclaimed the credit of the honor done to herself by the chapter, saying that she was honored because of the memory of her gifted and patriotic mother.

Mrs. Titus also addressed the guests briefly, referring to the work which has been taken up by patriotic women, of rebuilding the old frigate "Constitution." She said that the society has received great encouragement in the work. The public call for subscriptions has not yet been issued, but already over \$10,000 has been pledged. Mrs. Titus also invited the members of the chapter to visit the old John Adams house in Quincy, which is in the possession of the Adams chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Upham, by special request, recited an original poem, entitled "Roses, Lilies and Forget-me-nots." The poem was written on the subject of the Spanish war, and the names of the flowers are indicative of the national colors. One of the ladies present had a brother in the Spanish war, who has recently died. The poem was such a favorite with him that he recited it just before his death, and his sister, remembering that Mrs. Upham was the author, made the request that she would recite it.

After this, George H. Marston, president of Old Middlesex Chapter, S. A. R., made a few pleasant remarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Upham will sail for Liverpool on the New England when she makes her next trip from this port. Mrs. Upham, who is perhaps better known as Grace LeBaron, the author of those charming and successful stories for girls, has recently recovered from a severe illness and hopes that the sea voyage will be beneficial. So do her hosts of friends.



REV. C. W. HUNTINGTON, D. D.

scathing rebuke of Amos. It has been said that the Scotch take their pleasures seriously. It may be said, also, that Americans take their religion lightly. They recognize its value but they do not make it a sovereign power in life. They wish to feel the touch of religion, but wish that touch to be velvety, caressing, reassuring. Religion is of use to them in certain respects, but they do not allow it to interfere with personal convenience or personal plans. It is to be a comfort in adversity, a shelter from trouble, and in some sort of a guarantee from future loss, something after the manner of an insurance policy. But they do not wish it to get outside what they regard as its proper sphere, by encroaching on the domain of the things of this world.

Compare this self-indulgent religion with the religion of primitive Christianity. At its beginning, that religion was not a matter of nerveless passive receiving, of lassitude, of melody and perfume, or sponge cake. It had its birth in struggle, sacrifice and pain. It called for energy and courage. Christ Himself did not follow His own inclination. He did His Father's will, and kept doing it, though it led to a felon's death. The early Christian

The birthday of Washington was appropriately celebrated, Saturday afternoon, by Molly Varnum Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when the chapter regent and vice-regent, Miss M. Ida Howe and Mrs. E. S. Hylan, entertained the members at the home of the latter, in Nesmith street. Aside from its patriotic features, which, of course, were prominent in honor of the day, the meeting was a most delightful social event, and the attendance was unusually large. Among the members who assisted the hostess and the regent in receiving were Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Solon W. Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin, and Miss Blanche Farrington. The national colors were displayed, outside and within the house, and an orchestra, in the hall, played patriotic selections.

The usual opening exercises were supplemented with a paper on the Courtship and Marriage of Washington, by Mrs. Sarah Swan Griffin. The paper was unusually interesting, from the fact that while it eulogized the Father of our Country, it presented him not as a demi-god, but as a man whose altogether human faults and frailties were dominated by intrinsic nobility of character.

Souvenir cards, bearing a small portrait of Washington, were distributed to all the guests.

In the dining room, which was tastefully decorated, Mrs. Charles E. Howe and Mrs. George L. Hooper, in gowns fashioned after the style of Martha Washington, and with powdered hair, looked regal, as they presided at the tea and chocolate urns. The table decorations comprised a large centerpiece formed by a profusion of tiny flags. Misses Grace and Jennie Hylan, Mary and Avis Coburn and Flossie Plunkett, who waited upon the guests, were very dainty little serving maids, with their full skirts, short waists, bare arms and powdered hair. They might have stepped from some old painting of a festive scene in the Colonial days, so daintily picturesque were they. Among others who assisted in serving were Mrs. James J. Kerwin and Miss Irma Varnum.

monopoly of the barbonado or black diamond which is used in diamond drills and for other abrasive purposes. It is found, to be sure, in Cape Colony and some other places, but is commercially important only in Brazil.

There is a marked difference between the conditions under which the diamond is found in South Africa and in Brazil. At Kimberley most of the gems are taken from the thick strata of a rotted rock forming blue clay through which the rough gems are scattered; and the mining is carried on simply by digging up this blue clay and passing it through washing machines which separate the gems from the earth. Diamonds are also found in the bed of the Vaal river and two or three other places, but nearly all the gems that reach Europe come from the famous Kimberley formation.

On the other hand, the Brazil diamonds are scattered over a large part of the central region of the great archaean formation, which is spread over nearly the whole area of the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Enormous quantities of the precious stones are doubtless imbedded in this hard rock, but the diamonds had been worked very little outside the alluvial lands to which they have been carried in the beds of streams from the ancient formation in which they originated. Thus they are found in the stream beds of Minas Geraes (many mines), Bahia, Goyaz and Matto Grosso. The diggings now in operation are chiefly in the State of Bahia, where during the dry season, the little water remaining in one or another small stream is turned out of its channel and the gravel is sifted for the gems it may contain. The work goes on without much method or energy until the rains come, when the diamond digger takes a vacation and work is not resumed until the next dry season.

In 150 years of mining operations Brazil has yielded about \$100,000,000 worth of gems or a total output, which is equalled every six or seven years by the product of the Kimberley mines. The African diamonds are commonly admitted to be less beautiful than those from Brazil, but their total sale already exceeds by millions the value of all the gems Brazil has produced, though African diamond mining has been carried on only about thirty years.

CURIOUS CUCKOOS.

The cuckoo is generally known only as a bird with a very monotonous note: a continuous cry of "cuckoo, cuckoo" over and over again. Among naturalists, however, the cuckoo is known as a bird that never builds a nest for itself, but takes advantage of one already built by some more industrious bird.

There is a good deal of the cuckoo about these advertisers who, instead of making a success of their own, seek to profit by the success which some one else has made with much effort and labor. It is so with those imitations of Dr. Pierce's methods, by which free medical advice is offered, although those who make the offer are without qualified medical ability or experience. And the cry raised in some cases of "woman, woman, woman write to woman" makes the resemblance to the cuckoo even stronger.

There is as far as known no qualified woman physician connected with any proprietary medicine establishment, and none therefore competent to give medical advice. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, who can offer free medical advice backed by such knowledge and experience as is possessed by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. For over thirty years Dr. Pierce has made a specialty of the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. In that time he has treated over half-a-million women, ninety-eight per cent. of whom have been perfectly cured. Every sick woman is invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely without charge or cost. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential, and all answers are mailed securely sealed in perfectly plain envelopes bearing no printing whatever upon them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite

MET FOR LAST TIME

Molly Varnum Historical Committee Heard Many Papers on Lowell's History.

The final meeting for the year of the Historical committee, Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R. was held Tuesday afternoon, April 10, at the residence of Miss Earl, 295 Pawtucket street.

The subject for the day was the "History of Lowell," and there could have been no more appropriate place of meeting for a committee whose object was the study of the past records of the city than this house so hospitably opened for the occasion. It was formerly the home of Capt. John Ford of Revolutionary fame who built it soon after the war and with the exception of a new roof and modernized windows, it has remained nearly the same as when originally built.

The ell of the house is still more ancient having stood on that location in Colonial times. The house is also historic in its furnishings, containing many ancient articles of furniture and china and the valued old parchment deeds and commissions are extremely interesting to a student of New England history.

The members of the historical committee who represent Lowell are Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. O. B. Randlett, Mrs. Cyrus Barton, Miss Abbie Gates and Miss Josephine Earl, and it is owing to their enthusiastic labors that the success of the day was due.

The exercises of the meeting were opened by Mrs. Griffin, chairman, who gave a brief review of the work of the year. The records of the last meeting were then read by Mrs. Joseph Smith, the secretary.

The historical papers of the afternoon were prepared and read by the members of the "Lowell group," and were as follows:

"Lowell in Indian Times," Mrs. O. B. Randlett; "The Early Settlement of Lowell," Mrs. Joseph Smith; "The

Waterways of Lowell," Mrs. Cyrus Barton; "The Social Life of Lowell," Miss Abbie Gates; "Life and Services of Capt. John Ford," Miss Josephine Earl.

These papers were of great value, containing historical data never before placed on record. The committee was highly indebted to Mrs. James Kerwin, who sang two solos most acceptably.

After the literary exercises of the afternoon had been concluded refreshments were served in the dining room, which had been most artistically decorated under the supervision of Mrs. Frederick A. Wood. Mrs. Thomas Nesmith and Miss Helen Lambert poured.

On motion of Mrs. Amasa Howard, a vote of thanks was extended to the hostess and to the members of the historical committee, whose efforts had made the day so profitable and enjoyable. Besides the members of the historical committee, there were present, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of the Molly Varnum Chapter; the executive council, and the ex-regents of the chapter. A guest who contributed considerably to the interest of the occasion was Master John Ford Lambert, aged 10 months, of the sixth generation from his ancestor the gallant Captain Ford.

The members of the committee especially interested in Lowell have provided "location tablets" for two of the old historic spots within the city limits. One for the "Coburn Mission" on Varnum avenue, bears the inscription:

"Erected in 1755
The First School House in Dracut
Also
The Oldest School Building in the City of Lowell."

The other tablet, for the "Durkee House," is marked:

"One of the Oldest Houses in Lowell."
Formerly Known as
"The Captain Blood Place."

Commissioners.

ALEXANDER H. PORTER, Chairman.

BENTLEY W. WARREN.

FRANK FOXCROFT.

WARREN P. DUDLEY, Secretary.

HENRY SHERWIN, Chief Examiner.

WILLIAM L. HICKS, Registrar of Labor.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Office of Civil Service Commission,

Rooms 151-152, State House, Boston.

April 8, 1905.

Mrs. H. M. Thompson,
Lowell,
Mass.

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I enclose herewith a copy of our revised rules, which have been approved by the Governor and Council, and will go into operation on July 1st next. You will notice that in Class 8--see page 5--we classify "janitors, engineers, and persons having charge of school or other public buildings or of the heating apparatus thereof, in any city". This classification will cover all the janitors in your city of Lowell.

Very truly yours,

Warren P. Dudley
Secretary.

... The ...

Daughters of the American Revolution



Molly Varnum, Lydia Barrah, Old Bay State
and Samuel Adams Chapters

will tender a Luncheon to Mrs. Donald McLean,
President General of the National Society, D. A. R.,
on Saturday, January 27th, from 1 to 3 o'clock, in
Kitson Hall, Young Women's Christian Association
Building.

Admission will be by ticket which will be
furnished each chapter member without charge by
notifying Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin, Corresponding
Secretary, on or before Wednesday, January 24th.
This ticket will not be transferable and must be
presented at the door for admission.

MARY N. WIGGIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Twelve tickets at \$1.00 each are allowed this Chapter
for out of town guests, and may be obtained on application
to Mrs. Charles E. Howe, Recording Secretary.

A meeting of the Molly Varnum Chapter will be held
at Memorial Hall, on Friday, Sept. 29th, at 3.30 P. M., to
elect Delegates to State Conference; to hear report of
Committee on Experience Meeting and to transact all
necessary business.

STATE CONFERENCE, GREENFIELD, October 5 and 6.
Fare round trip, via. Ayer, \$2.60.

HOTEL RATES:

Single room, 1 person, \$3.00	} Mansion House.
" " 2 " 2.00	
" " 1 " 2.50	} Devans House.
" " 2 " 2.00	

Conference opens 2 P. M., October 5.

Reception evening, October 5.

Excursion to Deerfield, October 6, if possible.

Members wishing to attend, can notify Regent or make
their own hotel arrangements.

The Samuel Adams Chapter, have arranged for the
Experience Party, to be held in Methuen Town Hall, on
Saturday, October 14th, at 2 o'clock. Kindly notify
Miss Brabrook if you will be present, before October 7.

MARY N. WIGGIN,
Cor. Secretary.

CHAPTER CELEBRATES.

Molly Varnums Hold Reception in Kitson Hall.

In celebration of Patriots' Day, Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., was given a reception in Kitson Hall, Y. W. C. A. building, the entertainers being Mrs. Cyrus Barton, Mrs. C. H. Kimball and Mrs. Harry Raynes. The platform arch was appropriately decorated with the national colors, and the spirit of the occasion was to memorialize the deeds of the patriots whose names and acts are honored in this special holiday.

The speaker of the occasion was Rev. George E. Martin, D. D., and his subject was, "The Struggling Idea of the Centuries." His thought was, the continued struggle, through the ages, for the perfect freedom of the masses, intellectually, physically and spiritually.

The music for the occasion was by Mrs. Joseph Smith, who led in the singing of "America," and Mrs. James J. Kerwin, who sang two solos, accompanied by Mrs. F. K. Bryant. Her selections were: "Serenade" by Strauss, and "The Robin" by Neidlinger.

In the brief business session, the reports of the two nominating committees were accepted. The election of officers will take place at the next annual meeting.

Before the opening, a reception was held, with the following ladies in the receiving party: Mrs. George L. Richardson, acting regent in the absence of Mrs. H. M. Thompson, who is attending the national congress of the D. A. R. in Washington. Mrs. Harry Raynes, Mrs. C. H. Kimball and Mrs. Cyrus Barton.

The ushers were Misses Charlotte Cole, Gertrude Fox, Grace Hylan, Lucy Parker, Julia Pevey, Alice Pevey, Etta Merrill and Harriet Sargent.

At the close of the formal session refreshments were served by Page, the following ladies presiding at the tea tables: Mrs. Frederick Fox, Mrs. Charles Griffin, Mrs. D. H. Varnum, Mrs. Walter Parker.

The hall decorations were by Charles Young.

The Molly Varnum chapter, D. A. R., was delightfully entertained Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Smith T. Ford, Mrs. Chas. T. Upton and Mrs. Burton H. Wiggin, at the residence of Mrs. Ford in Nesmith street. The exercises opened by the singing of "America." The records of the preceding meeting were then read by the secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Howe, after which the following members were elected to represent the chapter at the continental congress: Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, Miss Blanche Farrington, Mrs. E. S. Hylan, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. Walter Parker.

Mrs. Pepin sang beautifully two selections with Mrs. Fleming as accompanist. Mrs. Chas. T. Upton then favored the audience with reading a spirited poem.

Mrs. Ford read a most entertaining paper on "Old Southern Colonial Dames," showing views of many old residences. Mrs. Pepin then sang by request "My Old Kentucky Home."

The guests were then invited to the dining room, where dainty refreshments were served. Mrs. Henry C. Fuller and Mrs. Arthur Staples presided, assisted by members of the chapter. Mrs. Henry Fletcher and Mrs. Charles Proctor served frappe.

The young sons of Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Upton and Mrs. Wiggin were in continental costume, acting as ushers, and distributed photos of Martha Washington as souvenirs.

The meeting was of great interest and the chapter gave a rising vote of thanks to the hostess and entertainers.

12 qt size 89c regular price \$1.00
 16 qt size 98c regular price \$1.50

Lipped Sauce Pans

8 and 4 qt size Only 19c

Berlin Sauce Pans and Cover

2, 3 and 4 qt size Only 24c ea

**Every Morning for
 10 Days on High Grade**

at Hal

Full of Men's, Women's and
 prominent Lynn retailer closed
 for the Particulars and Prices of

Palmer Street

ing Suits \$15

sack double and single breast,
 buttons and hand-finished button

black unfinished

\$15





Molly Varnum Chapter D. A. R.

BIRTHDAY PARTY
AT THE HOME OF MRS. WALTER COBURN
14 WANNALANCIT STREET
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1906
4 TO 6 P. M.



HIS bag is for you,
With this much to do:
Fill it full if you care, one and all
One cent for each year
You have spent on earth here;
'Tis for George and Colonial Hall

There'll be plenty to eat,
A delectable treat,
And a portrait show quite rare;
We can't tell their names—
They're Colonial Dames,
And quite distinguished and fair.

So we trust that each Molly
By carriage or trolley
Will come to our birthday gorge,
And please don't forget
That we're trying to get
A fine birthday present for George.



Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R.



There will be a business meeting of the Molly Varnum Chapter, D. A. R., at Memorial Hall, on Tuesday, March 27th, at 3 p. m.

To hear report of the Educational Committee.

To appoint a Nominating Committee to nominate Officers for the ensuing year.

To act upon the following amendment to the Chapter By-Laws, as moved by the Board of Management:

Amend Art. IV, Section 3, by adding the words "and twenty-five" so that it may read:

"The membership of the Chapter shall be limited to two hundred and twenty-five (225)."

Also to transact any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

MARY N. WIGGIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

